

THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL XI
THURSDAY APRIL 4 1963

No. 1
CAITRA 14 1885 SAKA

Twenty Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week is a view of West Bengal National Volunteer Force personnel taking part in sports at a camp near Calcutta. While they are given military training, their mental health is not neglected and physical exercise and sports are regular features of the camp life.

West Bengal National Volunteer Force Act was passed in 1949 with the object of imparting basic military training to able-bodied persons so that a sense of discipline might be inculcated in them and they might be accustomed to a corporate way of life with self-reliance and confidence in themselves.

The yearly quota of training of the WBNVF personnel is 4,000, training being imparted in four sessions of 75 days each at Kalyani, Halisahar, Cooch Behar and Kurseong. The trained volunteers are enrolled in their respective District Battalions.

The Biswakarma Battalion is a subordinate formation of the WBNVF. Its personnel are given training in various building and construction activities and trades.

The WBNVF is expected to help the State in times of need and emergency. This it has done to the satisfaction of the countrymen on several occasions. Gargabe-cleaning by its personnel from the streets of Calcutta, which is still fresh in our memory earned the praise of even the Prime Minister.

News & Brief

: The Union Irrigation Minister, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, said in the Lok Sabha that the Farakka Barrage would be completed by 1969 as scheduled.

: The Union Education Minister, Dr K. L. Shrimali, said in the Lok Sabha, that a small committee would be set up to see that the language formula was implemented in the State.

: Prime Minister Nehru said that India could successfully make an atomic bomb but expressed India's determination of not producing such weapons.

: Citizens Advice Bureau on the lines of the Advice Bureau in the United Kingdom are to be set up throughout India to provide information to citizens on their duties during emergency and answer their queries on a wide variety of topics.

: Since the adoption of Industrial Truce Resolution, there has been a sharp decline in the monthly average mandays lost on account of industrial disputes, according to the annual report 1962-63 of the Union Ministry of Labour, Empowerment.

: Two teachers of Horn Zilla School have been discharged on a charge of inclusion of certain pro-Chinese and anti-national questions in the question papers of the school.

: The Union Government have decided to utilise Rs 27 crore from the National Defence Fund for purchase of military equipment including transport aircraft.

: The success of the Union Food Ministry's efforts to popularize wheat in irrigating areas is reported to have exceeded expectation.

: The Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr B. Gopala Reddy, said in the Lok Sabha that a Bill to constitute Press Council would be brought forward in the next session.

: An 18-second abbreviation of the National Anthem is proposed to be played at the end of cinema shows in city theatres to inculcate discipline and a sense of national respect among the people.

: The total cash contributions to the National Defence Fund up to March 23 amounted to Rs 48.63 crore. In addition, contributions in gold and gold ornaments weighed approximately 1,50,540 tolas.

: The Mahalanabis Committee set up in 1960 is reported to have said that the benefits of the developmental activities have flown to the lowest and the highest strata in the society and distribution of wealth has been uneven with a tendency of concentration of economic power in limited hands.

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

By Dr S. RADHAKRISHNAN

President of India

THE "Freedom From Hunger Week" marks the mid-point in the campaign of "Freedom from Hunger" which was launched nearly three years ago under the sponsorship of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. The campaign was inaugurated in our country on the last of July 1960, by my distinguished predecessor, whose recent passing away has cast a gloom on us all.

Together with other countries of the world, India observed the International "Freedom from Hunger Week" from March 17 to 23, 1963, organised by FAO.

Hunger is the main problem of the world. Many things have changed since the dawn of civilisation but the problem of hunger still remains. More than half the world population of three thousand millions are victims of hunger or inadequate nutrition, in one way or another. Indeed, ten to fifteen persons out of every hundred in the world go hungry every day—all their lives. Unfortunately, most of these hungry and under-nourished people come from the under-developed areas of the world in Asia, Africa and Latin

America. In our country the problem is particularly acute. We are, therefore, interested in making this Campaign a success.

How can we do so? We must start with the faith that whatever the magnitude of the problem, it is possible to overcome it, if only all of us, whatever our respective profession or status in life may be, bend our energies to this task. From the earliest times, distribution of food to the poor has been regarded as an incumbent duty in India particularly on all festive and holy occasions. It is not enough for our fortunate people to give a portion of their abundance to the needy. It is our duty to secure equitable distribution of the good things of life including food. But we have to do something more. We must ensure that enough food is produced in the country to meet the reasonable requirements of the entire population. The objective of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is to make the people aware of the magnitude of the problem and to indicate the ways by which a concerted effort can be made.

The problem is vast by any standard. In India, the increase in the rate of food production each year is only slightly ahead of the rate of increase in the population. There is, therefore, no time to wait. Our economy is based primarily on agriculture.

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King Savang Vatthana of Laos, Prince Souvana Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, and other members of the King's party were received by Sri K. N. Dasgupta, Minister for Public Works, at Dum Dum air port during their brief halt on way to Delhi on March 27

STRUGGLE AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

CHIEF MINISTER'S RADIO TALK

THE imperative need for a relentless struggle against hunger and lack of nutrition has been stressed by the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen.

In a talk broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio in Bengali on the concluding day of 'Freedom from Hunger Week' sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, Sri P. C. Sen said that this struggle had two aspects—humanitarian and scientific. "From the humanitarian point of view, we shall have to think of our cultivators first". The cultivators had to be assured of sound health and a certain amount of education so that there was eagerness on their part for an improved standard of living. That alone, he said, would enable them to improve and better agricultural practices.

In this context, he made a reference to the Community Development programme sponsored throughout India from October 2, 1958. The primary aim of this programme was to improve the standard of living of the peasantry. He added, 330 such blocks had already been established in West Bengal and through them "rural Bengal is taking a new look".

In the struggle against hunger, another question had to be taken into serious consideration. That was to change the food habits of the people and to fight the conservatism amongst the people in this respect. Rice, he added, could not be treated as the only staple food in the world. There were many countries where the staple food of the people was potato. In the list of food items of the people of West Bengal, he said, along with rice, wheat and wheat products must get the proper place.

The Chief Minister also referred to a daily waste in Bengal's kitchens. He was of the opinion that gruel from rice must not be wasted. He thought in this way ten per cent of the rice requirement in West Bengal could be saved. He also suggested a basic change in the preparation of food and said that the old system had to be discarded so that there was no wastage of food and every grain was preserved.

"When half of the world population sit helpless in the face of hunger and lack of nutrition", the Chief Minister continued, "it was absolutely necessary that wastage is completely stopped and every ounce of food is kept for those who are suffering from starvation or semi-starvation. People who are fortunately better placed and the advanced countries both have a great responsibility in this regard. It is unthinkable that while a section of people or a group of countries live amidst plenty with enough to spare, the neighbours suffer from hunger. This is the worst type of human injustice".

The Chief Minister said that an equally relentless struggle against poverty and hunger had to be waged from the scientific point of view also. "Food production", he added, "should be increased considerably with the agricultural practices based on scientific methods. He cited the instance of Greece where in 1937, 700 kg. of foodgrains could be produced in one hectare of land. In 1948, this figure went up to 14,000 kg. Similar were the experiences of other advanced countries including Japan.

The Chief Minister said that for increased agricultural production, people needed improved seeds, good irrigation facilities, utilisation of manures, preservation of the agricultural produce and utilisation of modern implements. He said: "In West Bengal 113 seed farms have already been established and from these farms, 5,000 maunds of improved seeds are supplied to cultivators every year. A scheme has already been implemented for storing 3,000 maunds of improved seeds in each Community Block."

Referring to the irrigation facilities the Chief Minister said that Mayurakshi and Damodar Valley projects had already been implemented and the work of Kulti-Gsabat project was in progress. Besides, several lakh acres of land have received irrigation water as a result of implementation of a large number of small and minor irrigation schemes. "Under the Third Five-Year Plan," the Chief Minister continued, "a scheme for sinking deep irrigation tubewells has been taken up. 240 such tubewells have already been sunk and out of them, 125 tubewells, operated with the help of power supply, are making available irrigation water to several thousand acres of land. This would enable the cultivators to raise more than one crop on such land. Besides, steps have been taken for distribution of chemical fertiliser, green manures, compost, etc., to the cultivators".

The Chief Minister, however, thought that increased agricultural production alone would not solve the food problem. In this connection, he stressed the need for protein and vitamin as nutritious food and made a particular reference to milk, fish, meat and eggs. He said: "Already through the Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme, arrangement for distribution of 1,500 maunds of milk at reasonable rates have been made. Besides, steps are being taken for improvement of the cattle and poultry wealth of the State. The whole objective is to provide for the people nutritious and balanced food."

The Chief Minister said that while efforts were being made to increase agricultural production, there was a terrific growth of the population particularly in India. It was necessary to plan the families of the people in a way that the programme of increased food production was not disturbed as a result of the increased population.

In conclusion, the Chief Minister said, "hunger and lack of nutrition are a great challenge to our civilisation. I am confident that the people of the advanced countries and the scientists all over the world will make united efforts so that this challenge can be accepted and make civilisation come out glorious in this great struggle."

HUNGER—DISEASE OF MILLIONS

More than half the world's population, now estimated at 3,000 million, are victims of hunger or inadequate nutrition in one form or another. Over large areas of the world people's everyday meals are insufficient; the children go without milk after they are weaned and child mortality between the ages of one and five is often fifteen times higher than it is in places where people are able to get proper food.

April 7, 1963, is being observed throughout the world as the World Health Day.

All this is nothing new. It is probable that the world has never in its history fed all its people adequately. The difference is that today, thanks to the discoveries of science, which has advanced more in the last 100 years than in the previous 2,000 years, we already have the knowledge and power to produce sufficient food, measured on a health standard, for more than twice the population of the world. If our existing knowledge were put to work where it is needed most of the diseases that stem from hunger could be eliminated or controlled.

This is one answer to the pessimists who claim that the world's population is outrunning the world's capacity to produce food. Indeed, according to a

recent survey, world food production in 1962-63 is expected to increase far more than the growth of population, estimated at a world rate of 2 per cent annually.

Unhappily this does not mean that the world's food problem is solved for the greatest increase in food production is in those countries where food is already plentiful, and the least in those where it is most needed. Another regrettable fact is that in those regions where the need is greatest, not sufficient effort is made to produce the nutritious protein foods whose lack is largely responsible for the diseases of malnutrition.

Despite increasing populations, the advanced countries are feeding better than ever. For example, in North America, where population has risen by about 35 per cent since the Second World War, production has been raised by more than 60 per cent and output per man hour by over 100 per cent. Particular instances will sharpen the contrast between developed and under-developed countries. In Japan, the yield per hectare of land is approximately three to four times the yield per hectare in India. Europe obtains four times as much meat and milk per head of cattle as are obtained in Latin America. In the Near East, seven times as much as in Africa, ten times as much as in Far East.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Food output may be so high in particular countries or regions that local surpluses accumulate. These surpluses do not move into international trade, chiefly because the countries needing more food do not have the money to buy them.

As a partial remedy, the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization have jointly

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Mr J. Mitrega, Minister for Coal Mining and Power of the Polish People's Republic, and other members of his party photographed at Dum Dum air port on March 25 with Sri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister of Commerce and Industries, who received them on arrival

WHAT LIES BEHIND SINO-PAK UNDERSTANDING

By PREM BHATIA

LAST week (First week of March, 1963) was again carnival time in Peking. It was one of those carnivals which Peking stages, as often as it can, to delight the citizens of China with the presence of a foreign dignitary. This time the VIP concerned was a recent acquisition to the elastic family of China's overseas friends. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, together with an impressive entourage, was an honoured guest to sign an agreement demarcating a part of the northern territory of Kashmir which has been occupied by Pakistan since the autumn of 1947.

There is now a set drill in Peking to celebrate the visits of foreign guests. There is, of course, the usual airport reception, complete with flags and flowers. A banquet is given by the host and another by the guest. At invariably there is also a so-called people's rally over which the Mayor of Peking, Mr Peng Chen, presides. Almost invariably, again, the number of people attending such rallies is said to be ten thousand.

RULE OF ELASTICITY

Consistent with convention, the rally in honour of Mr Bhutto was also attended by ten thousand Chinese citizens. Apparently, the Mayor of Peking ensures on each occasion that the honoured guest is not discriminated against. Discrimination against the Foreign Minister of Pakistan would, in any case, have been unworthy of a great friendship which has recently blossomed between a great Communist country and another great country which is said to be sternly opposed to Communism.

Since China believes in the rule of elasticity in enlarging the family of her friends, the extension of cordiality to an ideologically hostile neighbour is not perhaps surprising. But China's impact on Pakistan has been strong, and this distinguished member of SEATO and CENTO has also now chosen to be elastic.

WORKS BOTH WAYS

Much was said at the Peking rally and at the two banquets about the common bonds, which bind China and Pakistan, apparently in ties of eternal friendship. It is not for an outsider to lecture to Pakistan on the lessons of history, but a few things inevitably stick out in one's memory.

Only a few years ago China claimed to be the eternal friend of India on the ground that the two countries had a relationship extending over 5,000 years. Yet China was able quickly to forget this long period of neighbourliness when it suited her. Perhaps Pakistan can claim an even longer period of friendship with China by adding the past two years of close collaboration with China to the previous history of 5,000 years. But in the eyes of China 5,002 years are not a great deal more than the round figure of 5,000, even assuming that the past two years of the friendship between Pakistan and China represented the golden age in this relationship.

The rule of elasticity works both ways. What can be stretched can also be contracted.

CROCODILE TEARS

However, let us leave alone the significance of these two golden years of Pakistan-China friendship. Let us, instead, turn to the two or three golden days of

Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's presence in Peking. There was naturally a great deal of give-and-take in mutual compliments. Mr Bhutto praised China. Mr Chen Yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and Mr Chen Peng praised Mr Bhutto. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan described the new so-called boundary between China and Pakistan as the boundary of peace. The Chinese leaders, on their part, shed crocodile tears over India's continuing dispute with Pakistan on Kashmir. Not to miss the opportunity for a nice bit of propaganda over the India-China border dispute, the Chinese leaders bared their innocent hearts to the distinguished guest from Pakistan. Both sides were happy and the fund of goodwill flowed in an unending stream, together with the Chinese yellow wine and Chinese tea.

HIGH SOUNDING FORMULA

If that was all, one would perhaps have ascribed the mutual exchanges of friendship and fellow-feeling to the need of the hour. But no.

The agreement signed between the two countries crossed over into the realm of socio-political metaphysics. It was announced that the two parties agreed to delimit the boundary "in a spirit of equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-operation." One could be taken in easily by these high-sounding principles of diplomatic jurisprudence. But a slight examination of this three-pronged "spirit of equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-operation" shows what lies behind this great essay in understanding between Pakistan and China.

HOSTILE TO INDIA

Take equality. While it is nice to know that China considers herself a Pakistan's equal, it is amusing that Pakistan should have assumed equality with China. To go no further than the illegal allotment of portions of Kashmir to each, the area in the two cases is hardly equal. The only feature of equality is that both China and Pakistan were equally determined to misappropriate territory not belonging to either.

Now take the second principle of mutual benefit. Over this there can hardly be a quarrel. It is needless to emphasise that the illegal distribution of territory which belonged neither to China nor to Pakistan has been mutually beneficial, even if the benefit was not equally distributed.

As for the last principle of friendly co-operation, that again needs no elaborate explanation. Friendly co-operation it was, although the end result was unfriendly and hostile to India.

THE NEW JOINT IMAGE

In this spirit of equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-operation China and Pakistan are now trying to present a joint image of peaceful angels. It must be said to the credit of Mr Bhutto that he at least did not resort to excessive verbiage. But not so the Chinese.

The leaders of China have tried to present their agreement with Pakistan as an example to the rest of Asia. It is an example in mutual loot, achieved in a spirit of equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-operation. Heavens forbid that the rest of Asia should follow such an example.

(Courtesy: All India Radio)

FOOD PARCELS TO CHINESE MAINLAND

AN interesting report has recently been published in the British paper, "Scotsman" from its special correspondent, Dennis Bloodworth.

The correspondent refers to the despatch of food parcels to mainland China by the overseas Chinese. He writes: "My Chinese maidservant in Singapore earns the equivalent of about £18 a month and of this sends nearly £5 to relatives in China. She is just one of the multitude of Overseas Chinese who in 1961, sent nearly 15 million food parcels to parents, brothers and sisters among the population on the mainland.

It has been estimated that until last autumn Chinese living abroad spent about £20 million annually on this traffic, from which even the Communist regime collected foreign exchange income in handling charges and customs duty.

Peking more than once revised the purchasing and distribution system in order to make more out of it, and to encourage relatives abroad to send cash rather than goods. One perfectly valid reason for this was that Chinese Nationalist agents were sending time bombs across the border disguised as mercy parcels, and there were in late 1962 several minor but nevertheless bloody outrages across the Hong Kong border when these exploded.

The Chinese authorities then informed the Hong Kong public that after October 1 last year, no more parcels would be accepted. Thereafter, the Overseas Chinese remitted cash through licensed parcel dealers to a nearby customs office in China, and the intended recipients of the gift could collect food from special depots to the value of the money sent.

FACTS OF CHINESE LIFE TODAY

In January, this revised system was made the monopoly of a group of four trading syndicates working under the supervision of the Communist "China Travel Service," which has an Intourist-type office in Hong Kong. From then on, it was assumed, Peking would acquire every cent of foreign exchange paid out by Hong Kong well-wishers for their relatives and friends.

But the facts of life in China intervened. Today my maidservant, her £5 for February still locked in a box under her bed, tells me that her family in Kwangtung Province have written to say that they could not collect the food for which she had paid in January, because of shortages in the supply depots.

They have been told that they may get it "later," or that the money can be sent back to Singapore. News from Hong Kong confirms this admission. It could be more telling in its effect on 16,300,000 Overseas Chinese than the slogans of Mao Tse-tung.

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

(Continued from page 3)

Seventy per cent of our people, in one way or other, are connected with agriculture and make their living by it. But a campaign for agricultural improvement, if it is to be effective, should be based on an integrated development plan. The people immediately concerned with food production must know what to do and how to do it. For this, general education must be more widespread than at present. And the where-withal for investment in agriculture must to an extent depend on our industrial development. Planned development of our economy is, therefore, essential and this is what our Government are striving to do. Nevertheless, agriculture must remain the core of the Plan.

The Freedom From Hunger Week is a season on which we should rededicate ourselves to the task of improving the lot of millions of our countrymen to whom two square meals a day are an absorbing pre-occupation. Let each one of us ask himself or herself, what he or she can do to further the ends of this campaign. Some can make small contributions in cash as a symbolic gesture. Others can forgo a part of their food during the week and make it available to the needy in their immediate environment. All these can be done individually or institutionally for example, by schools, societies, clubs, etc. Some can

WHEN YOU BUY DEFENCE BONDS YOUR MONEY WORKS FOR INDIA

make a resolve to contribute to the food resources of the country in more practical ways. But these individual or organisational efforts can only be symbolic. Even symbols have their use. They help to rouse social consciousness; but they are not enough. More intensive and organised efforts are required. In the villages, throughout the length and breadth of the country, where the majority of our people live, better seeds, more fertilisers and improved irrigation facilities are essential. The out-dated land tenure system, where it still remains, has to be scrapped; traditional methods of agricultural operations have to be improved. Our cultivators may not all be literate in a formal sense but they have sound commonsense and know their interests. What they need is not precept but example and practical assistance. In several States in India, the basic framework for agricultural improvement has come into existence with the institution of Panchayats. I fervently hope that in other States also, rural Panchayats will come into being without much delay. The first task of these Panchayats should be to help to produce more food. We have met many challenges in the past. Let us not remain content until this great challenge of hunger has also been met.

(Adapted from a message broadcast on the eve of the Freedom From Hunger Week.)



BURDWAN

Rs. 1,85,000 FOR DEFENCE CERTIFICATES

A SUM of Rs 1,85,000 was collected for National Defence Certificates in the district in a special drive for small savings during the last fortnight of February last.

At Kawa, more than Rs 65,000 was invested in National Defence Certificates on a single day during this period of the campaign. Premium Prize Bonds worth Rs 4,555 and National Defence Certificates of Rs 61,000 were sold at Asansol. Teachers of Bhiringi T.N. Institution, Durgapur, invested Rs 5,000, a part of their Provident Fund money.

One hundred and sixty workers of Sripur Colliery enrolled themselves under the Pay-Roll Savings Scheme and invested Rs 1,650 in different types of National Defence Securities.

A number of workers belonging to Poidih Colliery were also enrolled under the Pay-Roll Savings Scheme.

BANKURA

DEFENCE WEEK

NATIONAL DEFENCE WEEK was organised at Bankura in collaboration with schools, colleges, local clubs and the public in general.

In this connection a Poster Competition on National Defence among school and college students, combined route march, "Call of Motherland" exhibition, public meetings, theatrical and dance drama performances, film show, etc., were arranged at the local Banga Vidyalay compound.

The Week started with a route march in which about 1,000 people participated. Sri Paresch Chandra Banerjee, District Magistrate, and President of the Defence Week Celebration Committee, led the route march.

A Physical Training Camp was also organised at the Banga Vidyalay.

The exhibition was visited by about 50,000 people during the week. The Folk Entertainment Section of the West Bengal Government and other organisations staged patriotic dramas.

Certificates of appreciation were awarded to students who joined the Poster Competition.

DARJEELING

CIVIL DEFENCE DISPLAY

A CIVIL DEFENCE display was held at Siliguri recently. Exercises on first-aid, fire-fighting and rescue services were arranged in the compound of Siliguri Boys School in presence of about 5,000 people.

Sri B. C. Mukherjee, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, presided over the function held in this

connection and Sri P. K. Bhattacharjee, Vice-Principal of the Siliguri College, was the Guest-in-Chief. Various speakers addressed the gathering on responsibilities of the people in the matter of civil defence.

CIVIL DEFENCE MEASURES

The work of civil defence at Darjeeling was reviewed at a meeting of the Darjeeling Civil Defence Committee held recently under the chairmanship of the Subdivisional Officer, Sadar.

Darjeeling Civil Defence Area is divided into 15 zones with one Chief Warden, who is the Chairman of Darjeeling Municipality, three Head Wardens and 15 Post Wardens. The volunteers include Municipal Commissioners, school teachers, ex-servicemen, office workers and others.

So far 381 persons have been trained in first aid, 71 in Home Nursing and 233 in fire-fighting.

Arrangements are being made to train volunteers in rescue service for three parties at Ghum and Darjeeling. Five persons who had training in civil defence in Cuttack are training up the volunteers.

HOOGHLY

BETTER CATTLE FOR VILLAGES

ABOUT 4,000 calves of improved varieties were born as a result of artificial insemination in Baligomi area of Hooghly district during the last few years.

This was disclosed at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Tana Livestock Improvement Committee at Baligomi Cattle Hat recently. A cattle-show and a two-day exhibition were also arranged on the occasion. Dr S. C. Roy, Adviser to the Government of West Bengal on Dairy and Animal Husbandry, presided over the function.

At the end of the exhibition, special prizes were awarded to cultivators for rearing quality birds and cattle of various types.

NADIA

ROAD CONSTRUCTION BY VVF

SRI SMARAJIT BANERJEE, Minister of State for Agriculture, recently inaugurated the construction of a village road at Kishorepur in Nadia district by



Sri Smarajit Banerjee, Minister of State for Agriculture, inaugurating the construction of a village road by VVF at Kishorepur under Karimpur police-station in Nadia district

members of the Village Volunteer Force. He himself cut the first sod of earth and started the construction work.

Sri Banerjee also visited a canal newly excavated by members of the Village Volunteer Force of Mobarakpur within Haringhata police-station and a centre for the manufacture of compost pits there.

SILIGURI INFORMATION CENTRE INAUGURATED

PROF B. N. DASGUPTA, Vice-Chancellor, North Bengal University, said at Siliguri that the West Bengal Government's action in establishing the Universities of North Bengal, Kalyani and Burdwan was a part of the general Government policy of decentralisation.

Inaugurating the State Government's Information Centre at Siliguri on Sunday, March 24, 1963, Prof Das Gupta said that decentralisation of educational activities alone was not adequate, and similar efforts were, therefore, made for decentralisation of other activities in the general interest of the people.

In this context, he referred to the needs for Information Centres for dissemination of information with regard to the Government activities and other welfare projects to the people so that they were made conscious of their responsibilities in the task of national development. This, he added, would create an awareness among the people and make them take the initiative in all activities and thus lead to the creation of a proper atmosphere necessary for the success of democracy.

Prof Das Gupta was of the opinion that the establishment of the North Bengal University would go a long way in raising the level of education of the people of the area. He hoped that in years to come, a centre for research and intellectual activities would be created in the campus of the North Bengal University.

North Bengal, he said, had great potentialities for economic development. He said that in the region of agricultural sector, the products of North Bengal contributed greatly to India's economy, but he felt that simultaneous efforts should be made for the development of the industrial sector in the area. He expressed the hope that the Siliguri Information Centre would help the local people in getting a clear picture of the possibilities of industrial growth in the region. This should also work for the creation of national integrity

GRANTS TO MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned during the current financial year a non-recurring grant of Rs 4,50,000 to the Calcutta National Medical Institute being the balance of the total grants towards the cost of maintenance of its medical college and attached hospitals for the year.

State Government have also sanctioned a grant of Rs 50,000 to the Indian Red Cross Society, West Bengal State Branch, towards the maintenance of its medical services including maternity and child welfare

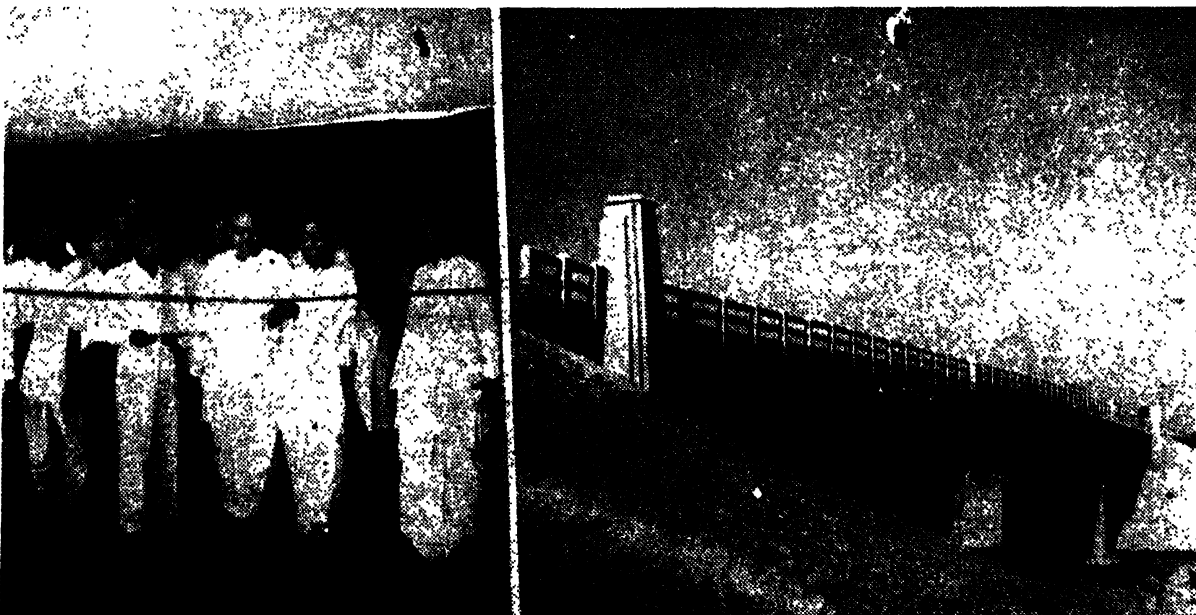
INVEST IN ACTIVE SECURITIES NOT IN DEAD METAL

hospitals and clinics, T.B. hospitals and clinics, family planning work, etc., for the calendar year 1963.

Government have further sanctioned during the current financial year grants of Rs 39,700 to the Lumbini Park Mental Hospital; Rs 20,000 to the Jaminibhusan Janga Ayurveda Vidyalaya and Arogyashala; Rs 10,000 to Dr M. N. Chatterjee Memorial Eye Hospital; Rs 15,000 to the D. N. Chatterjee Homeopathic Medical College Hospital; Rs 6,000 to the Gopal Smriti Matri Bhawan, Bagda; Rs 10,000 to Sri Ramkrishna Matri Mongal Pratisthan of Ariadaha for maintenance of its Barrackpore chest clinic; Rs 13,000 to Ranaghat Prosuti Sadan-O-Sishu Mangal Samity; Rs 1,00,000 to the Marawari Relief Society; Rs 15,000 to the Society for Child Health and Community Welfare and Rs 15,000 to Rishra Seva Sadan.

by bringing the people of the hill areas to the cultural fold of India.

Sri A. K. Mukherjee, SDO, Siliguri, welcoming the guests, gave a brief account of the aims and objects of the Information Centre. Sri P. C. Mukherjee Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, presided over the function.



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen opening the Kangsabati Bridge (right) at Panskura on the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway on March 23



SM MANJUSRI DEY, Calcutta, has passed the M.Sc. Examination of Calcutta University this year securing 1st Class first position in Psychology obtaining 75 per cent marks and thereby establishing a new record.

A VERY interesting and pleasing exhibition of handloom products and handicrafts was arranged by the Jaitya Kalyan Karma Parishad at the Calcutta Information Centre last week. The exhibition was opened by Sri Renuka Ray, MP., on March 8, 1963. The participants were the different industrial training centres of the Parishad at Haroah, Dhakuria, Takagach (Cooch Behar), Kasba West Putiary and Hasnabad. Fancy hand bags, pillow cases, bed covers, table cloths, curtains, embroidered pieces, sarees, napkins and laces were the main exhibits. There were also a few specimens of leather goods and toys made of wood and bamboo. All the exhibits were much appreciated and most of them were sold on the spot.

A 27-MEMBER State Council for Women's Education in West Bengal with Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri, Minister for Education, as President and Srimati Maya Banerjee, Deputy Minister for Education, as Vice-President, has been formed by the State Government to advise them on issues relating to the education of girls at all levels and of adult women.

A Warning To Mother

THE hand that rocks the cradle may be doing irreparable harm to the mental and physical health of the child, according to the Gujarat Governor, Sri Mehdi Nawaz Jung.

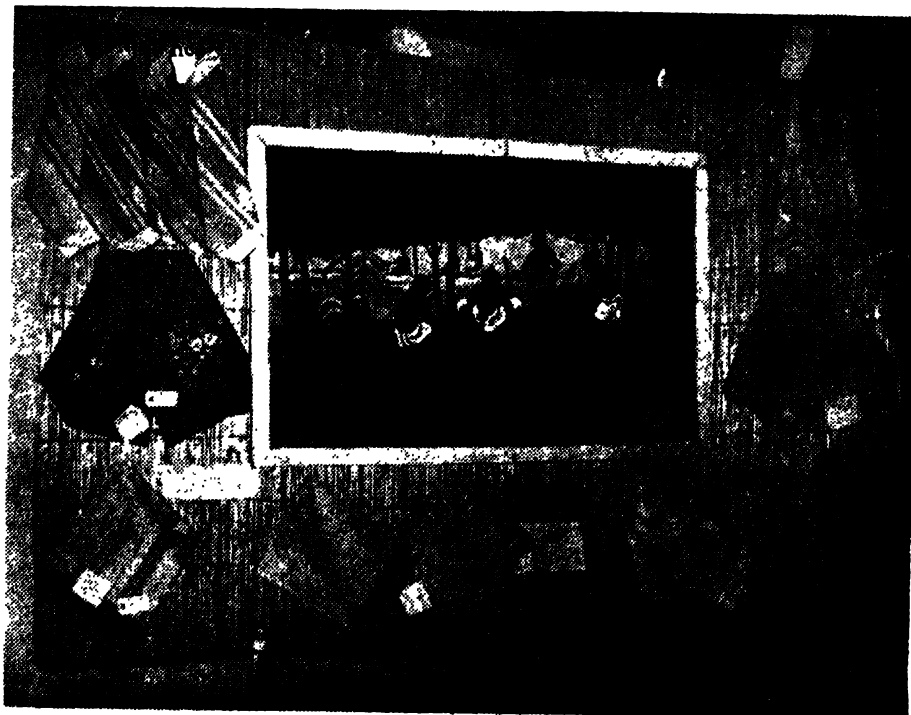
The gay, decorated cradle may be the bliss of every baby and the delight of every mother. But, Sri Mehdi Nawaz Jung is of the view that it should be abolished, if necessary by law.

Giddling, according to him, retarded the child mentally and affected its blood circulation.

He told Express News Service in an interview that in the West and in the US, cradles were not in vogue. In Paris the civic body had banned cradling as a health measure.

The sleep induced by cradling was no sign of health; it was more of giddiness and laziness of the mind.

Exhibition at the handloom products and handicrafts exhibition held at Calcutta Information Centre from March 18



Mehrauli leads the way in child welfare

By Sri D. PAUL CHOWDHURY

WE are now familiar with the phrases 'total child', 'integrated child welfare', 'demonstration projects', *Balsevika*, etc., about which there has been some mention in the literature of Child Welfare for the last few years. These phrases no longer remain empty words but we have after considerable deliberation succeeded in giving them a practical shape.

Again it is in the capital that a beginning has been made of a Demonstration Project which would provide integrated child welfare services and ensure co-ordination of all the child welfare programmes in Mehrauli Development Block near Delhi with a view to preserve and improve the human capital, i.e., the child. An attempt will be made in the project to provide welfare services to all children in the age group of 0-16 years on comprehensive basis. The following are some of the programmes which will be undertaken on integrated basis in this project:

1. Maternity Services and Family Planning.
2. Child Health Programme.
3. School Health Services.
4. Environmental Sanitation including mothers' education.
5. Nutritional programmes.
6. Pre-schools Services—Day-Care Centres, Creches, Balwadis.
7. Compulsory Primary Education.
8. Secondary and High School Education.
9. Physical education, sports and recreational activities.
10. Vocational training and employment services.

The Mehrauli Project was inaugurated on September 1, 1962, by Sm Indira Gandhi who has been responsible for the formulation of the scheme with technical assistance from Mme Ika Paul Pont, from the International Children Centre, Paris.

It was felt that services for children were being provided in a haphazard manner. In our anxiety to help the handicapped children, we have almost neglected the normal child. There are agencies providing health services, some agencies are engaged in recreation or services for the pre-school child, some provide institutional care, but there is no community which has provided services on comprehensive basis to meet the total needs of all the children in an area. Mehrauli will be the first project in India which will demonstrate to the country the methods whereby:

- (a) we will attempt to preserve and improve the human capital, i.e., the child,
- (b) services will be provided to all the children in the age group 0-16,
- (c) adequate preventive services would be provided to the normal children in the fields of health and nutrition, education and training, and welfare and recreation, and
- (d) the total well-being of the child will be aimed at in all the services which will be suitably integrated and properly co-ordinated.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project will be run by the Development Department of Delhi Administration with the co-operation from the Departments of Education, Health, Social Welfare and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

GRANT FOR WOMEN'S UNION

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a sum of Rs 1,29,330.43 to the All Bengal Women's Union, 89 Elliot Road, Calcutta-16, to enable it to undertake sanitary and electrical works in respect of the new buildings at the abovementioned address. Out of this sum Rs 82,899.56 is meant for sanitary works and Rs 46,430.87 for electrical works.

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs 6,000 to the All Bengal Women's Union for a period of three years to assist the Union in its medical relief work.

GRANT TO SISHU SEVA BHAVAN

A LUMP grant of Rs 2,000 has been made by the Government of West Bengal to the Nirasraya Nari-O-Sishu Seva Bhavan, Cooch Behar, for completion of their construction work.

GRANT FOR CHILD WELFARE

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a lump grant of Rs 2,000 to the West Bengal Council for Child Welfare, 47 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16 towards its administrative charges during the current financial year.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PROVIDED WITH EMPLOYMENT

THREE physically handicapped persons have been placed in employment through the National Employment Service, West Bengal, during the month of February, 1963. An employment exchange specially for physically handicapped persons was started in Calcutta on February 23 last.

The overall employment situation in the State remained static during the month of February. While the public sector showed some improvement, the private sector recorded a little deterioration. This is attributed to pre-budget uncertainties, which are an annual feature.

During the month of February, 32,299 new applicants were registered in various employment exchanges in the State. The number of applicants provided with employment through the services of the employment exchanges was 3,258.

At the close of the month, there were 4,60,225 candidates on the Live Register for employment assistance showing an increase of 6,992 over the previous month.

The Project will be under the charge of a wholetime and experienced Co-ordinator who will ensure co-ordination of the work done by different departments and will see that the principles mentioned above are borne in mind by all concerned while providing services. He will be assisted by four child welfare organisers, a number of *Balsevikas* in addition to regular medical staff of the Primary Health Centre, teachers, recreation workers, etc.

The idea is to supplement the services already provided to children in the area so that the total needs of the children are met. Additional funds amounting to Rs 16 lakh will be provided by the Ministry of Education as a grant out of the special provision of Rs 3 crore earmarked for child welfare. Projects of similar nature are being set up in other States, e. g., Punjab, Assam, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, etc, but Mehrauli will be first of its kind and will lead the way.

(Courtesy: "Social Welfare")

From Other States

RAJASTHAN

OVER ONE MAUND OF SILVER FOR NDF

ONE maund and fifteen seers of silver—equal to Sm Indira Gandhi's weight—was presented to her by Sri Hardeo Joshi, MLA, on behalf of the people of Banswara district for the National Defence Fund. Sm Gandhi is the Chairman of the Citizens' Central Council.

Referring to the country's responsibility with regard to defence Sm Gandhi called upon the people to sacrifice their utmost in the sphere of arms production or additional taxation.

Earlier welcoming Sm Indira Gandhi, Sri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, referred to the bravery of late Major Shaitan Singh in whose body there were eight bullet wounds and who was awarded the 'Param Veer Chakra'.

Banswara district has so far contributed Rs 2,20,000 in cash towards the National Defence Fund.

UTTAR PRADESH

GOVIND SAGAR TO IRRIGATE 27,845 ACRES

ABOUT 27,845 acre of land would receive irrigation facilities from the Govind Sagar Reservoir at Lalitpur, in Jhansi district. Some canals taking off from the reservoir are under construction.

Small irrigation schemes in the State included in the current Plan are estimated to cost Rs 20 crore. It is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs 373.499 lakh on them during 1963-64.

MAHARASHTRA

12,000 FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATIONS

IN order to stimulate increased use of fertilizers, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to increase the number of demonstration trials in cultivators' field with effect from April 1.

A total number of about 12,000 demonstrations will be conducted under the Free Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme during the ensuing kharif season and about 6,000 in the next rabi season for various crops and soil tracts in the State.

Instructions are being issued to officers to conduct demonstrations as far as possible in important rural places where cultivators gather on account of fairs, exhibitions, etc. Arrangements are also to be made to show the beneficial results of the use of fertilizers by inducing farmers to go and see the demonstrations.

REHABILITATING GOLDSMITHS IN VOCATIONS

The Government of Maharashtra has taken a number of measures under the scheme for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order.

Under the scheme, persons affected by the Gold Control Order may be trained as secretaries of the village panchayats or co-operative societies or as gram sevaks.

FREE FILM SHOW AT CIC

ABOUT 300 students from three schools and one college attended free documentary film shows at the Calcutta Information Centre on Saturday, March 9, 1963. Three schools—Hindu School, Bhawanipore Guzrati High School and Carey High School sent about 250 students. About 50 students of the City College school were given a separate show.

Schools desirous of availing of the opportunity of free documentary film show may write to the Officer-in-charge, Calcutta Information Centre, 1/1 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

NON-INDIANS FOR HOME GUARDS

THE Government of West Bengal have very much appreciated the numerous offers received from non-Indian nationals in the State to join the Home Guards organisation. While gratefully acknowledging such offers, Government have regretfully not been able to avail of them on account of a difficulty in the form of the oath to be taken by the members of the Home Guards.

Government, however, feel confident that these non-Indian residents, although unable to join the Home Guards, will give full support and encouragement to Indian nationals working in their organisations who wish to join the Home Guards and other Civil Defence organisations.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

THE following candidates have been appointed to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service, on probation: Sri Ranjan Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Sri Pratyush Prasun Ghosh, Sri Nitai Chandra Mukhopadhyay, Sri Ashutosh Mondal and Sri Jalil Ahmed.

The State Government has undertaken to provide a large number of trained drivers for the Armed Forces, and for this purpose goldsmiths may join training courses of two months' duration.

Those seeking training in technical trades may avail themselves of the facilities provided by the State Government through the Directorate of Technical Education.

Village goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order can now either from industrial co-operatives or pursue alternative part-time additional occupations. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board has a number of schemes suitable for village artisans like Ambar Charkha, etc.

The State Government also offers assistance and guidance to poultry-farmers under its scheme for poultry development. Goldsmiths may avail of this scheme.

The educational concessions admissible to the parents of school-going children whose annual income does not exceed Rs 1,200 have been extended to affected goldsmiths.

The State Government has also decided to promote industrial co-operatives of goldsmiths.

PRICE FIXED UNDER DEFENCE RULES

THE Central Government in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) have, by the Essential Articles (Price Control) Order, 1963, promulgated under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, on March 1, 1963 and amended on March 6, 1963, fixed the maximum price increase permissible for sales, in the whole of India, of kerosene, vegetable product, washing soap and printing and writing paper in the context of changes made in the rates of Excise Duty on certain articles with effect from March 1, 1963. Under this order, every dealer dealing in these articles in any area within the Union is required to display prominently on a special board to be maintained for this purpose at or near the entrance of the place of sale (a) a list of the said essential articles held by him from time to time in stock for ready delivery, (b) the past price of each such article as prevailing on or immediately before February 1, 1963, and (c) the price at which he proposes to sell that article in future.

According to this order, the price of superior kerosene shall not increase by more than Rs 2.40 per tin of 18.5 liters or 10 nP for a bottle of 3/4th litre. In the case of inferior kerosene the corresponding increase shall not exceed Rs 1.70 nP for a tin and 7 nP for a bottle of 3/4 litre. For vegetable products (vanaspati) the price increase shall not exceed 7 nP for a tin of one kg, 13 nP for a tin of 2 kgs, 25 nP for a tin of 4 kgs. and Rs 1.05 nP for a tin of 16.5 kgs. For sale in loose condition, the price increase shall not exceed 6 nP per kg.

In the case of washing soap, the rise in price shall not be more than 2 nP for a bar soap weighing about 525 grams or 45 tolas and 4 nP per kg. for cakes weighing less than 454 grams or a lb. Similarly, in case of printing or writing paper this increase in price shall not exceed 2.2 nP per kg., or in other words the selling price of a ream of writing paper of 4 kgs. weight shall not increase by more than 9 nP.

With effect from March 6, 1963, this order applies equally to all the stocks for sale of the said essential

RAJAR DHIBI EXCAVATION

THE excavation at Pandu Rajar Dhibi in Burdwan district has revealed immediately below the upper level successive floors of houses made of burnt earth and kankar nodules and terracotta mother-goddesses and male figures, painted and perforated wares and an offering stand which stratigraphically push back the date of the later phases of the early civilisation of Pandu Rajar Dhibi nearabout 1st millennium BC. A large and complete channel-spouted bowl of black-and-red ware painted with a symbolic decoration in whitish pigments will be reckoned as one of the outstanding archaeological findings of India.

A series of mother-goddesses with pinched faces wearing curiously bound ceiffures with well-devised loops for attaching flowers or ornaments, pin-hole decorations and symbolic accentuation of femininity eloquently express the origin of the cult of fecundity in the ancient land of Bengal about three thousand years ago.

MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED ON TWO ROADS

IN the interest of public safety and convenience and because of the nature of the road, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has ordered that all types of motor vehicles will be prohibited to use the portion of Canal East Road between Narkeldanga Main Road in the north and Charakdanga Road in the south on all days during all hours and that goods vehicles, empty or loaded, with or without trailer, will be prohibited to use the portion of Canal East Road between Beliaghata Main Road in the south and Charakdanga Road in the north and Charakdanga Road from its crossing with Canal East Road in the south and Narkeldanga Main Road in the north during all hours on all days.

articles irrespective of the fact whether any duty of excise at the changed rates has been paid on them or not.

Any dealer contravening the provisions of this order is liable to penal action under the Defence of India Act, 1962, and the Rules thereunder.



Sm Shakila Khatun, Deputy Minister, addressing a meeting at Budge Budge on March 25 on the occasion of the observance of the Defence Week

HUNGER—DISEASE OF MILLIONS

(Continued from page 5.)

launched a World Food Programme whose aim is to use surpluses in an orderly way to promote economic and social development. It is now beginning operations.

However, surpluses only amount to a small fraction of world production. It is estimated that surplus stocks of grain amount to about 130 million tons, the vast bulk of which is held in North America. This is a big stock. Even so, it could only provide the calorie intake of the world population for two months.

If used to correct the average deficiency of about 200 calories per person per day in the Far East, the stocks could only achieve this for a little over three years.

Supposing these inequalities could be levelled out, there would remain the even more important question of the quality of the food produced. Here again, the improvement is only in some regions. In Western Europe, for example, one of the most important developments during the past years has been the increasing consumption of meat and other valuable sources of protein. An illustration of the trend is provided by France. Statistically speaking, the average Frenchman in 1958 ate 13 kilograms more meat than he did in 1948, while consumption of milk and dairy products increased by one-third. In the same period, the consumption of cereals and starchy roots gradually declined in Western Europe as other foods became more abundant. For the region as a whole, the average daily food intake, in quantitative terms, is above the estimated requirements.

Much the same can be said of North America. Consumption of cereals has fallen while consumption of meat, milk and dairy products has increased. In the United States, for example, the average per caput consumption of cereals fell by 10 kilograms between 1948 and 1958, while in the same period consumption of milk and dairy products remained unchanged. Consumption of meat rose to a point well above the prewar average and the mean daily intake of protein is among the highest in the world.

These are the relatively fortunate regions of the world. One of the regions where grave food and nutrition problems persist is the Far East. Here, diets are generally deficient, especially in consumption of animal products such as meat, eggs and milk, which have the greatest nutritional value. In the region as a whole the consumption of such animal products is less than one-third of what it is in the United States and Oceania. As distribution is rarely equitable, it is safe to say that great numbers of people in the Far East have much less of these nourishing foods than the statistical averages indicate. To bring the nutritional levels up to a point where even a barely adequate diet is possible for the growing populations of Far Eastern countries will be an enormous long-range task.

Little exact information is available on the food consumption in most of Africa, but it can be assumed that the situation is roughly similar to that in the Far East. It is known, for example, that protein malnutrition is widespread.

FACTS OF LIFE

In sum, millions upon millions of men, women and children cannot obtain enough good food to nourish

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTIONS

FIVE vacancies have occurred in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on account of the death of Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy, Sri Mrityunjoy Pramanik, Sri Ajit Prasad Singha Deo, Dr Jiban Ratan Dhar and Sri Pramatha Ghosh, who were elected from the Chowringhee, Jamalpur (SC), Hura, Bongaon and Barjora Assembly Constituencies respectively. The Election Commission has called upon the constituencies to elect five members to fill the vacancies before April 16, 1963, and has fixed April 7, 1963, as the date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken. The hours of poll fixed by the Election Commissioner are from 8 am to 5 pm.

FOREIGNERS' ENTRY INTO NORTH BENGAL

THE Deputy Commissioner of Police, Security Control, has been authorised to issue permits under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, in respect of the restricted areas of North Bengal. Applications for permits should be made to him at 237 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-20. In the case of foreigners resident in India applications should be made ten days before the proposed date of entry into the restricted areas. Foreign tourists may, however, apply for permits with three days' notice.

themselves adequately. With all that it means in terms of human suffering and economic misery, this is one of the most important facts of life in the world today.

The measures necessary to solve the problem of food cannot be carried out successfully by any one country or small group of countries. By its very nature, the problem of food is both national and international and action to solve it must also be both national and international. For hunger and malnutrition are no respecters of frontiers. They are to be found in every country of the world.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has organized a world Freedom from Hunger Campaign which was officially launched on July 1, 1960, by Dr B. R. Sen, Director-General of FAO. The Campaign, which is continuing over a period of five years, is essentially a joint effort of all Governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, non-Governmental organizations, social and professional groups, industrial and commercial concerns and private individuals throughout the world. The main object of the Campaign is to create a climate of informed world opinion that will make possible a sustained, lasting attack on a massive scale on malnutrition and undernourishment in the world. It will call not only for vastly increased financial and technical assistance from the developed countries but also for a correspondingly bigger and more vigorous effort by the countries concerned. This is an enterprise in which we are all involved.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

The Chinese Government has rejected India's protest against the signing of the Sino Pakistani "border" agreement.

In a Note the Chinese Government said it was "absurd and ridiculous" for India to state that China wanted to use the border agreement "to undermine the Indo-Pakistani negotiations on Kashmir".

The Chinese Note, which was in reply to the Indian protest Note sent to Peking on March 2—the day the Sino-Pakistani agreement was signed—said: "It is crystal clear that the agreement is of a provisional character and it has nothing to do with the ownership of Kashmir."

The Chinese Note urged India "to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question" in the same spirit as the Sino-Pakistani border issue was settled.

* * *

American private entrepreneurs who have already invested in India or are considering investments, have expressed to the India Investment Centre here as well as to the Indian authorities, their concern over the tax proposals for the next year.

In their initial reactions, the American investors have expressed fear that further US investments might be reduced if not completely stopped.

There are criticisms both in regard to the proposed super profits tax as well as to increased import and excise duties and higher personal taxation and compulsory savings in so far as it concerns foreigners. They have argued that taxation on their profits would go up to nearly 80 per cent and make it difficult to get foreign technical personnel to accept assignments for periods longer than three years.

A couple of investors have also said that they were staying expansion plans or withdrawing from proposed new ventures. But it is difficult to say how far this is really caused by taxation and how far taxation is being made an excuse for calling off ventures which in any event, would have been called off for other reasons.

Some investors, while appreciating India's difficulties and the need to raise resources to meet the Chinese threat, have suggested modifications of the taxation proposals in so far as they relate to foreigners so that the same revenue could be raised but in other ways.

One step suggested is that the increased corporate tax might be substituted by a kind of "with-holding tax" on dividends so that an American investor could get tax advantages in New York.

While Indian tax efforts have thus come in for some adverse comment in business circles, they generally have impressed the public and the Administration as indicative of India's will to resist the Chinese.

Meanwhile, it is unlikely that the Clay Committee's recommendation, that the USA should not help public sector investments in underdeveloped countries where such activities were likely to compete with the private sector, would be accepted in toto by the Administration.

GRANTS TO DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned the following non-recurring grants during the current financial year:

(a) Rs 7,500 to the Swadesh Basu Hospital for Women and Children, Calcutta, towards the cost of its maintenance; (b) Rs 10,000 to Dr B. C. Roy, Sishu Sadan, P.O. Ariadah, 24-Parganas, representing the balance 50 per cent of the current year's grant towards the cost of its maintenance; (c) Rs 50,000 to the Calcutta University towards the cost of construction of the building of its Post-Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Science towards which the University Grants Commission has sanctioned a grant of Rs 1,00,000; (d) Rs 10,000, being the balance 50 per cent of the annual maintenance grant, to the Sri Ramkrishna Matri Mangal Pratisthan P.O. Ariadah, 24-Parganas.

GRANTS TO MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

A NON-RECURRING grant of Rs 5,000 to the Indian Medical Association, Calcutta Branch, for improvement of its reference library has been sanctioned by the Government of West Bengal for the current financial year.

A sum of Rs 9,000 have also been sanctioned by the State Government as a non-recurring grant to the Midnapore Homeopathic Medical College Hospital, Midnapore, towards the cost of maintenance of 10 free indoor beds in the institution during the current year.

DOLES GRANTED TO GOLDSMITHS

WITH a view to ameliorating the distress caused to families of goldsmiths as a result of the promulgation of the Gold Control Rules, 1963, the Government of West Bengal have decided to give doles at the rate of rupees four per person per month, irrespective of his or her age, to families of goldsmiths who have become destitute through lack of employment.

The distressed goldsmiths in Calcutta should apply to the Deputy Director of Relief, 162B Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for such assistance. In the districts, the District Magistrates should be approached for the purpose.

GRANT TO DESHBANDHU SOCIETY

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned during the current financial year a non-recurring grant of Rs 20,000 to the Deshabandhu Memorial Society for maintenance of the TB Hospital at Basanti Annexe, Darjeeling.

GRANT TO BHUTIA ASSOCIATION

THE West Bengal Government, under the programme for welfare of scheduled tribes during the year 1962-63, have approved a scheme of the Bhutia Association of Darjeeling at a total cost of Rs 13,945.

The scheme includes special coaching to tribal and non-tribal students in Tibetan literature and conversation, training in various Bhutia and Lepcha music and folk dances and instructions in the art of Bhutia wood-carving.

The State Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs 1,000 to the Amarkanan Sri Ramkrishna Sevalal in the district of Bankura for the welfare of tribal and scheduled caste people.

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS

THE following students have been awarded scholarships on the results of the Higher Secondary Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, held in 1961.

Eighteen First Grade Scholarships of Rs 20 per month each on the Higher Secondary Examination (Science Stream) are awarded to: Amitava Bagchi, Baranagar R. K. Mission Ashram School; Tathagata Ray, St Lawrence High School, Calcutta; Ranjan Ghosh, St Xavier's School, Calcutta; Arya Kumar Sen Gupta, Mitra Institution, Calcutta; Pinaki Guptabhaya, Hindu School, Calcutta; Rajkumar Moitra, Hindi High School, Calcutta; Amitava Das Gupta, Ballygunge Government High School, Calcutta; Tapan Kumar Chattopadhyay, Ballygunge Government High School, Calcutta; Surya Kanta Chaudhuri, Hindi High School, Calcutta; Adhis Chandra Sinha, Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta; Amitava Bhattacharya, Hindu School, Calcutta; Arun Jindal, Hindi High School, Calcutta; Nanda Nag, Brahma Balika Sikshalaya, Calcutta; Dheerendra Prasad Singh, Sree Balakrishna Vithalnath Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Rajendra Kumar Bazzrodia, Sree Maheswari Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Devendra Mishra, Kharagpur Railway Boys' School; Parthasarathi Ray, Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta; Bikash Chandra Sinha, Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta.

One First Grade Scholarship of Rs 20 per month on the results of Higher Secondary Examination (Technical Stream) is awarded to: Biswajit Mukhopadhyay, Ballygunge Government High School, Calcutta.

One First Grade Scholarship of Rs 20 per month on the results of Higher Secondary Examination (Humanities Stream) is awarded to: Anindya Kumar Bhattacharya, Hindu School, Calcutta.

Forty-seven Second Grade Scholarships of Rs 15 per month each on the results of Higher Secondary Examination, 1961 (Science Stream): Dipak Kumar Dutta, R. K. Mission School, Narendrapur; Gautam Bhattacharya, St. Xavier's School, Calcutta; Satyendra Kumar Ghosh, Bankura Zilla School; Bhaskar Mukhopadhyay, St. Lawrence High School, Calcutta; Anil Mohan Jaidka, St. Xavier's School, Calcutta; Ashishpriya Datta, Baruiapur High School; Mihir Kanti Bhattacharya, Burdwan Town High School; Subrata Pal, Mitra Institution, Calcutta; Ramabadrin Gopalkrishnan, St. Xavier's School, Calcutta; Arvind Prakash Mathur, St. Xavier's School, Calcutta; Sudarsan Chandra Samanta, Baishnabchak M. High School; Swati Sen, Gokhale Memorial Girls' School, Calcutta; Partha Sircar, St. Xavier's School, Calcutta; Sangit Chattopadhyay, Metropolitan Institution (Main), Calcutta; Kalyan Kumar Nanda, Contai K. M. Bidyabhaban; Sanchindranath Das, Bhandarhati B. M. Institution; Sabyasachi Gupta, Hindu School, Calcutta; Gorachand De, Dwarhatta Rajeswari Institution; Pradip Basu, Hindu School, Calcutta; Rasamoy Chakraborti, Asansol E. Rly. Boys' School; Kalyan Kumar Sen, Barasat Government High School; Ganesh Chandra Sen, Howrah Zilla School; Nayan Bhattacharya, Hindu School, Calcutta; Shyamal Datta Chaudhuri, St Lawrence High School, Calcutta; Sourendra Prasad Patra, Asansol E. Rly. Boys' School; Udayan Das Gupta, Hindu School, Calcutta; Soma Bandyopadhyay, Durgapur Steel Project High School for Girls; Biswanath Datta, Howrah Sri Ramkrishna Sikshalaya; Saroj Kumar Kapoor, Sree

VVF'S WORK IN KALIMPONG

FIFTY-TWO thousand man-days' labour has already been contributed to the Defence Labour Banks by members of 60 Village Volunteer Force units in Kalimpong sub-division of Darjeeling district.

The Gram Panchayats in Kalimpong subdivision have drawn up 141 schemes for village uplifts for immediate execution by the Village Volunteer Forces. The schemes include preparation of compost pits, construction and repair of irrigation channels and village roads, implementation of projects for the supply of drinking water and construction of school houses and playgrounds.

Seven-day training camps for the Dalpatis of the Village Volunteer Forces are being organised at Kalimpong, Algarah and Garubathan. Besides use of fire-arms, the training will include first aid, fire fighting, rescue services, sanitation and social welfare.

Daulatram Nopany Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Suprakash Mukhopadhyay, St Xavier's School, Calcutta; Ujjal Kumar Sen, Ballygunge Government High School, Calcutta; Mrinal Kanti Datta, Mahisadal Raj High School; Asish Kumar Ghosh Hazra, Berhampore Krishnath College School; Priyatosh Mukhopadhyay, Kalyangarh Vidyamandir; Sujit Kumar De, Hooghly Collegiate School; Brij Kumar Dhindaw, Kharagpur Railway Boys' School; Shibnath Bandyopadhyay, Sarisha R.K. Mission Sikshamandir; Ujjal Kumar Gupta, Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta; Kamal Kumar Maiti, Contai K. M. Vidyabhaban; Jnanranjan Sil, Kalyangarh Vidyamandir, 24-Parganas; Dipankar Nag Choudhuri, St Thomas Boys' School, Calcutta; Chittaranjan Das, Sarisha R. K. Mission Sikshamandir; Shishir Prasad Bhattacharya, Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta; Amitava Basak, Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta; Bharatbhushan Bhargava, Sri Doulatram Nopany Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Subhasis Sen Gupta, Keshab Academy, Calcutta; Ranadhir Biswas, Hooghly Collegiate School; Amal Das Gupta, Midnapore Collegiate School; Dulal Krishna Bhattacharya, Mitra Institution, Calcutta.

Three Second Grade Scholarships of Rs 15 per month each on the results of Higher Secondary Examination, 1961 (Technical Stream). Bidyut Kumar Gangopadhyay, Asansol R. K. Mission High School, Madan Mohan Karmakar, Krishnagar Collegiate School, Manoj Maitra, Ballygunge Government High School, Calcutta.

Three Second Grade Scholarships of Rs 15 per month each on the results of Higher Secondary Examination 1961 (Humanities Stream) are awarded to: Krishna Goswami, Brahma Balika Sikshalaya, Calcutta; Kajalrekha Ghosh, Baniban Girls' High School; Arati Ghosh, St Margaret's Girls' School, Calcutta.

One Second Grade Scholarship of Rs 15 per month on the results of Higher Secondary Examination, 1961 (Commerce Stream) is awarded to: Bharati Ghosh, St John's Diocesan Girls' High School, Calcutta.

One Second Grade Scholarship of Rs 15 per month on the results of Higher Secondary Examination, 1961 (Agriculture Stream) is awarded to Srikanta Agasti, Nandigram B. M. T. Sikshaniketan.

The Week in India

Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha that certain developments had taken place recently which "may as well mean that China is contemplating further aggressive action at a time of its own choosing".

The Prime Minister said additional troops had been inducted into Tibet, more roads were being constructed on the border and Tibetan villagers and pack animals were being requisitioned by the Chinese armed forces. There was continued concentration of Chinese troops on the border, he added.

In the background of what had happened in October and November last year, Sri Nehru drew attention to the statements made by the Chinese Ministry of National Defence that China had not "given up its right to self-defence" and to Marshal Chen Yi's television interview that "provocative actions on the part of Indian troops will occur".

He also referred to the fact that in its Notes to India during the past fortnight, the Chinese Government had used sharp and provocative language one or two of these being actually scurrilous in tone. The false allegations in them had been contradicted by India.

While emphasizing that "we have to be prepared to meet any eventuality", the Prime Minister again asked China to accept the Colombo proposals without reservation as a first step towards resolving India-China border differences by peaceful means.

King Savang Vatthana of Laos arrived in New Delhi on March 27 by a Royal Air Lao aircraft accompanied by his Prime Minister, **Prince Souvanna Phouma**. **Dr Radhakrishnan** and **Sri Nehru** received them at Palam airport. The king was given a 31-gun salute.

Welcoming him, **Dr Radhakrishnan** referred to the Laotian people's "valiant struggle" for independence and India's small contribution as a member of the International Commission of Supervision and Control for Laos and also as a signatory to the Geneva Agreement on that country.

King Savang acknowledged the help that India and other members of the International Commission had extended towards peace and prosperity in his country. They had helped to end hostilities in Laos.

Prime Minister Nehru discounted the possibility of China developing any effective nuclear capability.

But he doubted whether the Chinese had even tested an atomic weapon. He considered it "rather doubtful" that a test explosion had occurred, because none had been recorded by any foreign observation post.

Giving reassuring estimates of the comparative stages of development reached by India and China, **Sri Nehru** reiterated India's intention to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and said that "broadly speaking" India was ahead of China and if she had concentrated on developing the bomb as probably China had, she would have tested one by now.

STONE SEAL UNEARTHED AT PANDU RAJAR DHIBI

A ROUND shaped proto-historic stone seal (diam. 2 cm.) bearing a curious motif of an animal below conventional symbols of hills and a wavy line denoting a river or sea has been unearthed at Pandu Rajar Dhibi within Ausgram police-station of Burdwan district where the Archaeological Directorate of the West Bengal Government is carrying out large-scale excavation.

The seal, which reveals a close association with the seals of the Indus Valley Civilisation, was unearthed recently along with several terracotta miniature boats and also various other proto-historic antiquities. The seal is said to be of unique importance in reconstructing the history of Bengal centuries before the emergence of Nanda or Maurya empires in eastern India.

The excavation has also laid bare successive floors and occupation levels from the remote antiquity down to the end of the proto-historic times of later centuries.

NEW SUBDIVISIONAL HOSPITAL

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned the opening of a new Subdivisional Hospital with 48 beds in the newly constructed buildings at Barasat in the district of 24-Parganas. The existing 20-bedded Subdivisional Hospital at Barasat will be closed.

Government have also sanctioned a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 56,000 towards the cost of furniture, equipment and appliances for the new Subdivisional Hospital.

STUDENTS' DONATION FOR NDF

A SUM of Rs 380 has been donated to the National Defence Fund by students of Burdwan Harisabha Hindu Girls' High School.

The amount was collected from the students in the shape of Rs 50 as small donations by students, Rs 110 from candidates appearing in the School Final Examination from the school and Rs 220 as savings from the Saraswati Puja Fund.

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the Delhi Corporation at the Red Fort, **King Savang Vatthana** called upon the signatories to the Geneva Agreement on his country to respect its terms.

The signing of the Geneva Agreement, the king said, was a significant development because it had helped Laos to live as an independent and neutral nation and had brought peace to it. It was heartening that countries with contradictory ideologies had signed the agreement despite the existing tension in the world.

But it would lose its meaning if the signatories did not respect it. It was necessary to draw their attention to implementation of the agreement's terms, he said. "All the countries which we have visited in this connexion, have assured us that there would be no interference in our domestic affairs," he said.

The people of his country, the king said, were indebted to India for her contribution towards solving the Laos problem. India had given hope to the whole of South East Asia. He hoped India would serve as an example to keep Laos away from military pacts and their influences.

On The Economic Front

Wholesale Price Index for week ended February 23:

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) receded by 0.4 per cent to 126.2 during the week ended February 23, 1963 as compared with 126.7 for the earlier week. The index was lower by 0.2 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month but was higher by 1.5 per cent than that of a year ago. The monthly average for February 1963 stood at 126.5 as against 126.0 for January 1963 and 124.3 for February 1962.

The index for 'Food Articles' receded by 0.7 per cent to 123.5 due to a fall in the prices of rice at Nellore (-17 per cent), jowar (-8 per cent), masur (-5 per cent), milk, castelnuts and eggs (-4 per cent each), chillies (-3 per cent), mustard oil, fish and tea (-2 per cent each) and mung, onions, gingelly oil, coconut oil, sugar and gur (-1 per cent each) although the prices of oranges (+7 per cent), barley at Motihare and potatoes (+6 per cent each), rice at Balurghat (+5 per cent), maize, black pepper and turmeric (+3 per cent each), ragi, groundnut oil, coffee and betelnuts (+2 per cent each) and wheat and bajra (+1 per cent each) showed advances.

Price Support Scheme for Jute: The State Trading Corporation has purchased all varieties of jute that has been offered to them by the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited uptill now.

So far the STC has purchased 335,760 maunds of jute from the Federation. The STC has made elaborate arrangements for storing jute at different godowns, including one at Kanpur for storing Lakhimpur/Chakia jute. The STC has already given financial assistance to the extent of Rs 1.55 crore to the different jute growing States for procurement of jute and further advances can be considered, if necessary.

Progress of Service Co-operatives: There has been a marked increase in the formation of service co-operatives in the country. The total number of service co-operatives now is 101,747 as compared to 78,004 last year.

During the current year, over thirty five thousand newly organised service co-operatives started functioning in the country.

It was found that a lakh of primary societies out of a total of nearly 2.15 lakh were in a weak condition requiring re-vitalisation. The programme of re-vitalisation was first taken up in 1959 and in the process of re-vitalisation, a number of primary societies were converted into service co-operatives.

Service co-operatives are especially popular in Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. There are about 17,500 service co-operatives in Maharashtra, 13,600 in Punjab and 19,000 in Uttar Pradesh.

OFFICIAL POSTINGS

Sri Barid Baran Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Vishnupur, Bankura, is posted to the headquarters station of the Bankura district.

Sri Abani Bhusan Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division at Jalpaiguri, to act, until further orders, as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri Division.

Sri Mrinal Kanti Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Subdivisional Officer, Mekliganj, Cooch Behar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Murshidabad district, and to have charge of the Kandi subdivision.

Sri Nripati Ghoshal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, West Dinajpur, Sadar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the Cooch Behar district and to have charge of the Mekliganj subdivision.

The services of Sri Biswanath Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed as Charge Officer, Jalpaiguri, is placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, for appointment as Assistant Commissioner (Settlement), Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.

Sri D. C. Nath, IPS, Assistant Superintendent of Police (on probation), now under training in the district of Jalpaiguri, to be Subdivisional Police Officer, Alipur Duar.

Sri Hem Chandra Chowdhury, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at the headquarters station of the Nadia district.

Sri Janardan Sarkar, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Government Railway Police, Howrah.

Sri Anil Kumar Mukherjee, retired Inspector of Police, Detective Department, Calcutta, is reappointed in the same capacity for a further period of one year.

DONATION FOR B C ROY MEMORIAL FUND

THE Sagar Block Recreation Club has donated a sum of Rs 479 to the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, for the B. C. Roy Memorial Fund.

AUCTION AT RAJ BHAVAN

THE second public auction of the gift articles donated to the National Defence Fund will be held at Raj Bhavan in the presence of the Governor, Srimati Padmaja Naidu, and the Chief Minister, Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen, on Sunday, May 5 at 9-30 am. A large variety of articles will be put on auction.

At a similar auction held at Raj Bhavan on January 27, rupees one lakh six thousand five hundred fifty were collected from the sale.

Messrs Chowringhee Sales Bureau, 24B Park Street, Calcutta, have been appointed auctioneers for this purpose and have also been authorised to receive gift articles donated to the National Defence Fund.

DONATIONS FOR NDF

WORKERS of the Seeyok Tea Estate have decided not to hold the annual sports meet this year in view of the national emergency. The money thus saved—a sum of Rs 350—is being donated to the National Defence Fund.

The group leader of the Construction Board's Behala Government Worksite recently took a decision to contribute one day's earning to the National Defence Fund. The first instalment has already been handed over to the Chief Minister.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 13.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One **Wheat Specialist** in the **West Bengal Higher Agricultural Service (Research)**. Post temporary. Pay Rs 400—45—850—50—1,350 (F.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month. Higher initial pay up to Rs 625 may be granted to a candidate on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A second class degree in Agriculture or a Master's degree in Botany; (ii) A high post-graduate degree or diploma in Plant Breeding; (iii) Ability to conduct research in Plant Breeding as evidenced by published original papers. **Desirable**—(i) Experience of the teaching of students up to a degree standard, preferably in a College of Agriculture; (ii) Familiarity with agricultural problems in West Bengal; (iii) Administrative experience in a responsible post. Age between 23 and 35 years on April 1, 1963. The upper age-limit may be relaxed in the case of a candidate having special qualifications.

Closing date—April 22, 1963.

(b) One **Works Manager, Industrial Estate under the Directorate of Industries, West Bengal**. Post permanent. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 400—45—850—50—1,350 (F.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A degree or its equivalent in Mechanical or Civil Engineering from a recognised University in India or abroad; (ii) Considerable experience in erection and installation works, planning and administration in a reputed industrial undertaking; (iii) Knowledge of Bengali—spoken and written. **Desirable**—(i) Knowledge of working of Industrial Estates; (ii) Knowledge of industrial cost accountancy and management. Age between 30 and 45 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable in case of exceptionally qualified candidate.

Closing date—April 22, 1963.

(c) One **Research Officer (Soil Mechanics), in the River Research Institute, West Bengal, in the West Bengal General Service**. Post temporary. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (F.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay up to Rs 650 may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class degree in Civil Engineering of a recognised University. Age ordinarily not more than 27 years on April 1, 1963.

Closing date—April 17, 1963.

(d) Sixteen **Assistant Engineers in the Directorate of Health Services (P.H. Engineering) in the West Bengal General Service**. Posts temporary. A panel of suitable candidates will be prepared for future vacancies. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (F.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—A degree in Civil Engineering of an Indian University or an equivalent degree of a foreign University or any other qualification in Civil Engineering exempting a candidate from appearing in sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India). **Desirable**—Experience in design and construction of water supply, sewerage system, sewage disposal and treatment plants. Age not more than 30 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of candidates specially well-qualified and experienced and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Department of Health, West Bengal.

Closing date—April 17, 1963.

(e) One **Paint and Varnish Technologist in the West Bengal General Service**. Post permanent. Pay (i) Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (F.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month for candidates having a degree in Engineering, plus other allowances as admissible under the existing rules; (ii) Rs 300—30—900 (F.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month for others, plus other allowances as admissible under the existing rules. Higher initial pay up to Rs 475 (for Engineering Graduates) and up to Rs 450 (for others) may be granted to a candidate, not already in Government service, on the basis of age, qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree in Chemistry, with Physics and Mathematics, Or, A degree in

Chemical Engineering or Chemical Technology, Or, M.Sc. Degree in Pure or Applied Chemistry; (ii) Adequate experience in production, testing, research in Paint and Varnish Technology. **Desirable**—(i) Research or specialisation in fats and oils or pigments and dry paints; (ii) Teaching experience in an allied technical subject; (iii) Administrative experience. Age between 25 and 35 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of exceptionally qualified candidates.

Closing date—April 17, 1963.

(f) One **Evaluation Officer (Statistical Officer) in the West Bengal Agricultural Service under the intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programmes)**. Post temporary. Pay Rs 300—30—900 per month.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) At least a second class Master's degree of a recognised University in Statistics or Economics or Mathematics, or Physics or Agricultural Economics, Or, equivalent degree of a foreign University; Or, First Class B.Sc. degree in Agriculture plus a training in Statistics from a recognised Institution with knowledge of statistical analysis and survey work; (ii) Three years' experience of statistical research or statistical survey with special reference to Socio-Economic problems including field survey work in rural areas. **Desirable**—(i) Knowledge of agricultural practices and crop pattern in West Bengal; (ii) Knowledge of Bengali—spoken and written. Age not more than 35 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable up to 35 years in the case of candidates possessing special qualifications.

Closing date—April 17, 1963.

Age concession—The upper age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the upper age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or in the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application form and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-12 and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED tenders in B.F. No. 2911(ii) are invited by the Chief Engineer-in-Charge, Kalyani Township, 1 Hastings Street (6th Floor), Calcutta-1, from enlisted class I contractors under Public Health Engineering, West Bengal, and bona fide outside contractors for laying 18", 15" and 24" and 12" dia. Hume pipe sewer for development for Block 'A' (Hospital and University area) Kalyani, district Nadia (contract No. AS/4). Estimated cost Rs 1,22,534. Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, K.D.A. Division, Kalyani, Nadia, up to 3 p.m. on April 26, 1963 and opened on the same day in presence of the attending tenderers. Earnest money of Rs 2,451 (2 per cent) should be deposited in "Reserve Bank of India" or any Treasury under head "Revenue Deposit", in favour of Executive Engineer, K.D.A. Division and a copy of the receipted chalan must accompany the tender. Tender form and tender papers consisting of tender notice, specifications, conditions, schedule of work, drawings, etc. may be obtained from the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer on prescribed rates. No tender will be issued on the date opening of tenders. Tenderers shall quote the rates in percentage above or below the estimated rates and amount in the schedule of work along with the extra schedule attached. No tender form, etc., will be issued unless clearance certificates of valid income and sales taxes are produced. Rates quoted against respective item should be inclusive of all sales and other taxes incl. supply of tools and plants. Right is reserved to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reason.

Unite to Defend

The Freedom and Integrity of India

Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.



PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

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VOL. XI
THURSDAY APRIL 11 1963

No. 2
CAITRA 21 1885 SAKA
Twenty Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week is a view of the newly constructed Subdivisional Hospital at Arambagh. Arambagh is a subdivision of Hooghly district. The other three subdivisions of Hooghly district, viz. Sadar, Serampore and Chandernagore, had already the District and Subdivisional Hospitals. With the starting of a hospital at Arambagh, the whole of the district has been brought under hospital facilities.

Arambagh is not easy to reach. Several rivers have to be spanned to connect it with the district headquarters. Patients from Arambagh side, therefore, had to experience great troubles in coming to Hooghly Hospital. That necessity has now been negated. On the other hand, communication is also being gradually easier as one river after another is being bridged.

The Arambagh Subdivisional Hospital, which has been equipped with modern methods of treatment of different kinds of diseases, has been recently opened by Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen.

News in Brief

: The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is reported to have finally decided that the West Bengal Government will look after the irrigation aspect of the DVC and the DVC itself will plan for and manage power production and other related affairs.

: Sri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, said that the tangible assets of the Bank of China was Rs 1.57 crore and liabilities Rs 1.68 crore.

: Sri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam, told the Congress Assembly Party that the situation on the NEFA border was grave.

: The Prime Minister said in the Lok Sabha that the present administrative system in NEFA should continue with as much changes as may be required.

: President Dr Radhakrishnan said in Coimbatore that war or no war, India must be militarily strong.

: Sri G. B. Kotak, Chairman of the Gold Control Board, said at Madras that approximately 28,000 kilograms of gold worth Rs 13 to 14 crore at the international price had been declared by about 32,000 dealers so far.

: President Kennedy is expected to name Mr Chester Bowles as Ambassador to India to succeed Prof Galbraith, due to return to Harvard University in autumn next.

: The Army took over in Guatemala on March 31 "to defend Guatemala from the threat of communism".

: Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen told the West Bengal Council that the Government would try to expedite introduction of the Bengali language in administrative work and that no question of funds would stand in its way.

: Sri K. Raghuramaiah, Union Minister of State, said that the value of production in ordnance factories during 1962-63 was expected to be of the order of Rs 65 crore.

: King Mahendra dissolved the 8-month old interim Government and appointed a new Government under the chairmanship of Dr Tulsi Giri.

: The US Ambassador, Prof Galbraith, said in New Delhi on April 2 that four ships carrying US military assistance to India were due to arrive in India within the next 10 days.

: The Defence Minister, Sri Y. B. Chavan, is reported to have said that the Indian Army was proposed to be doubled and similar improvements were contemplated in other two services.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN PRESENT EMERGENCY

By Sm INDIRA GANDHI

EVER since Sita tossed aside her jewellery and rich raiment to follow her husband to the insecurity and rigours of the wilderness, she has been upheld as an ideal Indian woman. Swami Vivekananda called her "the very type of the true Indian Woman". Life does not now require us to roam the forests, but the need for facing bravely up to hardships and privations, adjusting to changing conditions, and looking to the larger good of the community and the country will always be there.

In spite of the injustice of unequal laws and degrading social customs, even in ancient times women played a significant role in moulding family thinking. In "Kumarasambhava," Kalidasa says "The girl is the very life of the family." That is why the attitude of women in facing a national problem assumes tremendous importance.

There is no part of India, or indeed the world, which does not have its own heroines and glowing tales of their courage and determination in times of crises and danger.

DURING FREEDOM MOVEMENT

During our independence movement, women responded magnificently to Gandhiji's call, packed the prisons, faced bullets and in spite of abuse and assault, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops so persistently that textile mills in Britain were forced to close down.

During the last War the heroic stand of Russian women, especially in Stalingrad, is wellknown. In Yugoslavia, about two million women actively participated in the national liberation movement both in partisan combat units and as underground workers

in occupied towns and villages. More than one lakh fought at the front.

In France and other European countries, women of all ages played a crucial part in their resistance movements, sacrificing their lives and if need be their honour too.

In England, women manned offices and factories and tilled the fields, in fact they took over almost all civilian activities so as to release their menfolk for the actual fighting. For six long years they lived in black-outs, making the best of meagre rations and other shortages. They lived with danger hardly less than on the battlefield, for every day brought air raids and long hours of bombing. Through it all the nation's work went on. "Business as usual" was the slogan.

One of the myriad tasks assigned to women was the folding of parachutes. This sounds simple enough but the work is of great precision as the slightest mistake might cost a life. To the accuracy which this task demanded, the women added a genuine feeling of dedication and devotion towards the unknown paratrooper who would use the parachute. This attitude was beautifully expressed by one of the girls in her verse:

"May God give my heroes fair weather,
Let no parachute slither or slump
For today we go warring together
And my heart will be there at the jump".

Thus in war, are the women in their homes participants with the soldiers in the field.

Now, we too face war. The present lull in the fighting should deceive no one, for we cannot say



Mr J. Mitrega, Polish Minister for Coal-mining and Power, called on Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen at the Assembly House on March 29, 1963. Sri Tarun Kantil Ghosh, Commerce and Industries Minister, was also present

when or where a fresh attack may come. For our country's honour and the future of our children we must be prepared.

WEALTH THROUGH SAVINGS

The military effort can be strengthened only in conditions of economic stability and progress. We must increase our production in the fields and in the factories by working harder and longer hours. Everyone can help by collecting aluminium and other such salvage material, by growing vegetables in homes and institutions. We must create wealth through savings. For a people already heavily burdened and struggling to stand up on their feet, to have the load of a war sounds an impossible imposition but this war is not of our making and we have no choice.

As President Roosevelt said "War costs money—that means taxes and bonds—and there is a front on which all of us—every man, woman and child—can serve, and serve for the duration. We can all practice self denial. We can also sacrifice some of our comforts to the needs of the men in the service, and yes even some of our needs to their comforts." In India this will also help to keep down prices and enable our limited production facilities to concentrate on more essential commodities.

In the richer and more advanced countries of the world, gold reserves lie with the Government, not with the people. In India, it is the opposite. Social usage, dating back to the days when banks were unknown or few, has perhaps been responsible for a sentimental attachment to gold which is out of place in this century. We cannot afford to keep our savings idle. They must be put to work too bringing in foreign exchange and helping the national effort. Let us break the enchantment of gold. This may mean a reorientation in our marriage and other customs which in my opinion will turn out to be a source of relief to the middle class. Other nations have changed according to the requirement of the times. Why not we?

India does not lack manpower. There is no need for women to go in for military training or to demand rifles which can be better utilised by others. There is need for fitness and discipline, both physical and mental.

THE HOME FRONT

Wars are won on the home front as well as on the battle-ground. The jawan must be assured that the home front is secure. The preparation of the civilian population is therefore a fundamental requirement of wartime. Knowledge dissipates fear, and allotment of work allays panic. Take whatever training is available. Join the Home Guards or civilian defence or the village vounteer force. It is proposed to have a citizens' corps to absorb those who do not fit into any of the existing schemes. Even if there is no shooting war, there are permanent advantages in the training and knowledge so gained.

Our hospitals are woefully under-staffed even now. New base hospitals must be equipped. We urgently need more nurses to cope with additional work. It is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible nursing care. First-aid and Home Nursing are useful to the family and the community.

There are many jobs for which women are pre-eminently suited—the driving of cars and ambulances,

the running of kitchens and canteens, working in hospitals as war assistants, as socio-medical visitors, writing letters in the regional languages and so on.

DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

There are different categories of women. Firstly those who are skilled and have jobs. Their names should be registered. Secondly, those who have had professional or other training, but are not utilizing it, such as married women who are not working. Can they not give some time, daily or weekly? Amongst the untrained, there must be a number who could find time for acquiring training. But even those who have no special skill can be useful for knitting, sewing, packing and despatching, making bandages, acting as messengers and so on.

Women who are expert in these and similar vocations are required in connection with the welfare of defence personnel. The voluntary service of typists, stenographers, secretaries, could be a big help in curtailing the administration costs of the Citizens' Councils and other voluntary bodies. Uniform registration and training all over the country would enable workers to function without difficulty even if they had to move to other areas.

I hope these programmes will be regarded with the seriousness which they deserve and with a definite commitment of service. Practice now will lead to greater efficiency in time of danger. It is much easier for someone who is doing one type of work and is in touch with the people in her area to switch over to another job in case of emergency, than for one who is sitting idle to suddenly become active. So, while the aim of the training programmes is to prepare women for war, it would be much appreciated if they would utilize their talents and experience in community work now. Some of the work which needs urgent doing is public education, especially as regards civic duties, sanitation and nutrition, etc.

CONTINUOUS VIGIL

Let us spare a thought for the sentinels of our 2,500-mile long northern border, far from their families and home comforts—keeping a day and night vigil in temperatures that fall to minus 30 degree and below, over mountains which are 18,000 to 20,000 feet high. At such heights frost form on moustaches and beads. A cup of tea has to be gulped almost at boiling point as otherwise it would freeze. Slabs of ice have to be cut from frozen 'nullahs' to be heated for drinking and cooking purposes. The day I went to Leh was a comparatively mild one and the sun shone dimly. Even so water spilt on the ground froze immediately. Metal gets so cold that touching a gun with bare hands gives metal burn. Gloves and socks tear fast and so are in constant demand.

Even in sections where the cold is not so acute there are plenty of other discomforts and the living is hard because of torrential rains and difficult terrain. Women can bring a ray of warmth, and in small ways soften the hardship by collecting 'amenities' for those at the front and for the wounded in hospitals. These include articles such as dry fruit, magazines and light

(Continued on page 26.)

OVERSEAS CHINESE—PAWNS IN CHINESE DIPLOMACY

By RAJ HANS

A SPOKESMAN of the Chinese Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs warned India on January 20, 1963, that the Chinese people would by no means sit idly by "while you bully and persecute our compatriots".

Two days later, the theme recurred, with the Acting President of the All-China Association for Returned Overseas Chinese saying that the Chinese people would never tolerate the "barbarous treatment" being meted out to Chinese nationals in India.

These statements give an inkling of Peking's approach to the problem of the overseas Chinese.

Overseas Chinese continue to be a serious problem to the newly independent nations of South-East Asia. There are about 12 million Chinese abroad and they have acquired in the countries of their domicile, in varying measures control on retail trade and commerce and industry which enables them to wield power far beyond their numbers.

There are 12 million Chinese and four million Indians living in foreign countries. The attitude of the Chinese and Indian Governments to their nationals abroad is a study in contrast. In South-East Asian countries, in particular, the local Chinese constitute a thorny problem.

The interest of the Chinese Government in them has traditionally been great. In 1909 the Ching court passed a nationality edict which recognized children of Chinese fathers as Chinese wherever they were born.

This helped to swell the number of Chinese nationals abroad.

STRENGTHENING TIES WITH MAINLAND

After China became a Republic in 1911, the new Government also took several measures to strengthen the ties of the overseas Chinese with the mainland. A Ministry of Overseas Chinese was established. Ministers of the Kuomintang Government toured South-East Asia. The overseas Chinese were given special representation in Chinese legislature. These, along with other measures, were meant to keep the allegiance of these overseas communities to China active.

The advent of the Mao Government in 1949, however, gave the problem a new meaning.

Peking started stressing her role as the natural protector of all the Chinese overseas. It began to denounce any discrimination anywhere in Asia against the local Chinese communities. Overseas Chinese Commissions were set up in Peking and Canton, and overseas Chinese representatives were elected to the People's Congress at Peking involving them in mainland politics.

Attracting overseas Chinese students to China for study, organising tours of overseas Chinese to witness the progress made by China, soliciting capital from them and similar other steps were taken by the Government to strengthen the ties between Peking and overseas Chinese.

CHINA'S NEW POSTURE

The attitude of the Peking Government had been spreading consternation among the South-East Asian



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen speaking at the inauguration of the Assembly Hall of the Ramkrishna Mission Vidyapith, Purulia, recently. Sri Sanno Kumar Mukherjee, Local Self-Government Minister, was present

countries and they were becoming apprehensive of the role that their Chinese nationals could play as agents of Peking.

In 1954, at Bandung, Mr. Chou En-lai tried to present China in a new and moderate role. A Treaty of Dual Nationality was signed with Indonesia. It offered the Indonesian Chinese the choice between Chinese nationality and Indonesian nationality. It was the first time a Chinese Government had officially accepted that the son of a Chinese father could cease being a Chinese citizen. It however, took five years before the Treaty was ratified by Indonesia.

Mr. Chou En-lai offered to negotiate similar treaties with other States, too, provided those States established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic. China also indicated that under certain conditions she would stop objecting to the measures being taken by the South-East Asian Governments to reduce the economic influence of overseas Chinese and to nationalise Chinese schools. No other country, however, has accepted the offer.

GAP BETWEEN PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE

Though the Peking regime seemingly disclaims any intention of using overseas Chinese as instruments to gain its ends, its bona fides have yet to be established. China still maintains a Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs, has a powerful Association for Returned Overseas Chinese, spends huge amounts on propaganda among the Chinese communities in South-East Asian countries and pulls various cultural and economic strings to foster among them overt or covert admiration for and allegiance to Peking.

Whatever Mr. Chou may say about China having no ulterior interests in overseas Chinese, the cat comes out of the bag sometimes. Mr. Liu Shao-Chi, the present Chairman of the People's Republic of China, in his report to the first session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China on September 16, 1956, said, "We must continue to unite with patriotic Chinese living in various places abroad; they too are a component part of the United Front". Note the words "patriotic Chinese" and not "nationals" only!

INDIA'S ATTITUDE

How does India stand with regard to her nationals abroad, numbering about four million and spread over 81 countries?

Broadly speaking, the policy of Indian Government has been to prohibit emigration of Indians or restrict it to special needs elsewhere. In this she has been largely motivated by the desire to avoid political and economic complications abroad.

India has been advising those who are already abroad to choose between retaining Indian nationality or adopting the nationality of the country they live in, but, in either case, to completely identify themselves with the countries they are in. If they remain Indian nationals, all they can claim abroad is good treatment as any other alien gets.

On the other hand, if they adopt the nationality of the country they live in, they should be treated as citizens of that country with all the rights of citizenship. The Indian Government would have no interest in them except "cultural and humanitarian".

Speaking in the Lok Sabha on December 17, 1957, Prime Minister Nehru said, "Indians abroad should

THE ROLE OF WOMEN

(Continued from page 24.)

literature in all the Indian languages, radios, gramophone records, heaters—all kinds of things. Lists are made available to the Amenities Committees of the Citizens' State Councils from time to time.

IRON DETERMINATION

Some days ago jogging along in a jeep in NEFA, we came across a grim reminder of the recent fighting—beside a charred incapacitated tank lay a battered helmet. I naturally wondered about its owner and his fate. Somewhere in India this man must have had a family—parents, sisters and brothers, perhaps a young wife, whose lives will not be darkened with sorrow. How many such homes? Words cannot bring solace, but there are more concrete ways of showing our sympathy. These families are scattered in remote villages.

One way of helping them is to make known to them the medical and educational facilities such as scholarships, stipends, book grants, which have been made available by the State Governments. Some States have offered land and cash grants. Find out the position in your own State and work in close collaboration with the local authorities and the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board. If the family is facing some other difficulty which cannot be solved locally bring it to the notice of the Citizens' Council, which may give immediate help.

The first effervescence of enthusiasm has subsided; let it be transmuted into iron determination, singleness of purpose and thorough preparedness to meet this challenge which threatens our land, our values, our way of life. In the words of Abraham Lincoln "Fellow Citizens! We cannot escape history. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us in honour or dishonour to the latest generation."

(Courtesy: All India Radio)

always give primary consideration to the interests of the people of those countries, they should never allow themselves to be placed in a position of exploiting the people of those countries; and they should be friendly to the people of those countries, co-operate with them and help them, while maintaining their own dignity and self-respect.....

"Indian settlers should associate themselves as closely as possible with the interests of the people of the country they have adopted and never make it appear or to function in a way that they become an exploiting agency there... If you cannot be, and if you are not, friendly to the people of that country, come back to India and not spoil the fair name of India".

INDIA'S ROLE PRAISED

Indian communities abroad have broadly been acting on this advice.

Speaking at the State banquet given in honour of the President of India on December 7, 1958, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaya acknowledged that "the majority of them (Indians) have become settled into our Malayan way of life and I am proud to think of them as Malaysians and as Malays, who derive their origin from India while loyal to this nation, they will be perpetual human links between our two countries".

A PROBLEM AND HOW IT WAS SOLVED

By Sri T S NAGARAJAN

THE village is Sarvepalli. It is in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, and has fewer than a hundred homes. But it is wellknown because it is the ancestral village of President Radhakrishnan. It figures in his full name in the South Indian fashion. In the British days Dr Radhakrishnan was referred to by the meticulous as Sir Sarvepalli.

The village has a tank, and water for almost all the fields belonging to Sarvepalli and near-by villages comes from this tank. Paddy is the main commodity grown, and two crops are raised a year but not in all fields. The reservoir can sustain the first crop but its capacity is not large enough to feed the second crop in all the fields.

For the second crop, therefore, water is distributed on a rotation basis. One year this field gets water, and another year that field. If by some mischance the rains fail, and some farmers cannot raise even the first crop, water from the reservoir is given to them as a rule, so that they have at least the second crop.

Some months ago a cyclone lashed the Nellore coast. The farmers of Sarvepalli were badly hit. Standing crops were damaged.

What happens in such a situation we all know. Representations are made, petitions are submitted and a clear decision by Government is demanded about distribution of water.

Even in the old days there used to be 'irrigation meetings'. Many such meetings were one-sided affairs with the people feeling they had not got a full hearing. Sometimes the Collector merely 'heard the prayers' and sent his decision long after returning to headquarters.

But these are Panchayati Raj days and officials have to reach decision in a fully democratic manner.

So one afternoon in the second half of December the Collector of Nellore visited Sarvepalli and called a meeting of the farmers. It was held under a venerable tree not far from the edge of the tank. The Joint Collector and irrigation engineers were also present.

One by one the vocal farmers put forward their points of view. Some referred to their right, others to

the convention, yet others to their plight in the cyclone. Nellore farmers, like the cattle they so greatly love, are a hefty lot and are much given to gestures. Their Telugu is more robust than lyrical, and as the farmers held forth, others waited their turn. The better part of the afternoon was spent in listening to what the farmers had to say.

This done, the district officials adjourned to the T B and hammered out a decision. Half an hour later they were back at the meeting, and the Collector explained the 'award' in simple terms.

The solution was as follows: The reservoir has seven sluices. The seventh, which is at a somewhat higher level, feeds only 170 acre of land. If this area is to get water, the maximum feasible volume of water cannot be let out of the other sluices. Therefore, the Collector announced, supply of water to all the 170 acre served by the seventh sluice would be withheld. Water would be let out of the six sluices feeding 4,500 acre instead of only 3,500 acre as done for the second crop in a normal year.

The decision to help 1,000 more acres to grow crops, the Collector went on to explain, was due to the national emergency when as much food as possible had to be grown. The village would thus be serving the national cause. The 12 farmers who owned the 170 acre would in turn be enabling the village to do a good thing by forgoing their own demand. If their 170 acre were to be served, it would have meant that the 1,000 additional acres would lie idle. The twelve farmers had been lucky with their first crop but many of those who owned the other 1,000 acre had not been.

The manner in which the Collector presented the decision appealed to the reasoning of the villagers. They accepted it as a just decision. The verdict was not heard out in sullen silence, as happens often. There was an approving murmur. Even the twelve farmers who were disappointed had the satisfaction of being pointed to as being public-spirited citizens. Witnessing it all I gained a new understanding of the way Panchayati Raj and the new breed of officials work.

(Courtesy: Yojana)



Sri Harendra Nath Choudhury, Education Minister, opening the new Science Block of Hooghly Mohsin College at Chinsura on March 30

A CONFERENCE on the ways and means of organising Consumers' Co-operatives and how to run them successfully in the present national emergency was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, on Friday evening, March 29, 1963, at the Calcutta Information Centre.

In the context of the present national emergency, Government of India have sponsored a number of schemes to intensify the Consumers' Co-operative movement. They include organisation of Co-operative Consumers' Stores in selected urban areas, among industrial workers of the public and private sector undertakings, Government employees and rural people through service and marketing co-operative societies.

It is proposed under the scheme to organise 27 wholesale consumers' stores in cities and towns having a population of over 50,000 in West Bengal. Each wholesale store will have on an average 20 primary consumers stores affiliated to it. Starting with at least 100 members, each primary store is expected to have ultimately a membership of at least 500 and the share capital contributed by each member will be a minimum of Rs 10. Each primary store will have to contribute a minimum of Rs 1,000 to the share capital of the wholesale store.

Government will render financial assistance to the whole-sale and primary stores in the following manner: (i) for each wholesale store, Rs 1,00,000 as share capital on a matching basis with the subscribed share capital, Rs 2,00,000 as cash credit accommodation, Rs 1,00,000 as assistance for godowns and purchase of trucks and equipments (25 per cent will be subsidy and the remaining 75 per cent loan), and Rs 10,000 spread over a period of 3 to 5 years as subsidy for managerial expenses and rent; and (ii) for each primary store or branch, Rs 2,500 as share-capital and Rs 2,000 as subsidy for managerial expenses and rent.

During the current year, the scheme for organisation of four wholesale stores and 80 primary stores have been sanctioned. These wholesale store will be at Calcutta, Asansol, Kharagpur and Siliguri. The organisational set-up for such stores has already been completed at Calcutta, Asansol and Kharagpur where wholesale stores and 60 primary stores have been set up. At Siliguri, the organisational work is in progress.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, on the recommendation of the last Indian Labour Conference have formulated a scheme for the organisation of consumers' stores among industrial workers in the public and private sector undertakings employing at least 250 workers. The minimum membership per society will be 250.

Proposals are being worked out for securing a regular supply of commodities like foodgrains, pulses, spices, textiles, drugs and medicines, baby food, soap and stationery articles directly from the sources of production or through agricultural marketing and processing co-operatives and industrial societies.

In order to ensure a speedy and smooth line of supply, a Co-ordination Committee at the State level is being formed with the representatives of various interests.

Following is the text of the Chief Ministers' speech delivered at the Consumers' Co-operatives Conference:

"We are launching in this State a programme for setting up a network of consumers' co-operative stores in implementation of a scheme sponsored by the Government of India.

Co-operation, as you all know, is a way of life itself. It is a form of organisation in which people

voluntarily come together for the promotion of their common economic interest and to overcome individual weaknesses through self-help and mutual aid by pooling their resources. It is a form of economic democracy as co-operative societies are governed by their members, rich or poor, who have the same rights. The principles by which co-operative societies are governed are fundamentally different from capitalistic profit making economy, as one man has got one vote only irrespective of the capital invested by him in the organisation. The purpose of these societies is not to earn large profits, but to provide the best services to the members.

In a consumers' co-operative, consumers organise themselves to obtain their requirements of foodstuffs, household requisites and other consumer goods and services on terms advantageous to them. In short, consumers co-operatives ensure fair price, correct weight, quality and purity.

In Western countries the co-operative movement actually started as a consumers' movement, whereas in India the foundation of the co-operative movement was mainly raised for the creation of funds to meet credit requirements of the cultivators. As India is predominantly an agricultural country it is quite natural that the agricultural credit co-operatives among producers are the more important part of the co-operative movement. In our country, therefore, with emphasis on producers co-operatives, consumers co-operatives have so far remained neglected. There is, however, a growing awareness now of the fact that consumers co-operatives have also a vital role to play.

DURING WAR AND AFTER

During the 1st and the 2nd world war, when prices of essential commodities shot up due to imbalance in demand and supply, attempts were made here and there in some parts of our country to organise consumers' stores and quite a large number of them started functioning. Particularly some of these consumers stores were entrusted with the task of distribution of controlled commodities as a part of the policy of control during the world war II. This favourable condition gave some fillip to the development of such stores. But most of these stores had to close down soon after the control was lifted as these stores could not withstand the competition of private traders in the open market. One of the reasons why this happened is that there was no planned programme for development of wholesale stores through which bulk purchases might be made and steady flow of supplies to the primaries could be ensured. Everywhere primary stores grew up in isolation without requisite business efficiency. Though the consumers' movement did not in general flourish in this country, the fact is there that the consumers movement has played a vital role in meeting the economy of people elsewhere. Even in this State some stores, particularly amongst factory workers and big establishments, are still doing very good work and in the year 1960-61 their turnover amounted to Rs 2.35 crore. This shows that the causes responsible for deterioration of consumers' stores are not irremediable.

Because of national emergency arising out of Chinese aggression, it was felt that besides military efforts, measures should not only be taken for organisation of civil defence but also for holding the price line. A decision was accordingly taken by the Government of India to organise a network of consumers' stores in all important town and cities in the country.

In rural areas also steps are being taken for supply of essential consumers goods through service and
(Continued on page 34.)

WOMEN'S HOME AT LILOOAH

A FREE country guarantees its citizens not only freedom in matters political, social and religious, but also equal opportunities to every one in every walk of life. To gain this goal the handicapped are lent a hand to step forward to take their rightful place in the society along with their other brothers and sisters. The Government of a free country deem it to be an obligation to work for the welfare of the under-privileged, the out-cast, the poor, the displaced and the depressed.

The Sundarbai Mooli and Mohatta Home at Liloah is such an undertaking of the Government of West Bengal which attempts to rehabilitate in life the unfortunate. Situated at Stark Road, Liloah, Howrah, this care and after-care institution, started functioning from June, 1961, under the Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal.

The Home, which has about 400 inmates, runs four institutions: (1) Rescue Home for Women, (2) House of Detention, (3) Home for girls and women exposed to moral danger, and (4) Reception Centre and Court for female vagrants. Of these four institutions, the first three are already functioning and preparations are being made to make the fourth one start working in a very near future.

The Rescue Home for women was originally situated at 45 Lower Circular Road, but was shifted in 1961. The main function of the Home is to look after the girls who are rescued by the Police authorities and are kept in custody during the period of their trial. Some

of these women stay on even after their trial because they have nowhere to go, along with the girls, mostly very young, who have been given protection of the State from being exposed to moral danger.

The Home does not only take care of the physical need of these women, but also train them up and prepare them for a better and independent life and to be good citizens.

The girls have a crowded day. They do some study, (they are mostly illiterate or semi-literate), and are also given regular lessons in needle work, tailoring, music and painting. Every care is taken to make them proficient in tailoring or needle work or some other vocational occupation to enable them to earn an independent living when they leave the Home. There is also a scheme of training them in weaving which is going to be implemented soon. They are also encouraged to follow their hobbies and any amount of facilities is given to them to be engaged in multifarious activities for the cultivation of a healthy mind. They join in sports, some do gardening, some help with the daily cooking and again some others arrange shows and functions.

Meanwhile, in this hour of need, the girls are helping the country by doing their bit. They are knitting pullovers and jumpers for the Jawans. They are being provided with wool by the Women's Co-ordinating Council and they have already sent some quantities of woollen garments. In evenings, after their supper, they read newspapers and journals which are kept in the Home and get to know the world outside. Sometimes, film shows are arranged, sometimes they themselves arrange cultural shows. The teachers, social workers and the administrators of the Home—they all



Women knitting and tailoring garments at Liloah Home

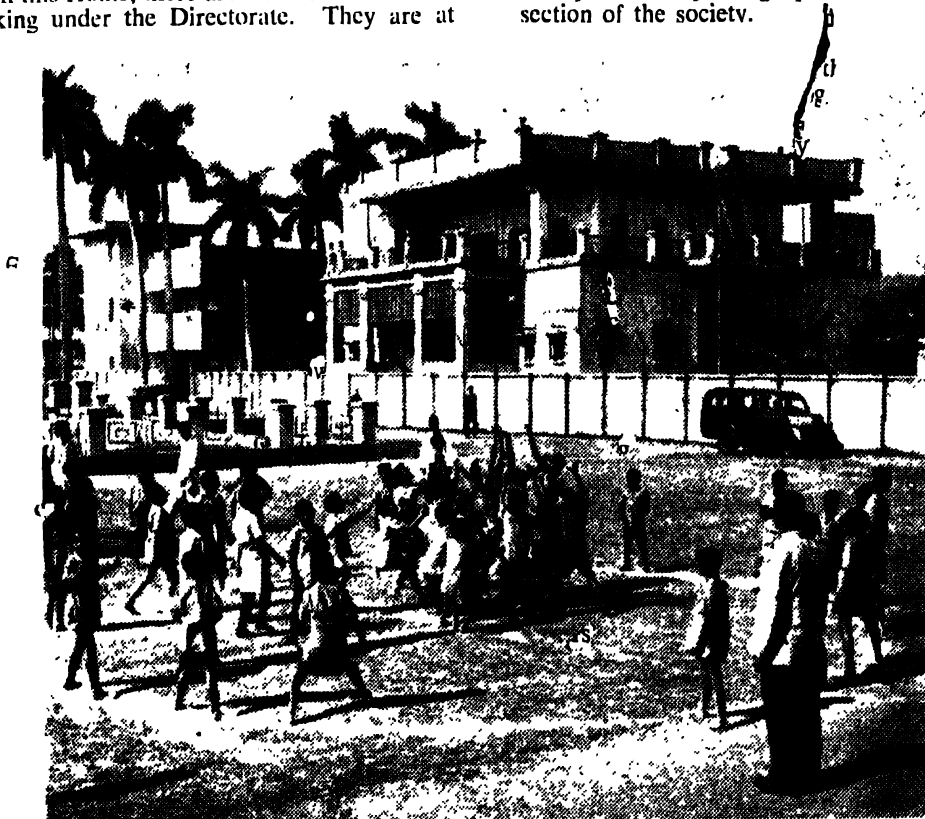
help these women with sympathy and understanding to go back to normal life.

In the House of Detention, juvenile delinquents and neglected children—waifs and strays—are housed. These boys are also given ample opportunities for education and vocational training. Instructions are imparted in both Bengali and Hindi. After lessons every day they do physical exercise, games, Bratachari dance and gardening. They also help with the household chores. They are guided firmly and gently into being useful members of the society.

Apart from this Home, there are three other different Homes working under the Directorate. They are at

Midnapore, Berhampore and Krishnagar, the one at Krishnagar being the oldest Home working from 1960. The Home at Midnapore looks after young girls and women from the age of 6 to 18 years who need protection. The Berhampore Home has just been started and is for the neglected children, mainly juvenile delinquents. There is also a Rehabilitation Centre for prisoners at Berhampore and an Industrial and Borstal School.

Thus, a new vista of a healthy and normal life is slowly but surely being opened to a hitherto neglected section of the society.



Children of the Liloohab Home (background) at play

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

THE West Bengal Cabinet decided the following among other subjects on March 28, 1963:

Improvement of Patabari-Massanjore Road: In pursuance of the policy for the development of inter-State roads running through Bihar and West Bengal, Government decided to contribute a sum of Rs 3,17,500 to the Government of Bihar for the improvement of Patabari-Massanjore Road within Bihar.

Middle Income Group Housing: Government decided to construct 16 three-roomed houses or flats under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme at Sodepur, 24-Parganas. The houses or flats will be let out or sold to persons having annual income between Rs 6,001 and Rs 15,000. The average cost per house or flat will be about Rs 31,800.

Seed Stores: Government sanctioned a scheme for constructing seed stores for the storage of seeds multiplied by registered growers for equitable and timely distribution of improved seeds to the cultivators. Under the scheme, three seed stores will be constructed

in each Development Block. These seed stores will also be utilised for storing improved agricultural implements, insecticides and pesticides.

THE West Bengal Cabinet decided the following among other subjects on April 4, 1963:

Preparation of Almanac: For advising Government regarding the preparation of a correct almanac, Government have appointed a Committee with the Hon'ble Justice Sri Prasanta Behari Mukharji as the Chairman and 15 other members. Among the members of the Committee are Sri Gouri Shastri, Pandit Sri Narayan Chandra Smriti Tirtha, Pandit Sri Sarat Chandra Smriti-Jyotirbisarad and Pandit Sri Sasthi Charan Jyotirbhusan. The Committee has been requested to report to Government by June 30, 1963.

Gosambardhana Exhibition Unit: Government have decided to start a State Gosambardhana Exhibition Unit in West Bengal as a part of the Public Relation Service Scheme included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The task of this Unit will be to popularise cattle development activities through the demonstration of improved management, feeding and breeding methods by means of charts, films and models.



24-PARGANAS

CAMP AT GOBARDANGA

SRI ARDHENDU SEKHAR NASKAR, Minister of State for Excise, West Bengal, performed the opening ceremony



Sri Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar, Minister of State for Excise, West Bengal, talking to the trainees of the ISS Camp at Gobardanga, 24-Parganas, on April 2 after formally inaugurating the camp

of the 25-Lok Sahayak Sena Camp at Gobardanga, on Tuesday, April 2.

Addressing the campers he said that the nation could successfully face any danger, if the youth of the country imbibed the spirit of discipline and unity.

The camp at Gobardanga started its work with 377 campers under the guidance of Major M. S. N. Dutt. The campers received training in rifle shooting, field craft, marching with and without arms, etc., till April 17, 1963.

DEFENCE OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Sri S. M. Fazlur Rahman, Sm Purabi Mukherjee and Sm Maya Banerjee, West Bengal Ministers, addressed people on various days during the Defence Week at Diamond Harbour Stage II Development Block. They explained the duties and responsibilities of citizens in the context of the Chinese attack

on India and exhorted them to do their normal duties, keeping in view the threat to the motherland. In this background they referred to the teachings of Swami Vivekananda.

An exhibition organised on the occasion attracted a large number of people. Attempts were made through the exhibition and the cultural programme arranged during the week to rouse the patriotic sentiment of the people. The Folk Entertainment Section of the West Bengal Government staged Rishi Bankim Chandra's "Anandamath" in the presence of several thousand villagers.

HOOGLY

SHALLOW TUBEWELLS HELP IRRIGATION IN ARAMBAGH

SOME villagers of Arambag subdivision, particularly of Daulatpore and Dehibaira villages within Arambag post office, have through their own efforts been able to solve the problem of irrigation by sinking shallow tubewells. The tubewells sunk at a cost of Rs 125 to Rs 225 are capable of irrigating about five acres of land each.

Such tubewells have helped the cultivators of those areas to grow jute, paddy, sugar cane, vegetables and other crops in their fields. Even during rainy season when rainfall does not prove to be adequate, the shallow tubewells supplement natural irrigation and considerably help the standing crops.

Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, recently visited these villages and encouraged the local cultivators to follow those who have sunk shallow tubewells to augment their agricultural production.

It has been estimated that during the last Rabi season, five cultivators of Daulatpore village produced on an average agricultural products valued at Rs 5,650 in one acre of land. The corresponding figures of cultivators in Dehibaira were agricultural products, valued at Rs 8,250 per acre.

JALPAIGURI

DEFENCE EXHIBITION

MORE than two lakh people witnessed the six-day district-level exhibition on defence measures and progress in the spheres of agriculture and industry organised at the Ramkrishna Ashram Exhibition Ground, Jalpaiguri.

Sm Anu Mukherjee, wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, gave away prizes to successful participants in the exhibition at the closing function of the Defence Week on March 3.

A camp-fire was organised with the participation of the NCC and ACC boys and girls from nine educational institutions under the command of Lt-Col A.B. Mazumdar.

Collections In National Defence Fund

MARCH 3

"MUSTIVIKSHA" FOR NDF

A POOR villager of Vidyanagar area in Bishnupur police-station of 24-Parganas district has set a new record of serving the motherland with a small donation but expression of a big patriotic heart.

Sri Rasul Khan is too poor to donate either gold or money to the National Defence Fund, but he was determined to do something when the country's freedom was threatened by the Chinese aggression. He started saving a handful of rice everyday—the most that he could do. He sold the rice thus saved for couple of months and got a sum of Rs 3.75.

This amount was handed over to Sri Bijoy Singh Nahar, West Bengal's Labour Minister, on March 3, as Sri Khan's humble contribution to the National Defence Fund.

On March 3, the Labour Minister also received Rs 376.91 from the workers and an equal amount from the Management of the N. I. Industries Private Limited. Two workers individually contributed a sum of Rs 51.

MARCH 5, 6 AND 7

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received on March 5, 6, and 7, 1963, a sum of Rs 37,719.51 in cash, and cheques for the National Defence Fund.

The donors included the President, Barrackpore Bus Syndicate—Rs 1,001; Smt L. Nag, Head Mistress, Sri Shikshayatan, Calcutta—Rs 1,100; staff members of the Voltas Ltd, Calcutta—Rs 4,648.64; workers and staff of the Factory of Metals and Ores Company—Rs 2,000; Electrical Contractors' Association of Eastern India—Rs 2,022.68; All India Saw Mills Association—Rs 3,955; Associated Industrial Development Co (P) Ltd—Rs 1,432; Saraswati Puja Committee of Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd—Rs 1,251; Teens & Twenties (through the Minister for Law, Sri I. D. Jalan)—Rs 4,385; Lions Club of Calcutta—Rs 7,463.41; and collection from Banarhat, Jalpaiguri (through Sri Bijoy Singh Nahar, Labour Minister)—Rs 2,788.20.

MARCH 8

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

CHIEF MINISTER Sri P. C. Sen received on Friday, March 8, 1963, a total sum of Rs 23,450.47 for the National Defence Fund.

The donors included the Hooghly Trust Private Ltd—Rs 10,000, Humayun Properties Ltd—Rs 6,149.45, Indian Aluminium Co Ltd (Viswakarma Puja Committee)—Rs 601, Saktinagar High School—Rs 101, students of Krishnagar Debnath Vidyalaya (Savings from Saraswati Puja)—Rs 55, contribution of staff and workers of Titagarh No. 1 Jute Mill—Rs 1,400, Bharatiya Free Primary School, Lilooah—Rs 1,500, and Sri Charu Ch Bose—Rs 1,000.

MARCH 9 TO 13

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received on March 9, 11, 12, and 13, 1963, a total sum of Rs 25,619.60 for the National Defence Fund.

The donors include: Boys of La Martiniere—1,000, Social and Cultural Recreation Club, Directorate of Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry (through Sri Fazlur Rahaman, Minister for Animal Husbandry)—Rs 13,246.70, Airways (India) Ltd—Rs 3,000, Veegal Engines and Engineering Ltd—Rs 1,000, and Air Survey Co India Pvt Limited—Rs 1,000.

EMPLOYEES' DONATION TO NDF

Employees of the Directorate of Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry, West Bengal Government, at Haringhata, Calcutta and in other centres presented a sum of Rs 13,246.70 for the National Defence Fund to Sri S. M. Fazlur Rahaman, Minister for animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

The amount collected earlier was handed over to the Minister at the annual celebration of the Recreation Club of the Directorate over which Sri Fazlur Rahaman presided.

MARCH 14

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received at his residence on Thursday (March 14, 1963) a total sum of Rs 1,06,790.65 and 1,302 grammes of gold for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were the Gujrati Rashtriya Samrakshan Sahayak Samity, Calcutta (through the Minister for Local Self-Government, Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee)—Rs 1,00,001; the girl students of the Calcutta Gujrati Education Society (through Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee)—Rs 2,579 and Sri Siddhartha Sankar Ray, MLA—Rs 1,400.

The Gujrati Rashtriya Samrakshan Sahayak Samity and the girl students of the Calcutta Anglo-Gujrati School donated 1,296 and 10 grammes of gold respectively.

SRI SIDDHARTHA SANKAR RAY'S DONATION

A cheque for Rs 1,400 was presented by Sri Siddhartha Sankar Ray, MLA, to Sri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, as his donation to the National Defence Fund.

This amount represents the salary drawn by Sri Ray from July 1962, onwards as a Member of the West Bengal Assembly.

MARCH 15

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received on Friday March 15, 1963, a total sum of Rs 1,86,711.96 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the day's donors were the Birla Jute Manufacturing Company—Rs 1,50,000, Bally Jute Company Limited—Rs 25,000 and India Linoleums Ltd.—Rs 10,000.

MARCH 16

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received on Saturday, March 16, 1963, a total sum of Rs 24,956.75 in cash and cheques for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donations were Rs 13,431.18 from the employees of the National Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

Belur, collected by the Labour Minister, Sri Bijoy Singh Nahar, and Rs 9,723.76 from the United Provinces Commercial Corporation Ltd.

MARCH 18

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received on Monday, March 18, 1963, a total sum of Rs 27,933.50 in cash and cheques and 225 grams of gold for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donations were: Rs 5,728.05 from the Calcutta State Transport Corporation, Rs 1,587.50 from the staff and employees of the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Rs 1,500 from the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Rs 1,000 from the Institution of Rubber Industry. Tapets and Die Private Ltd. and Osborn (India) Eng. Pvt., Krishnagar, have also sent Rs 1,460.82 and Rs 793.96 respectively. Rs 14,351 has been sent from Jhargram through the Subdivisional Officer, Jhargram.

MINISTER'S COLLECTION

More than Rs 28,000 was collected by Sri Bijoy Singh Nahar, Labour Minister, West Bengal, for the National Defence Fund during the last week.

The collections include Rs 13,413.18 from employees of the NISCO, Rs 9,556 from the employees of Jardine Handerson Ltd., Rs 2,500 from the employees of the Labour Department, Government of West Bengal, Rs 1,445 donated by the Murshidabad Sangha and Rs 1,001 by workers of the printing presses.

MARCH 19

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTION

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received on Tuesday, March 19, 1963, a total sum of Rs 45,176.29 in cash and cheques for the National Defence Fund.

The day's collections included Rs 32,907.99 from the employees of the Western India Match Company Ltd., Rs 6,674.31 from Sri Satish Chandra Ghosh, Treasurer, Calcutta University, and others and Rs 2,500 from Messrs Harikishandass, Ramkishan.

MARCH 20

CHIEF MINISTER Sri P. C. Sen received on March 22, 1963, a total sum of Rs 20,573 for the National Defence Fund.

The donations include Rs 10,796.40 from "Silpasree", 6 Madan Street, Calcutta; Rs 1,501.00 from Sri Ram Saran Sharma; Rs 1,158.79 from teachers and students of the Vidyasagar College for Women; Rs 1,493 from the Bengali Catholics, St. Teresa's Parish; and Rs 1,001 each from the employees and employers of Automatic Printers Private Ltd., Hindusthan Insurance Employee Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., and Kathgola Yuwak Sangha.

MARCH 23 TO 26

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received a total sum of Rs 17,847.07 for the National Defence Fund.

The donations included Rs 10,384.80 from the C.P.C. Officers' Wives Association, Rs 2,063.28 from the employees of the Asbestos Cement Ltd. and Rs 2,817.78 from the staff of the Air Conditioning Corporation Ltd.

CAR FOR NDF

A Buick car was handed over to Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, on Tuesday, March 26, 1963, as gift to the National Defence Fund by Sri R. Singh, Proprietor, Aurora Watch Company of Calcutta.

TRAMWAYS' DONATION

A sum of Rs 25,000 has been presented to the Chief Minister by the Calcutta Tramways Co. as donation for the National Defence Fund.

Workers, employees and officers of the Calcutta Tramways Co. have so far paid over Rs 10,000 for the fund in various instalments.



Sri Harendra Nath Choudhury, Education Minister, speaking at the 24-Parganas District Literary Conference held recently at Kanchrapara

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 28.)

marketing co-operative societies. In addition, with the help of employers, a scheme has been evolved for setting up consumers' stores in the industrial sector among factory workers.

In Calcutta, Asansol and Burdwan, three wholesale consumers' stores have already been registered, each having about 20 primary consumers stores affiliated to it. These wholesale stores must be able to purchase in bulk direct from the manufacturers or producers so that they can supply the essential requirements of consumers goods to their affiliated primary stores at a cheaper rate by eliminating unnecessary intermediaries. It is, therefore, essential that the wholesale stores should be able to ensure steady supply of goods required by them from the producers or the manufacturers. I do hope that necessary facilities including trade credits as enjoyed by normal trade, in some cases, will be extended to these organisations on favourable terms and conditions with assured timely supply of the goods required by them.

CO-EXISTENCE WITH NORMAL TRADE

The idea behind the building up of a co-operative consumers sector for holding the price life is not to throttle or to do away with the existing normal trade. Consumers' co-operatives will side by side function with private traders and will only serve as watch-dogs for checking any attempt on the part of private traders to charge unreasonably high price by creating artificial scarcity or otherwise.

Incidentally, I may mention here that we have now chains of fair price shops through which rice and wheat out of Government stocks are being supplied at subsidised rates. It is not our intention to close down these fair price shops and replace them by consumers' stores, but we will have no objection to allowing the consumers' stores to draw supplies of subsidised rice and wheat from Government stock if members of these stores signify their desire to draw their rations through their respective consumers' stores along with their requirements.

CENTRAL CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

In order to ensure a steady and smooth line of supply of essential commodities and other consumers' goods, which is absolutely necessary for the success of the scheme, a Central Co-ordination Committee at the Government of India level has already been set up and a State level Co-ordination Committee is going to be set up consisting of representatives of the Departments of Co-operation, Food and Supplies, Agriculture and Industries and local Chambers of Commerce and Consumers Co-operatives to be presided over by the Minister of Co-operation.

It goes without saying that for efficient and successful operation of the consumers co-operative movement, popular zeal and enthusiasm must be infused and the new scheme drawn up by the Central Government will not be able to thrive and attain success if it is left to the Government machinery alone. Active co-operation and participation by consumers, traders and manufacturers alone can make this important scheme a success.

Before I conclude, my advice to the prospective members of the consumers co-operatives is to learn from past experiences. Sometimes co-operatives are set up without sufficient preparation before members really understand what they are doing. Such societies soon become mere figures in Government reports without any true impact on the well-being of our people. A weak co-operative, hastily organised,

From Other States

MAHARASHTRA PRE-FABRICATED HOUSING

THE question of setting up a prefabricated housing factory in the State is under consideration. If so decided, land belonging to the Maharashtra Housing Board at Vikroli or Andheri may be made available for that purpose. Government has been given to understand that the capital cost for the factory may be between Rs 10 to 15 lakh and running capital about Rs 4 lakh annually, including cost of machinery, payment of wages for employees, etc., in case of full factory working and Rs 2 to 5 lakh and working capital Rs 2 to 3 lakh for the factory to begin with (only for partial working for buildings).

PUNJAB

MORE AVIATION CLUBS

Two more Aviation Clubs will start functioning in Punjab at Amritsar and Hoshiarpur within the next two months. The Patiala Aviation Club has since started flying activities. It has already trained 17 boys in flying in the first batch. Another 27 boys are getting training in the current batch.

JOBS FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

The Punjab Government has taken steps to provide increased employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen and to the members of the families of ex-Servicemen, disabled, killed and missing soldiers. The wives and children of the disabled and the deceased soldiers will be sympathetically considered for civil employment, provided they fulfil the minimum qualifications for the posts.

MORE CONSUMERS STORES

It is proposed to organise 12 wholesale co-operative stores and 240 primary stores in Punjab next year at an estimated cost of Rs 57.68 lakh.

The scheme aims at ensuring equitable distribution of consumer goods at fair prices to consumers particularly in the urban areas.

Three wholesale stores and 60 primaries are already being set up in the cities of Amritsar, Ludhiana and Jullundur during the current year under a Centrally-sponsored scheme.

Cities with a population of over one lakh are to be taken up first while those with population between 50,000 and one lakh will be taken up later on.

The co-operative wholesale store will assist the existing primary stores and those organised under various schemes by supplying their requirements of consumer goods, if such stores have no separate wholesale stores of their own and are in need of such assistance. These wholesale stores will also sell goods on cash to rural societies and to agricultural marketing societies for supply to rural societies.

AURVEDIC DISPENSARIES IN HILLY AREAS

Eleven new Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries will be opened in the hilly areas of Punjab next year at a cost of Rs 1,12,360.

It is proposed to open 55 such dispensaries in all in the hilly areas during the Third Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs 7.42 lakh.

only gives a bad name to the movement and when it fails it will be much harder to organise another in the same area. We must avoid such mistake and build up an enduring consumers' movement, which will stand on its own feet and be of real benefit to the people of the country."

GRANTS TO MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs 2,23,502.74 to the Calcutta National Medical Institute for maintenance of 174 beds in Chittaranjan Hospital and 28 beds in the Calcutta National Medical College Hospital.

Government have also sanctioned Rs 25,000 to the Islamia Hospital towards the maintenance of the institution including its Senior Nurses' Training Centre and its Park Circus Branch Dispensary; Rs 42,000 to the Hooghly District T.B. Association, Serampore, towards the cost of maintenance of the Serampore and Gourhat T.B. Hospitals run by the Association; Rs 76,134 to the Bengal Tuberculosis Association towards the payment of salary of Tuberculosis Home Visitors under its employ for the year 1961 and 1962; Rs 7,200 for maintenance of three T.B. beds reserved in S.B. Dey Sanatorium, Kurseong, for the period from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963, for the treatment of indigent tribal T.B. patients of the hill areas of Darjeeling district and Rs 1,200 for two T.B. beds in the same hospital for the period from January 1, 1963 to March 31, 1963, for treatment of tribal T.B. patients of the northern districts of West Bengal excepting the hill areas of Darjeeling; Rs 20,000 to the Calcutta Homoeopathic Hospital Society; Rs 2,16,000 to Nari Seva Sangha, Calcutta, towards the acquisition of some property and construction of two sheds; Rs 30,000 to the Shri Ramkrishna Mission Seva Pratisthan towards the maintenance of its hospital for the current financial year; Rs 10,000 to the Social Welfare Organisation, Calcutta, for the maintenance of its Chest Clinic and Rs 20,000 to Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

The Government of West Bengal sanctioned the following non-recurring grants during financial year 1962-63: Rs 50,000 to "Niramoy", Calcutta; Rs 40,000 to the Paschim Banga Samaj Seva Samity, Calcutta; Rs 15,000 to the North Suburban Hospital, Calcutta; Rs 10,000 to the Upendranath Mukherjee Memorial Hospital, Calcutta; Rs 5,000 to the Howrah

T.B. Hospital; Rs 2,000 to the Biswanath Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya and Hospital, Calcutta; Rs 1,000 to the Ayurvidya Pratisthan, Calcutta; and Rs 500 to Gangadhar Charitable Ayurvedic Dispensary, P.O. Saidabad, Khagra, in the district of Murshidabad.

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a further non-recurring grant of Rs 5,000 to the State Medical Faculty, West Bengal, to enable the Faculty to tide over its financial difficulties.

MAINTENANCE GRANTS TO SCHOOLS

It has been represented to Government that the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education have not been able to release maintenance grants to aided Secondary Schools as funds have not yet been placed at its disposal by Government.

The table below will show the grants released by Government from time to time during the current financial year:

Purpose.	Grants Released.	
	(In lakhs). Rs.	(In lakhs). Rs.
1. Increased pay under scheme introduced during the Second Plan.	50.00 on 17-9-62	50.00
2. Increased pay under scheme introduced during the Third Plan.	11.00 on 14-7-62 45.00 on 3-9-62 20.00 on 27-2-63 30.00 on 20-3-63	106.00
3. Deputation salary for teachers under training.	4.00 on 17-7-62 5.00 on 17-9-62 9.00 on 31-1-63	18.00
4. Statutory and other normal grants.	50.18	50.18
5. Additional grants to cover overall deficit.	20.00 on 20-11-62	20.00
	Total	244.18



Sm Maya Banerjee, Deputy Minister, Education, inaugurating the new block of the Annapurna Balika Vidyalaya at Halisahar on March 30

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

Mr Khrushchev has politely rebuffed the Chinese suggestion that he should visit Peking for ideological talks and suggested that **Mr Mao Tse-tung** should go to Moscow instead.

A letter from the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee to the Chinese Party proposed "early spring or summer" for the Chinese leader's visit, but said he would be given "a worthy welcome" at any other time as well.

The letter, dated March 30 and replying to a Chinese letter of March 9, proposed that if **Mr Mao** "cannot visit Moscow as present" there should be a high-level meeting of representatives of the two parties in Moscow around May 15.

Western observers said that while—unlike the Chinese letter—the Soviet reply appeared to avoid discussion of issues in dispute, it was firm in suggesting Moscow as the place for a meeting whatever the level.

It turned down the Chinese suggestion that **Mr Khrushchev** should stop over in Peking while on a visit to Cambodia by stating—as the Chinese must have known—that such a visit had "not been planned".

While it was generally thought in Moscow that **Mr Khrushchev** would not go to Peking after the recent bitter attacks on his policies from there, it is considered equally unlikely by most observers that **Mr Mao** will come to Moscow.

* * * *

Mr Kennedy said in Washington the Sino-Indian dispute might necessitate additional US efforts to strengthen the security of the Indian sub-continent.

He made the statement in a special message to Congress which disclosed he had accepted the recommendations made by a committee headed by General Clay.

The President said that it must not be assumed that military assistance to developing nations could be ended "in the foreseeable future".

"The threat made plain by the Chinese attack on India may require additional efforts on our part to help bolster the security of the crucial area, assuming these efforts can be matched in an appropriate way by the efforts of India and Pakistan.

Mr Kennedy asked Congress to provide \$4,525 million for the foreign aid programme. In his budget

FIRE SERVICE OFFICER DIES OF INJURY

MR A. JAMES, Station Officer, West Bengal Fire Service, who sustained major injuries in the fire incident in the Bikanere Buildings on Lalbazar Street, Calcutta, on Sunday, March 24, and was being treated at the Medical College Hospital, expired at 1-30 p.m., on Thursday, March 28, 1963.

Sri Sailo Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Local Self-Government and Panchayats, called at the Medical College Hospital within a few minutes of his being informed of the passing away of this very able Fire Service Officer.

SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD RECONSTITUTED

THE West Bengal Social Welfare Advisory Board has been reconstituted with the following Members:

Dr (Sm) Phulrenu Guha (nominated by the Central Social Welfare Board), **Sm Surama Biswas**, **Sm Pratima Ray**, **Sm Subhadra Haksar**, **Sm Santi Das**, **Sm Sadhana Bhattacharjee**, **Dr (Mrs) S. Kazi**, **Sm Uma Roy**, **Sm Maya Ghosh**, **Sm Kiron Roy** (nominated by the State Government), **Sm Arati Srimal**, **Sm Abha Chatterjee**, **Sm Labanya Prova Dutta**, **Sm Aparna Banerjee**, **Sm Geeta Paul**, **Sm Tushar Tudu**, **MLA**, Development Commissioner, West Bengal (ex-officio); Secretary, Home (Social Welfare) Department, West Bengal (ex-officio) and Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal (ex-officio).

Dr (Sm) Phulrenu Guha shall be the Chairman of the Board. The other office-bearers shall be elected by the members subject to the approval of the Central Social Welfare Board.

The business of the Board shall be conducted according to the rules and regulations framed by the Central Social Welfare Board and such other instructions as may be given by the State Government from time to time.

estimate last January he had priced the programme at \$4,945 million.

He said the \$420 million cut could be made without serious damage to the national interest.

He said that of the increased economic assistance asked for \$85 million was for lending in countries outside Latin America "mostly in countries such as India, Pakistan and Nigeria, which are meeting those high standards of self-help and the fiscal and economic progress which permit our aid to be directed toward ultimate full self-support".

The additional military assistance asked for included \$80 million for military aid including increased requirements for India, already being provided through the military assistance by the USA and the Commonwealth countries to strengthen its defence against Communist China.

The Week in India

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi that while the Government welcomed the release of 3,213 Indian prisoners of war held by the Chinese, there was no question of any change in India's stand regarding the border dispute with China.

He said India stood by its firm commitment that before talks could begin between officials of the two countries, China should accept the Colombo proposals in toto.

The spokesman said that, according to latest information available with the Army headquarters there was a difference of about 20 to 30 in the final figure of prisoners held by the Chinese—3,213.

It is now finally estimated that 1,900 Indian soldiers were missing or killed during the last October-November invasion by the Chinese.

Earlier, China announced its decision to release the prisoners starting from April 10, without informing New Delhi. By announcing it dramatically it can claim credit for having acted generously on a "unilateral" basis.

The announcement was made on April 2 in Peking by the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Apparently, the Chinese held the prisoners for so long in the hope of gathering from them some military intelligence and of indoctrinating some of them. Many among the sick and the wounded who were repatriated some time ago disclosed that their captors had tried to brainwash the prisoners.

It said frontier guards would entrust the Chinese Red Cross with repatriating the Indians. Releases will begin on April 10.

It claimed that the guards had treated the Indians well and had faithfully carried out "the policy of lenient treatment of captured persons".

The announcement said there were 3,213 Indian military personnel in Chinese custody, including a brigadier and 26 field grade officers. (The Indian Defence Minister told Parliament in January that of 5,490 soldiers missing 3,350 were reported to be in Chinese custody leaving over 2,000 unaccounted for.)

The Chinese announcement said: "Having regard to the desire of the captured Indian military personnel to rejoin their families at an early date and wishing to further peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question, the Chinese Government has decided to release and repatriate all the captured Indian military personnel without waiting for a meeting of Chinese and Indian officials".

In a Note informing the Indian Embassy of the decision, the Chinese Government said bodies or ashes of 11 dead Indians would also be handed over.

The Chinese Red Cross Society asked its Indian counterpart to be ready to meet 144 prisoners at Batitung, near Sama, in the eastern sector on April 10.

WORKING OF ESI

THE number of industrial workers registered in West Bengal under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the month of February, 1963, was 9,97,671 and the number of insured persons entitled to medical care at the end of the month was 3,76,214.

A large number of insured persons availed of sickness benefits during the month and there were 24,485 sickness benefit payments involving an amount of Rs 3,63,665.13.

During the month under review, 2,392 accident reports were received while 2,512 temporary disablement payments, involving an amount of Rs 63,015.49 were made to the insured persons. Seventy-eight persons were admitted to permanent disablement benefit. The total number of payments of permanent disablement benefit was 769 amounting to Rs 44,101.71. As many as 169 payments amounting to Rs 6,810.05 were made to dependents of the deceased insured persons who met with fatal accidents.

The number of payments made in the case of TB, leprosy, mental and malignant diseases was 468 involving a total amount of Rs 13,033.71 as extended sickness benefit in addition to ordinary sickness benefit.

Maternity benefit figures were comparatively lower, the number of payments being 53 and the amount paid being Rs 4,852.48.

EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS MEET FINANCE MINISTER

A TEAM of ten eminent economic and financial journalists from Belgium, France, West Germany, Holland, Italy and Switzerland, arrived in Calcutta on March 30. They had a meeting with the Finance Minister of West Bengal, Sri Sankardas Banerjee, in the Assembly Building on Monday, April 1, 1963.

Earlier, they held detailed discussions on the problems of West Bengal and the various schemes being implemented in the State for solution of these problems with the Chief Secretary, Sri R. Gupta, and the Development Commissioner, Sri S. K. Banerjee. They also had meetings with members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Mills' Association.

In the afternoon, the foreign journalists visited Bandel and watched the progress of work of the Thermal Power Plant there.

The journalists visited Jamshedpur on April 2 before leaves for Madras on April 5.

ANOTHER EXPRESS BUS

AS from Monday, April 1, 1963, Calcutta State Transport Corporation has decided to place one Double-Deck Bus to run as an 'Express Bus Service' purely on an experimental basis from Shyambazar to Dalhousie Square/Esplanade via Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Bipin Behari Ganguli Street, Lalbazar Street and Dalhousie Square.

The bus will leave Shyambazar at 9-20 a.m. having limited stoppages at Sahitya Parishad Street, Manik-tola, Raja Bazar and Scaldah.

On The Economic Front

Movement of commodity prices in January: Wholesale prices as measured by the official index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) registered a rise of 0.2 per cent to 126.0 during the month of January, 1963, as compared with 125.8 (revised) for December, 1962. During the month under review, 'Food Articles' advanced by 0.5 per cent to 121.4 while 'Liquor and Tobacco' declined by 0.2 per cent to 99.3, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' by 0.2 per cent to 124.0, 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.1 per cent to 133.7 and 'Manufactures' by 0.2 per cent to 128.5.

Working Class Index Numbers for January: The consumer price index numbers for working classes (Base: shifted to 1949-100 except where otherwise indicated) declined in six centres during January, 1963, according to the Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment. The maximum fall of six points was recorded by the index for Berhampur which stood at 134.

The final all-India index for December, 1962 was 131.

Exports in February: India's exports in February, 1963, rose to Rs 56.10 crore as compared to Rs 46.85 crore in February, 1962, registering an increase of Rs 9.25 crore. In the first 11 months of the financial year 1962-63, the total exports of India rose by Rs 26 crore at Rs 629 crore as against Rs 603 crore in the corresponding 11 months of 1961-62.

The imports in the first 11 months of 1962-63 were Rs 966.5 crore as against the total imports of Rs 969.5 crore in the corresponding 11 months of last year.

Increase in Irrigation Potential: The installed power generating capacity in the country has risen by 650,000 kW during the last financial year. The actual output is estimated to be 21,200 million units recording a rise of 1,500 million units over the previous year.

Similarly, utilization of the irrigation potential created is steadily rising; 70 per cent of the newly created potential having been utilized by the end of 1960-61.

The latest available figures show that the irrigated area in the country is now 70.0 million acres, recording a rise of 18.5 million acres over the pre-Plan 1951 figure. Correspondingly India has so far put to use 27 per cent of the total dependable annual supplies of water available to her.

CRUELTY TO BUFFALOES

The order under the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920, prohibiting the employment of buffaloes as draught animals between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. during the months of April, May and June came into force this year with effect from Monday, April 1, 1963. This order does not, however, apply to unloaded carts.

OFFICIAL POSTINGS

Lt.-Col. N. C. Chatterjee is transferred to the post of Director of Health Services, West Bengal.

Sri A. K. Banerjee, IAS, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly, to be, in addition to his duties, the Controller of Civil Defence for that district.

Sri Barun Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Talbagh, Murshidabad, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Cooch Behar district, and have charge of the Dinhata subdivision.

Sri Ananta Kumar Chakrabarty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kandi, Murshidabad, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Nadia district, and have charge of the Sadar subdivision.

Sri Jogendra Chandra Das, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector is reappointed as Special Railway Magistrate, North-East Frontier Railways, with headquarters at Siliguri.

Sri Ranajit Kumar Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed as Block Development Officer, Barabani, Burdwan, to act, until further orders, as Private Secretary to the Minister-in-charge of the Publicity Branch of the Home Department, Department of Excise, and Legislative Affairs, Calcutta.

Sri B. B. Sanyal, IPS, Superintendent of Police, Nadia, to be, until further orders, Additional Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas.

REVISED SOFT COKE PRICE

THE Government of West Bengal have refixed the maximum selling price of soft coke in Calcutta and suburbs in view of the upward revision of pit head prices by the Government of India. The maximum price at which soft coke may be sold in Calcutta and its suburbs shall not exceed, in the case of sale ex-railway depot, Rs 5.12 per quintal (excluding sales tax and in any other case Rs 6.08 per quintal exclusive of sales tax).

RAJASTHAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO NDF

COLLECTIONS in Rajasthan for the Chief Minister's Defence Services' Welfare Fund and National Defence Fund till March 13, 1963, stood at Rs 2,14,39,170 and 3,33,561 grammes of gold and gold ornaments. Besides, two districts, Jhunjhun and Banswara, donated three maunds and fifteen seers of silver and silver worth Rs 35,013 respectively.

Among the districts, Jaipur contributed the highest amount, Rs 26,32,126, while Ganganagar topped the list in gold contribution with the donation of 2,30,430 grammes.

LADIES' SPECIAL FROM HOWRAH

CALCUTTA State Transport Corporation has been operating a Special Service on an experimental basis and exclusively for ladies from Howrah Station to Garia via Dalhousie Square following Route No. 5.

The bus leaves Howrah Station at 5-20 pm having stoppages at all important bus-stops.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT HARINGHATA

THE West Bengal Government decided on February 21, 1963, to offer to the Government of India seven acres of land in Haringhata on lease at a nominal rent of rupees one per annum, for the establishment of the Eastern Regional Station of the National Dairy Research Institute. This Station will maintain close liaison with the Central Livestock Research-cum-Breeding Station in the conduct of research of mutual interest.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 15

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One History Master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, in the West Bengal General Service (Education). Post permanent. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 325-30-475-35-1,000 per month. Free furnished quarters will be provided, occupier's share of municipal tax and charges for electric current consumed payable by the incumbent.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A second class Master's or Honours degree in History; (ii) A degree in Teaching or Education or equivalent foreign qualification; (iii) Five years' experience as a teacher in Secondary Schools, preferably in residential institutions. **Desirable**—Ability to organise and conduct extra-curricular activities like debating, scouting, etc. Age not more than 30 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of a highly qualified candidate and for a person holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—April 29, 1963.

(b) One Lecturer in Modelling and Sculpture, Government College of Art and Craft in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service (Men's Branch). Post temporary. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 275-15-350-20-650 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay may be granted to a candidate on the basis of qualifications.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) School Final Certificate; (ii) Diploma in Modelling and Sculpture of a recognised Institution; (iii) Practical knowledge of Moulding, Casting, Stone and Wood Carving and of making Terracotta. **Desirable**—(i) Teaching experience; (ii) Good power of expression in English and Bengali spoken and written; (iii) Knowledge of Drawing and Painting. Age not more than 35 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable for specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—April 25, 1963.

Age concession The age-limit for both the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the upper age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or in the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 pP, and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application form and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

SITUATION VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens (men only) for the post of **Professor of Vedic Language, Literature and Culture** in the West Bengal Senior Educational Service (Men's Branch) for the Post-Graduate Department of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta. The appointment will be made on contract basis for a period not exceeding five years. Age normally should be below 55 (relaxable in cases of candidates of exceptional merit). Scale of pay Rs. 350-30-680

—40-1,200 plus dearness allowance and other allowances as admissible under the rules. Contributory Provident Fund at 61 per cent. admissible to those who are not already in Government service. A higher initial pay may be considered by Government on the basis of exceptional high qualifications and age of the candidates concerned. **Qualifications:** (1) High academic distinction in Sanskrit studies; (2) Wide and intimate acquaintance with Vedic Texts in original; (3) Outstanding Research work in some important branches of Vedic studies; (4) Experience in planning, supervising and Guiding Research work in Vedic Subjects. Candidates whose mother tongue is not Bengali will have to pass the Departmental Examination in Bengali. Applications should be made in the prescribed form (available in the office of the Education Department, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta) and should reach the Deputy Secretary, Education Department, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by April 30, 1963, together with a fee of Rs. 5 in Crossed Postal Order made payable to the aforesaid officer. Candidates called for interview will have to bear their own travelling expenses.

TENDER NOTICES

SEALED tenders in B.F. No. 2911(i) from enlisted classes I, II, III contractors of Public Works Department and also from resourceful, experienced and bona fide outside contractors, will be received by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., North Bengal Construction Division, Siliguri, up to 3 p.m. of April 19, 1963 and then publicly opened for the work (1) Cartage of stock materials under Kalghora Construction Subdivision during the year 1963-64; and (2) Cartage of stock materials under Siliguri Construction Subdivision No. II during the year 1963-64. Estimated cost and earnest money for each work separately is Rs 20,000 and Rs 1,000 respectively. Detailed tender notice and contract documents may be seen by personal call only at the office of the above-mentioned officer or that of the Subdivisional Officer, P.W.D., Siliguri, Kalghora Bagdogra/Bagrakote I-II Construction Subdivision.

FRESH sealed tenders in W.B.F. No. 2908 are invited from class I contractors for road and building works as per approved list of P.W.D., West Bengal, and also from experienced bona fide outside suppliers provided the stipulations made hereafter are satisfied and will be received by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., North Calcutta Division, 11-A Free School Street, Calcutta-16 up to 2 p.m. of April 19, 1963, for supplying, delivering and stacking stone chips and store metals to different roads under North Calcutta Division during 1963-64 (Ch. to stock). Tender documents and other relevant particulars may be seen in the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer. Tenderers must produce valid certificates of up to date clearance of income tax and sales tax before issue of tender documents. Outside contractors shall, in addition, have to satisfy the said Executive Engineer about their financial resources, past experience in the type of work involved and about their having in employment technically qualified personnel to look after the work satisfactorily. No tender document shall be issued on the last day of receipt of tenders.

SEALED tenders in W.B.F. No. 2911(i) are invited from classes I, II and IV contractors for road and building works as per approved list of P.W.D., West Bengal, as well as bona fide and experienced outside contractors for road and building works provided the stipulations made hereafter are satisfied and will be received by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., North Calcutta Division, 11-A Free School Street, Calcutta-16, up to 2 p.m. on April 19, 1963, for improvement and maintenance by Government of some roads belonging to the Corporation of Calcutta (Cossipore Road and the Bridge therein; work portion only). Estimated value Rs 13,567. Earnest money (at 2 per cent) Rs 272. Minimum fixed deposit required for exemption from payment of earnest money Rs 50,000 (in case of enlisted contractors). Tender documents and other relevant particulars may be seen in the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer. Tenderers must produce clearance certificates of valid income tax and sales tax before issue. Outside contractors shall, in addition, have to satisfy the said Executive Engineer, about their financial resources, past experience in the type of work involved and about their having in employment technically qualified personnel to look after the work satisfactorily. No tender documents shall be issued on the last day of receipt of tenders.

Unite to Defend
The Freedom and Integrity of India
Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.



PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

DONATE MONEY
GOLD AND ORNAMENTS
TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND
AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA

THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY, APRIL 18 1963

No. 3
CAITRA 28 1885 SAKA

Twenty Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week is a view of health examination of school children by miniature X-ray unit. This is included in the health programme of the Government of West Bengal.

West Bengal is one of those States in India which spend the highest amount per capita on health. The result is a sharp fall in death rate.

Between 1949 and 1961 more than 15 million persons in West Bengal have been tubercule-tested and 6 million persons have been given BCG vaccination. Two hospitals for TB patients, one at Digri in Midnapore and another at Dhubulia in Nadia, have lately been opened, the latter having a total bed strength of 1,000. An after-care colony for cured TB patients has been set up at Digri. A comprehensive scheme envisages the establishment of at least one chest clinic-cum-domiciliary unit for every two lakh people in Greater Calcutta and one such for every four lakh in other parts of the State.

Steps have been taken for eradication of small-pox and cholera by mass vaccination and inoculation and also by provision of environmental sanitation and pure drinking water and a comprehensive scheme for control of leprosy has been approved. Malaria, once a great killer, has been eradicated.

News in Brief

: A far reaching decision to send out to different States high-level teams, each headed by a Union Minister or a Member of the Planning Commission, to study the means to step up farm production has been taken.

: Mr Chester Bowles, US Ambassador in India from 1951 to 1953, has again been appointed to that post in place of Prof Galbraith.

: Lunik IV, launched by Russia on its 240,000-mile journey to the moon, passed over the moon's surface at a height of about 5,300 miles.

: Mr Lester B. Pearson's Liberal Party triumphed in the Canadian elections to emerge as the leading political party in the country.

: Yugoslavia has adopted a new constitution, a new flag and a new name—the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

: The Planning Commission has drawn up an elaborate programme of 450 projects to harness the idle manpower in the countryside.

: Of the total 2,000 Chinese detenus in India, about 900 are leaving for China in the first batch from Madras by a ship sent by Peking Government. About 400 of the rest have refused to leave.

: The increase in the Hindu population during the last 10 years is reported to have been proportionately less than that of other major religious communities in the country.

: An agreement for a loan of £3.5 million (about Rs 4.5 crore) by the British Government to the Government of India has been signed in New Delhi for purchase by India of steel plates and other steel products in Britain.

: The United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq will have a unified Federal Government and a single army under the federal unity plans agreed on in negotiations among the three countries.

: The Union Shipping Minister, Sri Raj Bahadur, said in the Lok Sabha that even the enhanced target of 1.3 million tons, which the Third Plan had set for shipping, would be achieved and exceeded.

: The Press Consultative Committee approved a draft Bill for the establishment of a Press Council.

: According to the Union Home Ministry, the Centre is considering if West Bengal could be renamed Bengal.

INDIA AND THE ARAB WORLD

By Dr TARA CHAND

RELATIONS between India and the Arab world are exceedingly old, as old, as recorded history. Their peoples have been brought together by the seas which wash their shores, and from times immemorial their adventurous mariners have ridden the waves on their sturdy dhows with sails filled with monsoon winds and driven to and fro across the Indian ocean. In the hinterland, on both sides, men have been busy in building up civilizations stamped with their peculiar, original genius. Feeling deeply the need of mutual aid and co-operation in this task, they stretched their bonds towards one another, to grasp them in friendly intercourse.

INDIA AND ARABIA COMPLEMENTARY

India and the Arab lands are complementary. India is a region of abundant rains, numerous rivers, lofty mountains and fertile plains teeming with life—plant, animal and human. Greater Arabia, the home of the Arab-speaking people from the Zagros mountains to the Libyan desert and from the ranges of Taurus in the north to the oceans in the south, is buttressed on the two extremes by the valleys of Shatt-el-Arab and the Nile, and encloses vast arid uplands where rainfall is scanty and vegetation meagre.

In the two regions, wave after wave of culture arose, advanced and fell to rise again. In India Harappans, Dravidians and Aryans wove the webs of many cultures. In Arab-lands, Babylon, Assyria, Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt, Sumer and Elam were the centres of ancient civilizations. They were succeeded by and comprehended in the middle ages by the great Islamic empires. Today independence

has come to them again and with it new opportunities. They march forward fortified with memories of their glorious past, of their splendid achievements, their fruitful comradeship, as also their common sufferings.

And so the peoples of these regions, while leading their own lives, have participated in the exchange of their goods—both material and of the mind—throughout the ages. And as their past is part of their present, it is necessary to recall it in order to understand what they are today.

It would be profitable to describe India's contribution to the cultures which flourished in these lands in the past. The description falls into two sections; the first deals with the period before the rise of Islam, and the second with the period after its rise. The long time during which these contacts lasted indicates the constancy of the needs whose satisfaction was sought through mutual exchange.

LAND AND SEA ROUTES

From the most ancient times India's communications with West Asia have been both along land and sea routes. The first Indian civilization, known as the Harappan, traces back its origins to the fourth millennium B.C. It was spread widely in the Indus Valley, the Punjab, Rajasthan, Kathiawar and Gujarat. It was urban, commercial and seafaring. Many archaeologists attribute it to the Dravidian race who spoke an agglutinative speech. Prof Frankfort recognising the importance of the Harappans says, "it has been established beyond a possibility of doubt that India played a part in that early complex culture



Sri S. C. Choudhury, Controller of Civil Defence, Howrah (left), welcoming guests and trainees at the opening of the Howrah Civil Defence Centre on April 9 where Dr Parimal Sarcar, Officer-in-charge of Casualty Service, explained different types of injuries caused by H.E. bombs. Photo: Pronab K. Moitra.

which shaped the civilized world before the advent of the Greeks." That brisk trade went on between India and Mesopotamia in those early times is proved by the finds of seals and amulets of Mohenjodaro in the many sites excavated in the land of the two rivers. In the Buddhist Baveru (Babylonian) Jataka there is a story of Indian merchants arriving in the port of the Persian Gulf and selling a crow--the bird which indicates direction, at 100 pieces of silver and a peacock for 100 pieces of gold. Among the Indian exports were teakwood, cotton cloth known as Sindhu, rice, monkeys, peacocks and elephants.

Along with these articles went religious ideas and symbols, modes of worship and technical skill. In Tell Brak, in northern Mesopotamia, an amulet bears the representation of a snake. Shiva, the god of animals (Pashupata), and Durga riding a tiger, have their counterparts in Babylonian inscriptions found at Susa.

The Indians sailed from the western Indian sea ports along the coast, entered the Persian Gulf and rested at Bahrain, where recent diggings by a Danish Mission have uncovered seals and other objects which show that the island's culture group ran the trade between the Indus civilization and the Sumerian.

INDIANS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Then along the land routes came a group of Indian military men who established their rule in northern Mesopotamia in the second millennium. They are known as Hittites and Mitannis, probably the same as the Madas or Medians of Persia. Their princes bear the Aryan name, e.g., Dushratta. They worshipped Indian Gods, Mitra, Varuna, Indra and Nasatya. They taught the people of the region horse breeding and breaking. The Sanskrit Ashva passed into Babylonian as Sisu, and in Hebrew as Sus.

In the middle of the first millennium Hindu philosophers were to be found in Western Asia. It is related that a Brahmin met Socrates and asked him, "you call yourself a philosopher, what do you concern yourself with?" Socrates replied that he was studying human things, whereupon the Brahmin laughed and remarked that it was impossible to understand anything about human things so long as one did not know the divine things.

DURING ASOKA'S TIME AND AFTER

Asoka encouraged these visits and sent missionaries to Syria, Egypt, Macedon, Cyrenaica and Epiros. Alexander's conquests had opened the way for the travels of these itinerant religious teachers, and we find from the second century B.C. to the second century A.D. a colony of Indians in Alexandria who exercised much influence on the development of neoPlatonic philosophy. Dean Milburn has pointed out: "It is certain that the genuine Indian mysticism first established a permanent Western settlement in the deserts of Egypt." About the Gnostics, C.W. King stated that its seeds were originally of Indian growth. Plotinus, the founder of neo-Platonism, was directly influenced by oriental philosophy of the Indian type, according to Dean Inge. While Christian gnosticism was gradually spreading in the Western world, syncretist sects arose in the East. Mani and Mazdak were the two most prominent propagators of these cults. Their followers were scattered all over Western Asia. Their teachings were based upon a combination of Zoroastrianism, Buddhist and Christian ideas. The fact is that Central Asia including

Turkestan and Khorasan, owed allegiance to Buddhism before the rise of Islam, as the evidence of the Chinese traveller Huiien Tsiang amply proves.

ADVENT OF ISLAM

With the advent of Islam relations between India and the Arab countries were intensified. Apparently the Arabs entertained great regard for India. One of the favourite names of their daughters was Hinda, and Saif-i-Hindi the Indian sword was their favourite weapon.

Historians tell us that in the times of Prophet Muhammad, Indian tribes, like the Jats, were settled in Iraq and Arabia, and Bukhari, in his work Kitabul Adabul Mufrad states that when Ayasha, the favourite wife of the Prophet, fell ill she was treated by an Indian Physician who belonged to the Jat tribe.

The Arabs were from the times of ignorance familiar with Indian products. Names of many Indian articles passed into their languages. Some of them were known to Prophet Muhammad, for instance, musk, Zanjabil (ginger) and Kafur (camphor). Some others were Sandal, Tambul, Karanfai, Filfil, Nilofar, Hel, Jayafal, Itrifal, Balilah, Haliaala, Karafas (Karpas), Shit (chhint), Narjil (Nariyal), Ambuj (am), etc.

India exercised a great attraction upon the Arabs, with the result that numerous Arab travellers came to visit the country. Among those who left accounts of their travels are Sulaiman the merchant, Abu Zaid Sirafi, Abu Dulaf bin Muhallil, Buzurg bin Shahryar, Masudi, Istakhri, Ibni Haukal, Muqaddisi, Al-Biruni, Ibn-Sattuta, etc.

In gyhat high regard the Arabs held India may be gathered from some of their writings. An Arab poet says:

By my life, India is a land where, when rain falls, it turns into pearls and rubies for those who have no ornaments;

From here come musk, camphor, amber and aloes wood, and various kinds of perfumes for those who require them;

Here grow all kinds of sweet-smelling substances and nutmeg and andropogonnadus;

Here are found the lions, the leopards, the elephants and bears;

And here are found the cranes, the parrots, the peacocks and the pigeon and here grow the cocoanut tree and the ebony tree and the pepper plant. And here are made the unparalleled swords which need not be polished, and the lances which when wielded, large armies are routed;

Who can deny the excellence of such a land except a fool?

The well-known historian al-Yaqubi pays a tribute to India in these words.

"The Indians are men of science and thought. They surpass all other people in every science; their judgement on astronomical problems is the best. . . . In the science of medicine their ideas are highly advanced. And on Logic and Philosophy they have a large number of books which deal with their principles. . . . And they have a large number of other books which are too many to be mentioned."

(Continued on page 47)

CHINESE COMMUNES : INSTRUMENTS OF EXPLOITATION

By Sri VISHNU DUTT

PARTLY through evolution and partly by design, the commune has come to occupy a central place in the Chinese social and economic organisation. Peking has tried to adapt the system to actual need, though so far, not with any particular success. But of the importance attached to it by the regime, as an instrument of its programmes and policies, there is little doubt. It, therefore, provides an apt starting point for any evaluation of modern China and the direction pointed by its history and ethos.

The commune is basically approached by outsiders as an experiment in agricultural organisation, but to the Chinese themselves it is a comprehensive unit, embracing the many faces of life under the communists, and includes, apart from food production, such activities as industry and cultural and military training.

It consists of anything up to 20,000 families, who are organised in production brigades for agrarian as well as factory work.

VESTIGES OF FAMILY LIFE DISAPPEAR

For all practical purposes, private property and private life do not exist—the commune owning all land, production, cattle, implements, even houses and household chattel. The last vestiges of family life disappeared with the establishment of communal kitchens and of creches and nurseries for children.

The economic reverses following the initiation of the experiment have forced a retracing of steps with a view to mitigating some of the more blatant hardships

but the basic structure has managed to survive, more or less, intact.

In point of fact, the tendency among some foreign observers to treat the commune as an importation and unmitigated evil ignores the history and character of the Chinese people generally and of the Chinese communists in particular. For example, in the thirties, Mao Tse-tung and his friends were looked upon by many in the west as agrarian reformers rather than as communists. While it is true that in its early days, the rank and file as well as the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party had an overwhelmingly rural background and were, therefore, keenly interested in land reform, they were no bourgeois. They shed any middle class prejudices that may have survived during the 20 years of guerilla fighting, which experience confirmed them as revolutionaries of the first water.

Against this background—particularly the principle honoured by the Chinese Communists of five together or the ideal of a group of human beings who work, eat, sleep, study and play together, without any personal privacy or private possessions—the strait jacket of the commune does not appear as unnatural or even unduly harsh.

FAILURE OF BACKYARD FURNACES

The other important feature of the commune, namely, the combination of industry with agriculture, is also immanent in the history of the Chinese Communist Party during its long years in the wilderness.



Journalists from Western Europe visiting Bandel Thermal Power Station Plant site on April 4

As early as 1934, Mao Tse-tung emphasised the importance of fostering, alongside agriculture, small-scale industry, undoubtedly as a source of supply for the guerilla units. The example of Japan with its well-organised and highly successful small-scale industrial sector was a further encouragement.

One distinction, however, needs to be noted here. Both the Chinese guerillas and the Japanese had practised small-scale industry. What the communes set out to do was heavy industry on a small scale. No wonder, the innumerable backyard blast furnaces went out with the same suddenness with which they first made their appearance.

The commune, of course, is in theory the ultimate as an instrument for maximising rural savings to provide capital for industrialisation. Food consumption is strictly controlled through the communal kitchens and the fact of local industries means that the other needs of the countryside too are largely met out of local resources. The result is that the output of the urban industrial sector can be almost exclusively earmarked for reinvestment or export.

FULL EXPLOITATION OF PEASANTRY

Management of manpower becomes a simple matter in such an integrated, large-sized unit. The phenomenon of unemployment or underemployment, so well known in underdeveloped economies, disappears at a stroke, surplus labour cannot only be diverted into the rural workshops but also to such operations as soil conservation, flood-protection and the gathering and processing of organic manure. Since physical maintenance is at a subsistence level, the cost of this additional work is nil. Exploitation of the peasantry in the interest of the communist state is thus complete.

WIVES AND HUSBANDS SEPARATED

The communists have also attempted to solve their acute demographic problem through this experiment. By disrupting family life—many wives for years work away from their husbands—the regime has tried to decree few or no children. The abolition of family cooking and the establishment of creches and nurseries to look after the children has made the women more mobile, but while helping thus to keep down numbers, this has resulted in inflating an already over-large labour force.

The military aspect of the commune is well-known. Not only is the militia an integral part of the commune, but military training is more or less obligatory for all adults and the shock tactics of the battlefield are extended to the tasks of economic production. In the context of a nuclear war, the commune as a unit of social and economic organisation has an exceptional military and survival value. By ensuring a high industrial and strategic dispersal, it constitutes, according to the Chinese Communists, the best answer to nuclear bombardment.

The commune is thus calculated to fulfil certain vital functions and to achieve certain objectives. Many of its features derive naturally from the history and experience of the people or the Communist Party of China.

COMMUNES FAIL TO DELIVER GOODS

Where then does it fault, and why has it failed to deliver many of the goods expected of it?

There will be many answers, and I offer mine, not necessarily as the only one possible but as one that appears most valid to me.

A feature of the functioning of the Chinese Communist regime since it came into power in 1949, is the degree of experimentation in its programmes and policies.

Examples of far-reaching modifications, even reversals of policy are numerous—those concerning birth-control, the slogan of a “Hundred Flowers”, and the organisation and functioning of the communes themselves, are well-known. Such turn-about—while they bespeak a degree of flexibility in the Government which may appeal to the sophisticated, though even there if it becomes an every day affair it

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

TOTAL contributions brought into the Central Account of the National Defence Fund in New Delhi up to the close of business on April 6, 1963, amounted to Rs 51.44 crore. This includes Rs 28 lakh received from Britain and Rs 42 lakh from other countries. In addition, contributions in gold and gold ornaments amounted to 2,070,345 grammes, approximately equal to 177,559 tolas.

is bound to have an opposite connotation—are calculated to bring the administration into contempt.

PEASANTS' HOSTILE

Also in so far as the commune attacks such cherished Chinese institutions as the family and private ownership and is basically conceived as an instrument of the exploitation of the peasantry in the interests of the State—it is calculated to arouse strong hostility which may not come immediately to the surface, but eats into the social and economic fabric from within.

An allied factor is the extent of waste involved—both human and material—in programmes based on half-baked ideas or schemes. Most of the pig iron produced by the backyard blast furnaces for example, had to be remelted in the steel plants, if not rejected outright (the figures of production, simultaneously going up as a result of the output being counted twice over). This, of course, is apart from the degree of technical amateurishness fostered in the process.

There could be no better illustration of this aspect of the matter than the stupendous naivety involved in arguing that since small-scale industry had been successfully combined with agriculture both by Chinese Communists and the Japanese, it followed that heavy industry could be successfully worked as a small-scale operation.

(Courtesy: All India Radio)

INDIA AND THE ARAB WORLD

(Continued from page 44.)

Abu Mashar testifies:

“The Indians are the first nation, very large in number, and belonging to a noble country. All the ancient peoples have acknowledged their wisdom and accepted their excellence in the various branches of knowledge. . . . The Indians according to all the nations throughout the ages had been the mines of wisdom, and the fountains of justice and administration.”

IN THE COURT OF HAROON AL RASHID

This appreciation was evoked by the impressive contribution which India made to the development of Islamic culture, in science, literature, philosophy and religion. The credit of acquainting the Arabs with Indian knowledge first goes to the family of the ministers of the Abbaside Caliphs—Mansur, Haroon al Rashid and Mamoon. These ministers are known as Barmaks. They originally were Buddhists and heads (Pramukha) of the Nava Vihara at Balkh which according to Masalikul Absar fi Mamalik u Amsar of al Umri, had been founded by an Indian King. The last Pramukha, who had been educated in Kashmir, came to Baghdad and was appointed Minister.

Under the patronage of the Barmak family Baghdad appropriately became the centre of Hindu learning. Appropriately, because Baghdad's name itself is Indian, for “Bagh” is Sanskrit Bhag which means God, and da in Sanskrit means to give. Baghdad is the gift of God.

Take the sciences. One of the most important inventions of India in mathematics was the decimal notation and the concept of zero. These passed into Arab science when Al-Fazari translated Brahmagupta's Siddhanta in 771 A.D. A little later Yaqub-ibn-Tariq incorporated in his Tarkib-al-Aflak principles of Indian astronomy. Then Khanda-Khadaka of Brahmagupta, Aryabhat's and Varahamihira's works on Astronomy, were also studied. Al-Biruni translated Surya Siddhanta of Varahamihira. Muhammad ibn Jabir al Battani introduced the use of the ratios, sine and tangent, which were contained in Aryabhat's geometry. Similarly the knowledge of Algebra and various branches of mathematics and astronomy were incorporated in Arab science by scholars like Al Khwarizmi, whose name has been perpetuated in the Logarithmic tables, Ibn Wahshiya, Abu Mashar, etc. Through them the Western world became acquainted with the value of π which the Indian equated with $3\frac{1}{22}$ and 1.4159. They adopted terms like ‘Jya’ which appears in Arabic ‘Zij’ and also in ‘Jib’ and ‘ucheh’, which became ‘auj’, Ujjain was adopted by them as the central point on the prime Meridian and was called “Qubbatul Arin”. From Ujjain, it became Uzin in Arabic, and by dropping the dot on ‘Zi’ it changed into Urin and then Arin.

The Indian science and art of medicine received great welcome at the court of the Abbasides. Not only did Indian doctors practise in Baghdad, the works of the most authoritative Indian writers were rendered into Arabic, e.g., Charaka, Sushruta. Books on medicine, like Ashtangahridaya, Nidana, Siddhayaga, and on poisons, women's diseases, drugs, hysteria, etc., were also translated. Ali bin Rabban at-Tabari in his compendious work, Firdaus al Hikmat, and the famous Razi in his encyclopaedic compilation, “Havi”,

have included chapters on Indian medicine. Thus Arab physicians became acquainted with the Indian systems of anatomy and physiology, embryology, pathology and therapeutics, as also with the Indian theories of bodily structure and functions and nature of diseases.

Many other subjects were studied, e.g., music, military science, politics, chemistry, logic, rhetoric, ethics, astrology and magic.

INDIAN STORIES IN ARAB WORLD

But of great interest is the immigration of Indian stories into the Arab world. “Panchatantra”, the book of morals taught through animal-bird stories, first reached Iran and was rendered into Pehlavi by Burzoe. It was translated into Arabic by another Iranian Ibnul Muqaffa who had accepted Islam. The one-thousand-nights and one, or the Arabian Nights, contains many Indian tales and there is no doubt that its basic structure is India. “Mahabharata” was translated into Arabic by Abu Salih bin Shuaib and again by Abu Hasan Ali Jibilli.

A number of other stories were transferred from Sanskrit into Arabic. But in some ways the most remarkable among them was the story of the Buddha's life. In the early days many lives of Buddha were written for the edification of his followers. The best known was Asvaghosha's Buddha Charita, copies of which were discovered by Stein and others in Khotan and Central Asia. The Buddha Charita was edited and modified. And one such treatise was used in the Manichaean circles written in old Turkish Sajidian and Tukharian languages then prevalent in Central Asia. This work spread over the whole of Central and Western Asia as the romance of Barlaam and Iosaph or “Book of the information given by Chinak (Chandaka) to the Bodsav (Bodhisattva) prince”.

From such sources a work was prepared in Arabic about the year 800 A.D. and named Kitab Balauhar wa Budasaf. Ibn al-Nadim mentions it in his Fihrist, and says that the Baghdad poet Aban al Lahiqi rendered it into Arabic verse. Ibn Babuya of Qum incorporated an adaptation of it in his treatise, Kitab Kamal al Din wa Itman al Nima. Two other books in Arabic deal with the same subject, viz, Kitab al Budd which contained a number of anecdotes of Buddha, and Kitab Budasaf Mufrad which has survived in Nihayat al Arab fi Akbar al Furs wa'l Arab. The authors of Rasail Ikhwan al-Saja refers to Balauhar's conversation with Budasaf (given here in the form of Yuzasaf).

Thus the legend of Sakya Muni Gautam, the Buddha, entered into the religious thought of Islam with results which have not yet been properly assessed by scholars.

MUSLIM MYSTICISM AND INDIA

In the development of Muslim mysticism, India's contribution is unmistakable. It came along two routes—one direct and the other indirect through neo-Platonism and Gnosticism. So far as direct influence is concerned, the writings of the Muzalas provide the evidence. Nazzam, a pioneer of the school, had three pupils—Ahmad bin Habit, Fadhl al-Hudaibi and Amr bin Bakr al-Jahiz. The first two introduced the ideas of the beautiful vision—the goal of Hindu search for God. The works of Jahiz are full of Indian matters and indicate that religious problems were discussed between Arab thinkers and Hindu yogis, e.g., the problem of God's attributes. Mansur al-Hallaj

visited India and his pantheism is a copy of Indian Vedanta. His declaration "anal Haq" is the literal translation of the Upanishad Maha Vakya "So ham asmi". He upheld the doctrine of Hulul, meaning the incarnation of the divine in man. Bayazid Bistami learnt the doctrine of "Nirvana", Fana, from a Sindhi mystic. Thus, most of the doctrines and practices of Vedanta—of unity, aikyam, wahdatul wujud, of spiritual journey, patha, suluk, of realization of God through four stages—jagrata, swapna, susupti and Turiya or Nasut, Jabrut, malakut and lahut, of meditation, yoga, zikr of physiological discipline, pranayama, Habs-i-dam, etc, were adopted in the Tasawwuf of Islam.

Gnostic philosophy, which^f was rejected by the Christian orthodoxy because it had absorbed Hindu notions of pantheism, reinforced Indian elements in Islamic mysticism and added some of its particular doctrines. Thus, the movement of Tasawwuf developed by absorbing into its philosophic foundations its organisation into orders and its practices a great deal from India.

The Arab relations with India continued in much vigour, till a decline set in the Abbasid Caliphate. In the middle of the thirteenth century, Baghdad fell into the hands of the Mongols, and the centre of Arab culture shifted to Egypt. When Egypt fell and the Ottoman rule was imposed, the sun of Arab culture set. The contacts between India and the Arab world diminished. Strangely coupe de grace was administered to them by an Arab. Ibn Majid, the Arab sea captain of the ships plying in the Indian Ocean, piloted the Portuguese Vasco da Gama's fleet from eastern Africa to the port of Calicut, and the Portuguese drove the Turk and Arab ships out of the seas joining India with Western Asia. After the night of half a millennium, we see again the dawn of a new day over these lands.

(Courtesy: *March of India*)

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS FOR FARMERS

A SCHEME for distribution of improved types of agricultural implements to cultivators with the object of stepping up of agricultural production in West Bengal will be implemented during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Government of West Bengal have constituted a four-member Committee with Sri A. C. Pandya, Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, as Chairman to ensure that the implements to be purchased by the State Government conformed to the standard specifications as fixed by the Government. The Committee will undertake scientific test of the specimen of the implements submitted by tenderers and make recommendation to the State Government for the purchase of such implements.

Three other members of the committee are: Sri A. T. Sanyal, Joint Director of Agriculture and a member of the Implements Committee set up by Government of India (Member Secretary), Sri A. Kahali, Research Engineer-in-charge of Regional Research, Testing and Training Centre in Improved Agricultural Implements, Burdwan, and Sri K. Palit, Executive Engineer (Mechanical). The Committee will function for a period of three years.

WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

1. **ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN WEST BENGAL**—A bulletin of the Directorate of Archaeology, W.B. Vol. I.
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NEW LADIES' SPECIAL

FROM Monday, April 8, 1963, Calcutta State Transport Corporation is operating on an experimental basis a Special Service exclusively for Ladies from Howrah Station to Barisha via Strand Road, Hastings, Kidderpore and Mominpur.

The bus leaves Howrah Station at 5-35 p.m. having stoppage at all important bus-stops.

BLOOD BANK TEAM AT KOLAGHAT

A MOBILE Blood Bank team for Calcutta visited Kolaghat in Midnapore district early this month. More than 60 people donated a total of 4,500 c.c. of blood.

MASS BURIAL SITE EXCAVATED

THE archaeological excavations as now being conducted at Pandu Rajar Dhibi in Burdwan district by the Directorate of Archaeology of West Bengal have laid bare a cemetery about eleven feet below the surface of the mound with all total four burials revealing human skeletons lying east to west in extended position along with two large burial urns of plain and Black-and-Red wares. The partially exposed grave, which may represent a mass burial after further digging, has yielded beads of shell and semi-precious stone besides a black painted red ware and a portion of a dish-on-stand. A stone bead and the copper object were found to be dedicated to the major skeleton of a primitive long-jeaded fullgrown male.

After careful observations it appears that these early inhabitants of Bengal lived on the surface of the sandy silt occasionally mottled far beneath the present surface close to the banks of the Ajoy a few millennia ago long before the later occupation of the site, also in proto-historic times when culture and civilisation underwent noticeable change. What is more, a few fragmentary semi-fossilised bones were also found in the level of the ancient cemetery.

The experts of the Anthropological Survey of India are now engaged in scientific treatment and study of these skeletons in situ.



Proto-historic extended burial at Pandu Rajar Dhibi which is now being excavated

MAXIMUM PRICE OF KEROSENE

THE Government of India have issued an order under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, laying down the principles for fixation of the maximum price of kerosene oil. According to this order no dealer shall sell Kerosene to any person at a price which is in excess of the aggregate of the following, namely: (A) The past price; (B) The appropriate amount specified in column 2 of the following schedule in respect of the quantity and the variety of Kerosene sold:

Schedule	
Description of Kerosene	Amount
A. Superior	
(I) In bulk per Kilolitre ...	Rs. 128.35 nP.
(II) A tin containing 18.5 litres ...	Rs. 2.37 nP.
(III) A bottle containing $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a litre ...	Rs. 0.09 nP.

B. Inferior

- (I) In bulk per Kilolitre ... Rs. 94.63 nP.
- (II) A tin containing 18.5 litres ... Rs. 1.75 nP.
- (III) A bottle containing $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a litre ... Rs. 0.07 nP.

C. Aviation Turbine Fuel

In bulk per Kilolitre ... Rs. 128.32 nP.

(C) The proportionate increase, if nay, in the Railway freight actually incurred in transporting the quantity of Kerosene from the nearest port of installation to the place of sale on or after the 1st day of April, 1963; and (D) The proportionate increase, if nay, in the sales-tax levied on or after February 1, 1963, on the quantity of Kerosene.

The order further lays down that every dealer shall cause to be prominently displayed on a special board to be maintained for this purpose at or near the entrance of the place of sale (a) the varieties of Kerosene held by him from time to time in stock for ready delivery, (b) the past price of each such variety of Kerosene and (c) the price at which he proposes to sell each such variety of Kerosene.



COOCH BEHAR LIVESTOCK SHOW

IMPROVED varieties of cattle and birds were shown at a Livestock Exhibition held at Ghoksadanga under Mathabhanga police-station in Cooch Behar district.

Speeches were made at the inaugural function explaining the schemes under the Five-Year Plan for improvement of cattle as a part of the agricultural development programme.

Prizes were awarded for the best varieties of cattle and birds brought at the Exhibition.

DARJEELING

TRAINING OF VVF LEADERS

A WEEK-LONG training camp for the leaders of Village Volunteer Force units, drawn from various tea gardens and Khas Mahal Bustees of Kurseong police-station, was held at the West Bengal National Volunteer Force Training Centre, Kurseong.

Forty leaders of the VVF units of the areas received training in the use of fire-arms and civil defence measures including first-aid and fire-fighting, etc.

Special talks were also organised on rural development, particularly on the steps that the leaders of the Village Volunteer Forces are expected to take in mobilising human and material resources in the rural areas for the work of national development.

STUDENTS' POSTER COMPETITION

Nearly 50 school children participated in a poster competition on defence efforts recently organised at Darjeeling.

The competition was confined among school students of classes V-X.

DEFENCE EXHIBITION AT MIRIK

Two minutes' silence was observed in memory of Dr Rajendra Prasad at the inaugural function of the Industrial, Health and Defence Exhibition organised at Mirik in Kurseong subdivision of Darjeeling district. The entertainment programme for the exhibition was cancelled as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

Various nation-building departments of the West Bengal Government participated in the exhibition in which the country's defence efforts were shown through charts, posters and photographs displayed at a special pavilion.

A large number of hill people and labourers of the neighbouring tea gardens witnessed the exhibition which lasted a week.

DEFENCE FUND COLLECTIONS

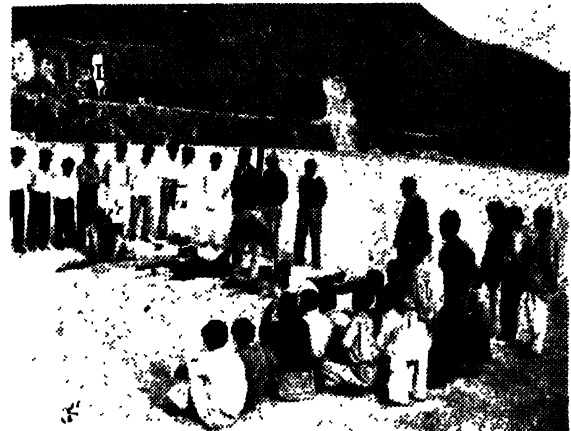
A total sum of Rs 2,05,791.13 was collected for the National Defence Fund in Darjeeling Sadar Sub-division during the month of February, 1963. The

sale of National Defence Certificates during the period was Rs 1,26,085.

Of the amount collected for the National Defence Fund, Rs 67,627.38 was deposited in the post offices, Rs 1,30,556.42 in the Darjeeling branch of the State Bank of India and collection by the SDO, Sadar, was Rs 7,607.32.

ANNUAL JANATA COLLEGE FESTIVAL

The People's Janata College, Kalimpong, was making a new experiment with the concept of education projecting a somewhat different approach from the traditional one in order to fit in with the modern social and economic needs for developing social institutions in rural areas, said Sri S. B. Majumdar, Subdivisional Officer, Kalimpong, while inaugurating on Sunday,



At Kurseong VVF Dalapatis receiving training in rifle-shooting

March 31, 1963, the Eighth Annual Festival of the Kalimpong Janata College.

He said that the trainees of this College would be able to adjust themselves as social workers in the changed atmosphere of the country. He said the programme undertaken by the Janata College was in fact a revolution in creating a new social outlook among the rural people necessary at the present hour. Sri A. R. Bose, Principal of the College, gave an account of the activities of the institution and praised the sincerity with which the hill teachers were working in rural areas.

The Janata College, has so far trained 611 persons including a large number of teachers and social workers of both sexes and the Junior Basic Training College at Kalimpong has trained 534 teachers so far.

A week-long festival, was organised which include an exhibition on agriculture, livestock, handicraft, sericulture and health, flower-show, sports meet, baby-show, hill and folk dances, etc.

Sri M. K. Pradhan, Chairman of Kalimpong Municipality, also spoke on the occasion.

BEST CADET IN VVF

Sri P. C. Chhetri, a leader of the Village Volunteer Force, has been adjudged the best cadet during the training of the Dalpatis of the Village Volunteer Force organised by the Kurseong Development Block at the

Sri Chetri was awarded special trophies because of his all round success as cadet in theoretical as well as other subjects during the training period.

Leaders of the Volunteer Force received training in the use of fire arms and civil defence measures including first-aid and fire fighting and the improved agricultural practices.

HOWRAH

VIVEKANANDA CENTENARY AT BARGACHIA

- "EVEN today the name of Swami Vivekananda has not spread far and wide in our villages" observed Swami Niramayananda, Editor, "Udbodhan," addressing a rally of students, teachers, parents and youths on March 11, 1963, at the Education and Village Industries Fair organised as part of Swami Vivekananda Centenary Celebrations at Bargachia, Howrah, by
- Ramkrishna Mission Social Education Organizers' Training Centre, Belur Math, in co-operation with Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments, Bargachia NFS Block, local youth clubs and organisations. The centenary celebrations and the exhibition were opened by Swami Vinuktananda,
 - Director, Ramkrishna Mission SEOTC, Belur Math.

Swami Niramayananda, who was the president and principal speaker of the day, said that Swamiji was the fount of inspiration behind all national pursuits and national services. All the leaders who came after him and worked for building up the edifice of nationalism in India drew their breath and inspiration from the thoughts and philosophies of Swami Vivekananda.

In his call to the youth Swami Vivekananda said, "To the youngmen of my country, I leave the Mission (Ramkrishna Mission) as a Trust." It has, therefore, only meet and proper for our students and youths to try to understand Swamiji and respond to his call to the nation, he said.

The other days of the week-long centenary celebrations were observed as Farmers' Day, Youth Rally, and Children's Day. Sri Sailo Kumar Mukherjee, Minister, Local Self-Government, addressed the Farmers' Day gathering.

HOOGLY

SCHOOLS' CONTRIBUTION TO NDF

THE teachers of Belmuri Union Institution, Belmuri Balika Vidyalaya and Belmuri Junior Basic School, have contributed Rs 1,000 from their pay to the NDF through the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, and the students of the institutions have contributed another Rs 1,000. The Headmaster of the Belmuri Union Institution has also decided to contribute Rs 25 per month out of his pay till the emergency lasts.

NEW SUBDIVISIONAL HOSPITAL

Government of West Bengal have sanctioned the opening of a new Subdivisional Hospital with 68 beds in the newly constructed buildings at Arambagh with effect from March 1, 1963.

Besides the recurring expenditure, the State Government have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs 1,20,000 towards the cost of furniture, equipment and appliances for the said hospital.



Swami Niramayananda, Editor, Udbodhan, speaking at a rally of students and teachers on Swami Vivekananda's call to youth at Bargachia on March 11

JALPAIGURI

KISHORE SHIBIR AT KHAGENHAT

TWENTY-EIGHT children from different villages of Dhaniram Anchal participated in a three-day camp at Khagenhat Nahhuni Singh Junior High School in Dhanirampur Anchal. Physical exercises, group discussions debate, recreational activities, etc., formed part of the programme of the camp. Leading persons of the locality and the Development Block staff of Falakata took an active interest in making the camp a success.

MIDNAPORE

NEED FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

SRI CHARU CHANDRA MOHANTI, Minister of State for Food and Supply, inaugurated the Block Defence Exhibition at Danton Community Development Block I. The Additional District Magistrate was the Guest-in-Chief.

Sri Mohanti in his speech laid importance on growing more food and vegetables as part of the defence organisation by the agriculturists of the area.

He congratulated Sri Byomkesh Bera of village Bamundar under Danton police-station who had produced 72 md and 36 sr of paddy per acre in 1961 through the Japanese method of cultivation and won the State Prize in the paddy production competition.

**WHEN YOU BUY DEFENCE BONDS •
YOUR MONEY WORKS FOR INDIA**

An interesting feature of the cultural programme organised during the week was the staging of "Anandamath" by the Folk Entertainment Section of West Bengal Government.

ROLE OF VVF EXPLAINED

The role of the Village Volunteer Force, Village Resistance Group, and Home Guards in the present national emergency was explained by Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner of Burdwan Division, addressing a rally of Village Resistance Groups and Village Volunteer Force units at Egra in Midnapore district. The ACC boys of the area also participated in the rally.

Sri Bonarjee in his speech said that the country's development programme and measures for national defence were inter-linked and it was for the organised groups of local people to enthuse the villagers to participate in the programme of the country's development as also in civil defence.

From Other States

PUNJAB

LITERARY CONFERENCE

THE State Language Department honoured Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu poets and writers for the year 1962-63 at their annual Darbar held at Chandigarh on March 31, 1963, at the Tagore Theatre.

The recipients of this year's honours are: Dr Ganda Singh, Sri W. R. Rishi, Sri Dewan Sing Maftoon, eminent literatures and Sri Inderjit Tuli, Sri Dev Raj Dinesh and Sri Mela Ram Wafa, the Raj Kavis.

The Samaroh was preceded by a Writers' Conference on March 30.

Participants at the Conference included Dr Mulk Raj Anand, and Dr Hazari Prasad Dwivedi who delivered lectures on 'True Art' and 'True Living' respectively.

In the evening a Punjabi Kavi Darbar was held at the Tagore Theatre in which important poets and artists participated.

MAHARASHTRA

PIPED WATER FOR VILLAGES

THE Government of Maharashtra has tentatively decided to consider the piped water supply schemes in villages for financial assistance in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The beneficiaries will be required to contribute in advance 20 per cent of 50 per cent of the capital cost of the scheme. For the remaining 30 per cent cost, Government would be advancing loans to the concerned Zilla Parishads.

LOANS TO GOLDSMITHS

An amount of Rs 20,000 has been distributed by the Government as loans to about 40 goldsmiths in Ahmednagar district, who have been affected by the new regulations of the Gold Control Board.

These loans have been given in pursuance of the State Government's policy of providing financial assistance to goldsmiths affected by recent gold control regulations, for starting alternative small-scale and cottage industries. The loans were distributed by the Government's District Industries Department.

MYSORE

MONETARY AWARDS TO DEFENCE PERSONNEL

THE Government of Mysore have sanctioned 'Monetary Awards' to the personnel of this State who are in the Defence Services, and who are recipients of decorations for gallantry as shown under: (1) Maha Vir Chakra—Rs 7,500, (2) Param Vir Chakra—Rs 5,000 and (3) Vir Chakra—Rs 3,500.

Government are also considering the question of cash grants to the families of personnel in the Defence Services who are killed, wounded or permanently disabled in the operations in NEFA and Ladakh areas. The question of 'Land Grants' to the personnel in the Defence Services is also being considered.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS LANGUAGE SOCIETY

THE State Government have allotted a grant of Rs 8,000 to the Secretary, Nikhil Bharat Banga Bhasa Prasara Samity, for construction of two rooms of the Samity's proposed building. These rooms are to be exclusively used for accommodation and benefit of the tribal students of the Samity.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a further non-recurring grant of Rs 20,000 to the Tulsiram Lakshmi Debi Jaiswal Hospital, Howrah, towards the cost of its maintenance for the current financial year.

A non-recurring grant of Rs 18,000 has also been sanctioned by the State Government, during the current financial year, to the Indian Red Cross Society, West Bengal State Branch, for equipments for the new 22-bedded Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital at Diamond Harbour in the district of 24-Parganas.

FOR SANTAL STUDENTS

The West Bengal Government have allotted Rs 6,220 to the Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Calcutta, for running two night schools—one each at Ranibandh and Bethuala (both in the district of Bankura) and a Students' Home for Santhal boys at Ranibandh.

HEALTH INSTITUTES

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned during the current financial year a non-recurring grant of Rs 60,000 to the Institute of Child Health towards the maintenance of the institution for the year 1963.

Government have also made a non-recurring grant of Rs 25,000 to the Calcutta University for purchase of equipments for its Post-Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Science. This is in addition to the grant of Rs 15,000 already sanctioned for the purpose.

LEPROSY HOSPITAL

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned grants at the rate of Rs 15 per patient per month for 1,801 leprosy patients at the Leprosy Hospital, Kalimpong.

The total grant towards the hospital for the purpose during the calendar year 1962 came to Rs 27,015.

HOSPITAL BEDS

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned during the current financial year a non-recurring grant of Rs 14,419.01 to the Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital Society for the maintenance of thirty additional free beds in the hospital.

In addition to this, Government have during the year sanctioned another sum of Rs 16,425 to the Homeopathic Medical College Hospital.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a further non-recurring grant of Rs 4,000 to the All-India Women's Conference, Calcutta Branch. This amount is to be spent for the maintenance of the Mobile Medical Services run by the Organisation for rendering free medical service to poor patients of rural areas during the current financial year.

Contributions To National Defence Fund

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTION

MARCH 20 AND 21

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received during March 20 and 21, 1963, a total sum of Rs 39,716.22 for the National Defence Fund.

The donations include Rs 20,000 from the Mohini Mills Ltd., Rs 3,749 from members of the Mohan Bagan Athletic Club, Rs 2,468 from the Indian Cycle Traders' Association, Rs 5,000 from Messrs Bagree Estate Private Ltd., and Rs 4,153.35 from the Hony. Secretary, South-Eastern Railway Athletic Association.

MARCH 27

The Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received on Wednesday, March 27, 1963, a sum of Rs 18,973.62 and 23 grammes of gold for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the day's donations were Rs 15,001 from Sm Suchitra Sen (sale proceeds of a cricket bat during the Exhibition Cricket match played in Calcutta in aid of the National Defence Fund), Rs 1,323.12 from the staff and students of the Vidyasagar College, Rs 1,241.50 from students of Charu Chandra College and 23 grammes of gold from Sm Krishna Todi.

MARCH 28 AND 29

The Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received on March 28 and 29, 1963, a sum of Rs 99,661.17 and 86 grammes of gold for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donations were Rs 1,486.42 from Students' Union of Vidyasagar College (Evening Department); Rs 1,410.77 from National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Rs 72,635 from the Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association; Rs 9,501 from Calcutta Flour Dealers' Association; Rs 8,578.75 from Staff Members of Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Rs 1,500 and 36 grammes of gold from Sm Uma Devi; 33 grammes of gold from Sm Renuka Das and 13 grammes of gold from Sm Minarani Das.

CONTRIBUTION FROM MALDA COLLEGE

Principal D. K. Bhattacharjee of Malda College has sent to the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, a sum of Rs 1,101, a Prize Bond of Rs 5, two gold rings and a pair of ornaments as the second instalment of contributions by the staff and students of the college to the National Defence Fund.

The first instalment of donation from the College was Rs 701, seven gold rings and a pair of gold earrings.

MARCH 30

The Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received on Saturday, March 30, 1963, a sum of Rs 46,373.30 and 19 grammes of gold for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the day's donations were Rs 43,551 from workers, staff and officers of Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd., Rs 1,000 from Sri Devaprosad Chatterjee, MLC, and Rs 1,101 from the Principal, Malda College.

THURSDAY APRIL 18 1963



Sm Abha Maiti, Minister for Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, visiting the Refugee Handicrafts' Sales Emporium at Esplanade East, Calcutta, on April 8

APRIL 3

The Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received Rs 43,837.45 in cash and cheques and some quantity of gold as donation to the National Defence Fund from April 1 to April 3, 1963.

The donations included Rs 1,302 from the United Kerala Council; Rs 1,001 from the West Bengal Primary Teachers' Association; Rs 3,084 from the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. through the Minister for Finance; Rs 1,581.85 from the Pandit Samaj of West Bengal; Rs 1,108 from the Jute Brokers' Association; Rs 5,000 from Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy; Rs 11,318 from the Sindhi Association (New Market) and Rs 9,02.55 from Jessop and Co. Ltd. through the Minister for Labour.

**YOU CAN DO WITHOUT GOLD
BUT NOT WITHOUT FREEDOM**

APRIL 4 TO 6

Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen received a sum of Rs 16,638.76 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were: Employees of the Bank of Boroda, Calcutta—Rs 1,049.02; Members of Calcutta Police Force (including ministerial and other non-Police personnel) through the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta—Rs 2,979.22; Collection from the Primary School Teachers and Members of the District School Board, Howrah—Rs 2,471.02; Sri Dinesh Chandra Chatterjee—Rs 1,000; Rajasthan Brahmar Sangh, Calcutta—Rs 1,220; Staff Members of Voltas Ltd.—Rs 1,578 and Braithwaite Sramik Karmachari Union—Rs 1,276.25.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

The ICC Chairman, **Sri Avtar Sing** of India, said that the International Control Commission will try to stop the fighting between neutralist and Pathet Lao forces in the troubled region of Plain of Jars.

Sri Sing told reporters the situation there had calmed down, although sporadic skirmishes were still going on in Xieng Khouang, 28 miles to the south-east.

Xieng Khouang, a strategic provincial capital, was evacuated by neutralist forces under heavy attack from the pro-Communist Pathet Lao and rebel neutralists with some Vietminh cadres from North Vietnam taking part, according to reports. The Plain of Jars itself was under attack earlier. There was, however, no news of any fighting there on April 9.

Sri Singh said the ICC would fly daily to the Plain of Jars as long as necessary to bring to a halt the hostilities—in line with an appeal made to the commission by **Prince Souvanna**.

The Laotian Right-wing leader, **Gen Phoumi Nosavan**, said later that the commander of the neutralist forces, **Gen Kong Le**, had asked for Right-wing aid to help him fight the Pathet Lao. **Gen Phoumi** said he was ready to help the neutralist forces if **Prince Souvanna** asked for aid.

Prince Souvanna said that latest reports from the Plain of Jars indicated that the situation there was "calm but confused".

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman announced that Britain and the Soviet Union were continuing to hold consultations on the current situation in Laos.

Meanwhile, the SEATO Council, meeting in Paris, approved plans for larger and more complex joint military exercises and expressed satisfaction with increased military preparedness in the treaty area.

A SEATO spokesman said two exercises are planned, one a ground defence exercise in Thailand and the other a maritime exercise in the South China Sea. Further information on them would probably be disclosed later. Earlier the neutralist Laotian Premier, **Prince Souvanna Phouma**, asked the International Control Commission on Laos to set up a "permanent" delegation to ease tension in the Plain of Jars region "until further notice".

But the Deputy Premier, **Prince Souphanouvong**, leader of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao, said the situation in the area was "an internal affair and the ICC has no right to intervene".

Authoritative sources in Vientiane said that shortly before **Prince Souvanna** called on the ICC to intervene, he conferred with the Soviet and British Ambassadors, representing the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva conference on Laotian neutrality. The sources said the Ambassadors had handed the Premier a joint appeal by the British and Russian Foreign Ministers to safeguard the "peace and neutrality of Laos, threatened by the current situation". The appeal also

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

THE West Bengal Cabinet decided the following among other subjects on April 8, 1963:

Home Guard Organisation: Having regard to the situation in the northern borders of this State, Government have decided to strengthen the Home Guard Organisation in the northern districts. Accordingly, the number of Home Guards for Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar districts would be raised to 2,000, 1,800 and 1,200, respectively, against the present strength of 400, 750 and 400. Training centres will be opened at Siliguri, Kurseong, Alipur Duar and Cooch Behar.

Tube Wells in Townships: Government sanctioned the sinking of three stand-by tubewells in the Community Development townships of Sonamukhi, Saktigar and Ahmedpur.

COMPETITION OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

THE Ministry of Education, Government of India, have announced the Ninth Prize Competition on Children's Literature. Authors and publishers, who are interested in children's literature, may submit interesting and attractively brought out books (including manuscripts) suitable for children.

Prizes shall be awarded to the authors of books which, in the opinion of the Government, are of outstanding merit. The amount of each prize shall be Rs 1,000. Altogether 15 prizes will be awarded for books/manuscripts in 14 different languages of India. There will be one prize for Bengali. The Government of India reserve the right to pay 20 per cent of the prize money in the form of National Defence Certificates or Bonds.

Books manuscripts for competition in Bengali should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by May 1, 1963. Summarised instructions regarding submission of entries may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Text Book Committee, Writers' Buildings, Ground Floor, Block 1, Calcutta.

SPECIAL BUSES FROM SEALDAH TO HOWRAH

AS from Monday, April 8, 1963, Calcutta State Transport Corporation is running two Double Decker special buses from Sealdah to Howrah Station via Bepin Behari Ganguli Street, Lalbazar Street and Dalhousie Square.

The buses leave Sealdah (opposite Tower Hotel) at 9-46 a.m. and 9-55 a.m. respectively.

called on all Laotian factions to take measures which would ensure peace in Laos.

Mr Chou En-lai was quoted as saying China could "fight back" if India sent troops into the border areas.

Mr Chou was reported by **Safdar Ali Quereshi**, chief reporter to the Associated Press of Pakistan, the first foreign journalist to be given an interview by **Mr Chou** for nearly two hours.

Mr Quereshi said he had a three-hour interview with **Mr Chou** on March 31.

The correspondent quoted **Mr Chou** as saying "non-aligned India has become an aligned country".

The Week in India

The Defence Minister broadly indicated in the Lok Sabha that air support would be provided for the Indian Army if it had to fight against any further aggression in future.

Since the lack of even tactical air support for the Indian ground forces in NEFA had been a sore point with a number of MPs during the debate on the Defence Ministry's demands for grants, **Sri Chavan** referred to the subject a couple of times when he replied to the debate.

He avoided giving details or any specific commitment and at the end of the speech declined an answer to a pointed question by **Sri Nath Pai** (PSP) whether the decision had been taken by the Government to give air support to ground forces.

But he said at one stage that "close understanding and collaboration are being developed between the Army and the Air Force".

At another point in his speech, after referring in complimentary terms to **Sri Krishnamachari's** projected visit to the USA "for help in the expansion of our Air Force". **Sri Chavan** said: "I am sure that if these efforts succeed, we should have a reasonably strong air arm to support our Army, if there is aggression."

He also assured the House that sufficient new air fields had been built in strategic areas for the expanded Air Force to be able to go into operation as soon as it is ready.

He also confirmed, that the Army would be doubled "within a few years" and that five mountain divisions should be ready by the end of the year and six new arms and ammunition factories would be in production.

* * * * *

The Industry and Commerce Minister, **Sri K. C. Reddy**, promised in the Lok Sabha that the Government would give "earnest consideration" to the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission and would introduce a Bill at an early date to check some of the malpractices in the private sector which the Commission had pointed out.

At the same time, he appealed to the leaders of the private sector to set up healthy practices and conventions so that the Government was not forced to assume more powers. **Sri Reddy** was replying to the Lok Sabha debate on the demands for grants for his Ministry.

* * * * *

Sri Nehru is reported to have expressed, at a session of the AICC, impatience over the state of the country's agriculture and said he was not prepared to listen to a long list of the difficulties standing in the way of a faster increase of the farm output.

"Where is the defect?" asked the Prime Minister. "We must find out," he added, noting that "we had been discussing and passing resolutions" for too long. He pointed out that in some regions—as in Punjab

On The Economic Front

Wholesale Price Index for week ended March 9:

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced by 0.8 per cent to 127.3 during the week ended March 9, 1963, as compared with 126.3 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was higher by 0.6 and 2.2 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago.

US Tobacco for India: The Governments of India and the United States concluded an agreement providing for the sale to India of tobacco valued at \$2.6 million (Rs 1.2 crore) under US Public Law 480.

The United States will supply 2.6 million pounds (1.18 million kilograms) of high quality leaf tobacco which will be used in the manufacture of top quality Indian cigarettes.

India will pay for the supplies in rupees. The United States will make available to the Government of India 85 per cent of the sales proceeds to be used in economic development projects.

The commitments under the eight US PL-480 agreements which have been concluded between the two countries total \$2,430.9 million (Rs 1,157.5 crore).

Export of Iron Ore to Japan: It is proposed to increase the production from Bailadila iron ore mines to 6 million tons. The mines in Madhya Pradesh are being developed to supply 4 million tons of iron ore to Japan from 1966 under an agreement signed in March 1960.

The production is proposed to be increased to take up export commitment from Kiriburu in Orissa of 2 million tons per annum to Japan.

The production from Kiruburu mines may be diverted to steel plants in India.

The Government of Japan had provided financial assistance equivalent to 21 million US Dollars for the purchase of machinery, equipment and incidental material not available in India for the development of Bailadila iron ore mines.

and parts of the South—there had been great advance in agriculture while Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar had registered little progress. The reason for this regional disparity had to be unravelled.

Sri Nehru was intervening in the discussion on a note on industry and agriculture prepared by **Sri G. L. Nanda**, the Planning Minister.

OFFICIAL POSTING

Sri A. Chaudhuri, I.A.S., Additional District Magistrate, Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling, to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate and Collector, Purulia, until further orders.

Sri P. R. Balasubramanian, I.A.S., Additional District Magistrate, Birbhum, to act as Additional Deputy Commissioner and Additional District Magistrate, Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling, with headquarters at Jalpaiguri.

Sri A. K. Banerjee, I.A.S., now on leave, to be, on the expiry of his leave, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly.

Sri B. C. Sarma, I.A.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bankura, to be Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Murshidabad district, and to have charge of the Lalbagh subdivision.

Sri I. K. Roy Choudhury, Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, 24-Parganas, to have charge of the subdivision temporarily until he is relieved by Sri K. P. Gorain.

Sri R. N. De, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly, to be, in addition to his duties, the Administrator, Chandernagar.

Sri Subodh Kumar Mukherjee, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, is reappointed to be a Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, for a further period up to the 5th November 1963 at the headquarters station of the Howrah district.

Sri Phanindra Bhushan Ghosh, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, re-employed as a Special Railway Magistrate for the West Bengal portion of the South Eastern Railway, to be a Magistrate of the first class, in the districts of Howrah, Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia, with headquarters at Kharagpur.

Sri Kumar Gurukram Majumdar, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, re-employed as a Special Railway Magistrate, Eastern Railway, with headquarters at Sealdah, to be a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad.

Sri Niranjan Khastagir, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, is reappointed as a Special Railway Magistrate, Eastern Railway, with headquarters at Ranaghat, to try ticketless travel over Sealdah Division and other offences committed on the Railways up to the 31st January, 1964.

Sri Dharendra Nath Sarkar, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, re-employed as a Special Railway Magistrate, Eastern Railway, with headquarters at Asansol, to be a Magistrate of the first class, in the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum.

Sri Dilip Kumar Gangopadhyay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Jalpaiguri, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the 24-Parganas district, in the Basirhat subdivision.

Sri Somendra Chandra Sen, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, re-employed as a Special Railway Magistrate, Eastern Railway, to be a Magistrate of the first class in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Nadia and Murshidabad, with headquarters at Howrah.

Sri Ranjit Kumar Mookherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cooch Behar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Murshidabad district, in the Lalbagh subdivision.

Sri Achinta Mukhopadhyay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Cooch Behar district, at the headquarters station.

Sri Pijus Kanti De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), West Dinajpur, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Nadia district, at the headquarters station.

Sri Sukamal Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siliguri-Darjeeling, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Murshidabad district, in the Kandi subdivision.

Sri Dipak Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Dinhat, Cooch Behar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Burdwan district, in the Asansol subdivision.

Sri Bhababhuti Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Howrah, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Cooch Behar district, in the Dinhat subdivision.

Sri Ramdas Ray Choudhuri, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, to be a Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector for a further period of one year, with effect from April 1, 1963, at the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1962-63

IN connection with the award by Government of India of National Scholarships at the post-Intermediate stage during 1962-63, the following students have been selected for award of scholarships during the year subject to the terms and conditions of the scheme.

Names of selected candidates: **Burdwan University:** University Entrance 1962 (Arts)—Narayan Prosad Bhattacharyya; Sumita Sarkar. University Entrance (Science)—Pabitalal De; Raghuranjan Ghoshal; Kejriwal Radhamohan; Mahadeb Pal; Biswanath Sengupta; Radhesyam Sau; Muroldhar Jash. **Jadavpur University:** Preparatory (Science)—Dipak Ch Ghosh; Barendranath Giri; and either Dipankar Chattopadhyay or Jotirmoy Bhattacharyya (the award will go to one out of two income of whose parents is less). Preparatory (Arts)—Sm Bithi Sen. **Calcutta University:** Pre-University (Arts)—Pradip Kr. Maiti; Sanjay Kr Kshetry; Sm Chhanda Ghosh; Sm Jayasree Sengupta, Syamal Kr Bhaumik. Pre-University (Science)—N. Anantaraman; Rabindranath Raut; Tusharkanti Kar; Chandankumar Bandyopadhyay; Krishnapada Sarkar; Abhijit Raychaudhuri; Sunirmal Sen; Saijib Bagchi; Asokkumar Chattopadhyay; G. Ananthanarayan; Sudhir Sheth; Mahendra Prasad Gupta; Daljit Singh Caberwal; Sibprasad Sinha; Kanailal Basu; B. Krishnamoorthy; Y. Chandra-sekharan; Samir Chakrabarti; Syamal Raychaudhuri; T. B. Sriivasan; Sm Debarati Ghosh; Haridas Sarkar; Arunkumar Majumdar; Ranjan Bandyopadhyay; Sephali Chakrabarti; Lakshmanachandra Poddar; Sujitkanti Ray. B.E. and B. Arch (Preliminary)—Subirkumar Bhattacharyya; Aryakumar Sengupta; Satyendrakumar Ghosh; Kalyankumar Niyogi; Pijushkanti Das; Tapankumar Chattopadhyay; Ranendranath Chakraborty; Anitkumar Ghosh; Bhaskar Mukhopadhyay; Bishan Basu; Ujjwalkumar Halder; Tathagata Ray; Mrinalkanti Datta; Shyamal Bhattacharya. Pre-Medical—Prabal-kumar Ghosh. Inter Arts—Utpal Gangopadhyay. Inter (Science)—Debashis Basu.

Sri Madhusudan Biswas, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, to be a Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, for a further period of six months with effect from April 1, 1963, at the headquarters station of the Birbhum district.

Sri Ramaprosad Goswami, is appointed to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service, on probation, and posted to the headquarters station of Midnapore district.

Sri Sankari Mohan Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Purulia, to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, in the West Dinajpur district at the headquarters station.

Sri Brahmapada Sen, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Parganas, to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Purulia district, at the headquarters station.

Sri Ramaprosad Goswami, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation, to the headquarters station of the Midnapore district.

Sri Manindra Nath Sinha and Sri Nikhil Nath Das, are appointed temporarily, to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service, as Block Development Officers.

Sri Ajit Kumar Das, Deputy Controller (Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation), is appointed temporarily, to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service.

Sri Satyendra Nath Sen Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Tank Improvement Officer, Purulia, to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector in the Purulia district, at the headquarters station.

Sri Benoy Krishna Goswami, Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, and at the District Enforcement Branch, Howrah.

Sri Sucharu Bhushan Mitra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Howrah, temporarily, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, G.R.P., Howrah, in addition to his own duties.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 16

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) **One Professor-in-charge of Training in the West Bengal General Service.** The appointment will be made on contract for a period of five years. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 1,800—100—2,000 per month.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A first class degree in Engineering of an Indian University or a good Honours degree of a British University or recognised equivalent qualifications; (ii) Industrial experience of not less than five years; (iii) Teaching experience of not less than two years; (iv) Some administrative experience; (v) Good knowledge of major industrial activities in the country; (vi) Must be of active habits and possess tact. **Desirable**—(i) Wide business connection; (ii) Experience of dealing with apprentices or students; (iii) Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written. **Special Condition**—Willing participation in the corporate life of the college by taking part in games and sports and social activities and interest in the welfare of the students. The qualifications are relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well-qualified. Age ordinarily below 45 but not less than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable in case of candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—May 7, 1963 (for candidates abroad May 21, 1963).

(b) **One Lecturer in Agriculture at the Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Banipore, in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service.** The selected candidate will be appointed on a provisionally substantive basis. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 per month.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A degree in Agriculture of a recognised University; (ii) Experience in Rural Development Work; (iii) Experience in Dairy and Poultry Farming, Livestock keeping or Horticulture and Agronomy; (iv) Capacity to lecture through the medium of Bengali. **Desirable**—(i) Familiarity with the basic principles of education; (ii) Practical experience of farm management. Age not more than 35 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—April 30, 1963.

(c) **One Lecturer in Science (Non-Gazetted) in the Directorate of Mines and Minerals, West Bengal.** Post temporary. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 225—100—325—15—475 (F.B. after 10th stage) per month. The post is attached to the Evening Mining Classes located at Sitarampur and Raniganj and the candidate appointed to the post will be required to stay there.

Qualifications: Essential—A second class M.Sc. degree or a second class B.Sc. Honours degree in Physics or Chemistry or Mathematics of a recognised University. **Desirable**—Teaching experience in Science subjects. Age not more than 35 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable for candidates specially well-qualified and experienced.

Closing date—April 29, 1963.

Age concession—The upper age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the upper age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a Crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian

Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP. and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens to form panels of candidates in connection with recruitment to the posts of (I) **Drawing Mistress** and (II) **Drawing Master** in Government High Schools in the scale of Rs 175—7—245—8—325 plus usual allowances. [Men are unsuitable for posts No. (I) and women are unsuitable for posts No. (II)]. Age 25 years. Relaxation up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan and five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Displaced persons should furnish with their applications attested copy of Refugee Registration Card or a certificate from a Gazetted Officer/M.L.A./M.L.C. to prove that they are bona fide displaced persons. Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates must furnish a certificate from a Gazetted Officer/M.L.A./M.L.C. belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe in the prescribed form. **Qualifications:** Must have passed Matriculation Examination of a recognised University or its equivalent and must possess Final Pass Certificate from a recognised College of Art and Craft with proficiency in drawing and sound knowledge of Bengali. Preference will be given to those who are proficient in one or more crafts. Those who are already in service must submit their applications through proper channel. Those who are officiating in the posts mentioned above, as purely temporary measure, should also apply, if they want to be considered. Applications must be submitted in prescribed form (available from the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta) and accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Rs 2 payable to Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, or a Treasury chalan of Rs 2 payable under the head "XXVI—Miscellaneous—Educational Budget".

Closing date: April 30, 1963.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill up the post of the **Public Prosecutor** in the district of Howrah. Applications stating candidate's name (in block letters), father's name, present and permanent address, age and date of birth according to Christian era (duly supported by an attested copy of the Matriculation or any other equivalent examination certificate), educational qualification, experience, special claim for the post and remarks should reach the District Magistrate, Howrah, by May 1, 1963. Applications received after that date will not be entertained. No person shall be deemed to be qualified for the post until he has practised for five years as a Pleader/Vakil/Advocate/Barrister. Candidates belonging to other districts should submit their applications through their respective District Officers so as to reach the undersigned on or before the abovementioned date. Any sort of canvassing will be treated as a disqualification.

CONSTRUCTION WORK

THE Executive Engineer, Birbhum Division, Construction Board, 'Nirmal Lodge', Payrahana, Burdwan, invites fresh sealed tenders in B.F. 2911(i) and 2911 from class III enlisted contractors of Construction Board for the following works. Serial No., name of work, estimated cost and earnest money are respectively as follows:—(1) Construction of Veterinary Dispensary and Office Building etc., in N.E.S. Block at Pancha in the district of Purulia—Rs 19,311; Rs 966. (2) Special repairs to C.I. sheet roof of Godown at Gushkara C.D.P. Block in the district of Burdwan—Rs 1,002; Rs 50. (3) Repairs to V.L.W. Quarters at Harisara, in the district of Birbhum—Rs 1,101; Rs 55. Particulars may be seen in the office of the aforesaid officer on any working day (except Saturdays) between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tender form will be issued only on production of valid income tax and sales tax clearance certificates. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on April 30, 1963 and opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day. No tender form will be issued on the date of opening of tenders.

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED quotations in plain papers are invited by the Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division, 171/A & H Rash Behari Avenue, 2nd floor, Calcutta-19, from the D.G.S. & D. registered dealers in stores batteries for supply of batteries on yearly rate contract basis during the year 1963-64. No other firms except those who are registered with D.G.S. & D. are eligible to quote. The approximate value of supply is Rs 10,000. Schedule showing different types, specification of each type of battery and detail terms and conditions of the contract may be seen from the notice board at the office of the aforesaid officer during office hours. Income tax and sales tax clearance certificates must be attached with the tender. Earnest money of Rs 500 must be deposited in the Reserve Bank of India in favour of the aforesaid officer under head 'Revenue Deposit' and the chalan must be attached with the tender. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. of April 29, 1963 and opened on the same date at 3-30 p.m. in presence of the attending tenderers.

SEALED tenders are invited by the Subdivisional Officer, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, for purchase of 173 old tents. Tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on April 24, 1963 and opened at 11-30 a.m. on the very day in the presence of the tenderers. The successful tenderer must deposit 25 per cent of the total value of the articles on the day of opening of tenders. The balance amount must be deposited within three days from the date of acceptance of tender, failing which the amount already deposited, will be forfeited. Tenderer must carry all the articles at his own cost after depositing the entire amount. The above articles may be seen at the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Lalbagh, Murshidabad. Acceptance of highest or any tender is not obligatory.

SEALED tenders in B.F. No. 2911, 2911(i), 2911(ii) are invited by the Executive Engineer, Midnapore Special Roads Division, Midnapore, from only reliable, experienced and resourceful outside contractors and also from enlisted class I contractors of P.W.D. for the following works. Serial No., name of work with estimated cost are respectively as follows: (40) Construction of Kolaghat-Durgapore Sub-Section of N.H.-6 (carriage of stone materials from Panskura Government Stacking Yard to 1st to 10th mile) in the district of Midnapore, Rs 2,63,825. (41) Construction of Kolaghat-Durgapore Sub-Section of N.H.-6 [carriage of stone materials from Debra Government Stacking Yard to 11th to 18th mile (part)] in the district of Midnapore, Rs 1,78,406. (42) Construction of Kolaghat-Durgapore Sub-Section of N.H.-6 [carriage of stone materials from Durgapore Government Stacking Yard to 18th mile (part) to 25th mile (part)] in the district of Midnapore, Rs 1,66,513. (43) Construction of Durgapore-Kharida Sub-Section of N.H.-6 (carriage of stone materials from Krishnanagar and India Government Stacking Yards to 1st and 5th to 9th and part of 10th mile) in the district of Midnapore, Rs 1,55,258. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. of April 23, 1963. Tenderers must deposit in advance under head "Revenue Deposit" in the nearest Treasury or Reserve Bank of India 2 per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money in favour of the aforesaid Executive Engineer, and submit the original chalans along with the tender. No tender form will be issued unless clearance certificates valid income tax and commercial tax are produced. Specification, schedule of works, conditions, etc., may be obtained on payment of prescribed fees from the office of the aforesaid officer.

SEALED tenders superscribed "Tender for Laboratory Equipments" are invited by the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta State Transport Corporation, Belghoria, 24-Parganas, for the supply of Viscometer, Air oven, Small Air Compressors, etc. Conditions of tender along with a list of requirements

may be obtained from the office between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on cash payment of Rs 5 (non-refundable) per set. Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. of April 26, 1963 and publicly opened on the following day at 12 noon.

THE Executive Engineer, Kalyani Electrical Division (P.W.D.), West Bengal, B-6/146, Kalyani, Nadia, invites sealed tenders from wellknown manufacturers for supply and delivery of the following materials. (1) 4 numbers single panel, oil immersed, isolator for use on 11,000 volt. (2) 12 numbers floor mounting, low tension distribution Boards. (3) 350 numbers steel tubular poles of various sizes complete with caps and base plate. (4) 30 K.M.—Stranded all Aluminium Conductor of various sizes. Detailed specification of the material to be supplied, place of delivery, etc., may be obtained from the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer. Tenders will be received up to May 10, 1963 and opened at 11 a.m. on the following day before the tenderers present. The quotations should be valid for a period of three months from the date of opening of the tenders. It will not be possible to consider tenders with variable price clause. Lowest or any tender may be rejected without assigning any reason.

TENDERS in sealed cover are invited in B.F. No. 2911(ii) by the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, P.W.D., 45 Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-13, from class I enlisted roads and buildings contractors of Public Works Department, and also from bona fide outside reliable contractors having experience in works of very similar nature for construction in connection with shifting of Bengal Veterinary College from Belgachia and construction of buildings for new Veterinary Institute of Veterinary Science at Kalyani—College Building with Hospital and Administrative Department. Estimated amount Rs 24,00,000. Earnest money Rs 20,000. Tenderers must produce clearance certificates of valid sales tax and income tax before submitting tenders. Outside contractors shall have to produce convincing evidence of their past experience, financial ability and reliability before purchase of the tender documents. Tender form and tender documents may be seen and had from the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., North Calcutta Division, 11A Free School Street, Calcutta-16, at Rs 10 per set (i.e., Rs 5 for form and Rs 5 for each set of documents) which in case of outside contractors may only be sold on authorisation of application made sufficiently in advance to the aforesaid Superintending Engineer. No tender form shall be issued on the date of receiving tenders. Tender documents may also be seen at the office of the aforesaid Superintending Engineer. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. of May 15, 1963 and opened thereafter on the same day before the attending tenderers.

EDUCATION

APPLICATIONS are invited for selection of State candidates for admission to I.D.D. (Dairy Husbandry) and I.D.D. (Dairy Technology) Courses commencing from July 1, 1963, at the State Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Haringhata. Candidates must have passed the Pre-University, Higher Secondary or equivalent examination with English, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, or Matriculation/equivalent examination with Science together with two years' practical experience of working in a milk processing plant for the I.D.D. (Dairy Technology) course/two years practical experience of working in a dairy farm for the I.D.D. (Dairy Husbandry) course. Candidates who have secured less than 45 per cent marks in the aggregate and in Science subjects (in the Matriculation Examination) will not ordinarily be considered for admission. Candidates who have appeared or are due to appear in Pre-University, Higher Secondary or equivalent examination, but the results of the examination not known, shall be eligible to apply. Their selection and admission, however, will be subject to their passing the examination and production of documentary

evidence thereof. The candidates must possess sound health and should be between 16 and 23 years of age on July 1, 1963. The duration of the course is for two years. The selected candidates shall be awarded a stipend of Rs 50 per month in addition to initial grant of Rs 50 for purchase of books, etc., and Rs 450 towards travelling expenses for study tour, in-plant training, etc., during the course of the training. The prospectus together with the application form will be available from the office of the Officer-in-charge, State Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Haringhata, P.O. Mohanpur, district Nadia, on payment of Re 1 in cash or by sending a Crossed Postal Order for Re 1 in favour of the abovementioned Officer at the Mohanpur Post Office. The last date of receiving applications is May 15, 1963.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Additional Director of Industries (Training), West Bengal, from male candidates for admission into Gent Section of the Government Tailoring Institute at P12 C.I.T. New Road, Calcutta-14. The course is for three years during which period the trainees will get stipend at the rate of Rs 30 per month for the 1st year, Rs 25 per month for the 2nd year and Rs 20 per month for the 3rd year. The second and third year students will however, be given wages not exceeding Rs 10 and Rs 20 per month respectively on their production in those years. The admission qualifications are: (i) Must be citizen of Indian Union and domiciled in West Bengal; (ii) Normally should be Matriculate or having passed an equivalent examination (under-Matriculates having basic training in the trade in cutting and tailoring may also be considered); (iii) Selected candidates should have to submit a bond of Rs 300 before their entry into the training course. They should be required to give an undertaking in the above bond to abide by the discipline of the Institute, to take proper care of the tools and equipment entrusted to them and not to discontinue their training voluntarily before completion of the course. If they fail to fulfil the terms of the undertaking, Government will have the right to recover from them expenses incurred on account of their training or such less amount as they may think fit; (iv) Each selected candidate will have to deposit "Caution Money" of Rs 10 at the time of admission; (v) Age normally shall not exceed 25 years by April 30, 1963; (vi) Application with following particulars should be addressed to the Superintendent, Government Tailoring Institute, P-12 C.I.T. New Road, Calcutta-14, superscribed "Application for admission in Government Tailoring Institute": (a) Name (in block letter); (b) Father's Name; (c) Present and Permanent address; (d) Educational qualification; (e) Previous experiences in the trade (if any); (f) Age (date of birth); (g) Special qualification (if any). No employment is guaranteed after completion of training. Closing date—April 30, 1963.

Regional Engineering College, Durgapur

APPLICATIONS are invited for admission to 1963-64 session, in the First Year of Five-Year Integrated Course in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering, leading to B.F. Degree of University of Burdwan, from candidates (between 16 and 19 years of age on 1st October, 1963), who pass the Higher Secondary Examination or its equivalent with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. The College is wholly residential. About 25 per cent of the students are awarded scholarships amounting to Rs 900 per annum with exemption from tuition fees. The admission is given on merit adjudged by an Admission Test conducted by the West Bengal Board of Examination held on May 20 and 21, 1963 at Agartala, Calcutta, Cuttack, Durgapur, Gauhati and Jalpaiguri. Candidates must apply first to the Examination Board on a prescribed form available at the Bengal Engineering College, P.O. Botanic Garden, Sibpur, Howrah; Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri and Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, Burdwan. On registration with the Examination Board the students will obtain Board's Registration Number and then apply for admission to this College. Application forms can be had either personally or by sending a stamped (8 NP) envelop (9" x 4") on payment of Re 1 in cash or Postal Order, from the Principal, Regional Engineering College, Durgapur-9 and also from the Office of Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, C/o Bengal Engineering College, P.O. Botanic Garden, Sibpur, Howrah. The application form, duly filled in, must be submitted by May 6, 1963, to the Principal, Regional Engineering College, Durgapur-9, together with a fee of Rs 2 by Crossed Postal Order. Fifty per cent of the total seats are reserved for candidates, who normally reside and study outside West Bengal, of which 10 per cent reserved for Assam and Tripura. Some of these seats are to be filled by candidates who qualify in the joint entrance examination conducted by Indian Institutes of Technology and such

candidates who wish to be considered for admission to this College need not sit for the joint examination conducted by the Board of Examination for admission to Engineering Degree Colleges in West Bengal but they must apply separately to this College with the prescribed fee.

APPLICATIONS are invited from female candidates only for award of State Scholarships by the Government of West Bengal for study of B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing Course at the College of Nursing, New Delhi. The applicants must be single, between 17-24 years of age and have passed Intermediate in Science with at least high Second Division marks (securing 45 per cent or above marks). Applications from candidates who have passed Pre-University Course in Science or Higher Secondary Examination (with Science Group) of recognised University, Board of Secondary Education, will also be considered. Selected candidates will have to sign an Agreement to serve the Government within West Bengal for a minimum period of five years. Breach of this contract will make the scholarship holder and her guardian refund the money spent on her training. Applications (with a copy of Passport size photograph) stating the candidates' name (in block letters) age, qualification, and merital status should reach the Assistant Director of Health Services (Nursing), West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by May 1, 1963. Those who have appeared in any one of the above examinations this year and expect to pass the examination with the requisite marks may also apply.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the post of compounder attached to Chemistry Department of Krishnagar College, Nadia. Scale of pay: Rs 65-1-85 (Revised) (Steps are being taken to raise the scale of pay to Rs 125-2-00). The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for two years. **Qualifications:** Passed Compounders or those who have passed I.Sc. Examination with Chemistry as one of the optional subjects are eligible for the post. Preference will be given to one who has experience of compounding work in a college. Age should be ordinarily below 25 years on the date of appointment. The age-limit may be relaxed in the case of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes and displaced persons from Pakistan and persons already in Government service. Candidates already in service should apply through proper channel. Canvassing of any description will be regarded as disqualification. Applications with attested copies of testimonials should reach the Principal, Krishnagar College, P.O. Krishnagar, district Nadia, by May 10, 1963.

APPLICATIONS are invited for selection of State candidates for admission to I.D.D. (Dairy Husbandry) and I.D.D. (Dairy Technology) Courses commencing from July 1, 1963, at the State Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Haringhata. Candidates must have passed the Pre-University, Higher Secondary or equivalent examination with English, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, or Matriculation/equivalent examination with science together with two years' practical experience of working in a milk processing plant for the I.D.D. (Dairy Technology) course/two years practical experience of working in a dairy farm for the I.D.D. (Dairy Husbandry) course. Candidates who have secured less than 45 per cent marks in the aggregate and in science subjects (in the Matriculation Examination) will not ordinarily be considered for admission. Candidates who have appeared or are due to appear in Pre-University, Higher Secondary or equivalent examination, but the results of the examination not known, shall be eligible to apply. Their selection and admission, however, will be subject to their passing the examination and on production of documentary evidence thereof. The candidates must possess sound health and should be between 16 and 23 years of age on July 1, 1963. The duration of the Course is for two years. The selected candidates shall be awarded a stipend of Rs 50 per month in addition to Rs 300 lump grant towards travelling and other expenses during the course of the training. The prospectus together with the application form will be available from the office of the Officer-in-charge, State Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Haringhata, P.O. Mohanpur, district Nadia, on payment of Re 1 in cash or by sending a Crossed Postal Order for Re 1 in favour of the abovementioned Officer at the Mohanpur Post Office. The last date of receiving applications is May 15, 1963.

Unite to Defend
The Freedom and Integrity of India
Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

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weekly
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Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY APRIL 25 1963

No. 4
VAISAKHA 5 1985 SAKA
Sixteen Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week shows the first batch of Indian prisoners released by the Chinese on April 10 last. Altogether 144 Indian POWs were handed over by the Chinese to the Indian Red Cross representatives. They crossed the McMahon Line into NEFA shouting Bharat Mata Ki Jai and Jai Hind. Many of the repatriated personnel knelt and kissed their motherland while some took the sacred soil and applied it to each other's forehead.

The short ceremony of handing over this first batch of Indian POWs took place a couple of miles north of the McMahon Line. The released personnel were all other ranks, including Sikhs, Kumaonis, Dogras, Mahars, and a few gunners. There were no officers or JCOs in this batch.

The jawans walked about five miles to Kibitoo in Luhit Frontier Division of NEFA where a hot cup of tea and refreshments awaited them. The Indian Red Cross representatives presented each of them with a set of clothing, toilet requisites, cigarettes, biscuits and cashew nuts.

All the men were keen to rejoin their units forthwith, though many of them looked tired and run down.

The second group of 131 Indian prisoners-of-war were handed over by the Chinese north of Kibitoo on April 17. The group consisted of two officers, eight JCOs and 121 other ranks. Some of them were airlifted to Walong.

China handed over another group of prisoners to the Indian Red Cross at Buthitung, a mile from the McMahon Line, the same day.

News in Brief

: The US nuclear submarine Thresher was lost in the Atlantic with 129 people aboard.

: A new 113-mile railway track from Sambalpur to Titlagar has been opened.

: Sri C. Subramaniam, the Union Minister of Steel, said that instead of 10 million tons of steel at the end of the Third Plan, as the target prescribed, India would have nine or ten million tons at least by the end of the first year of the Fourth Plan.

: The Defence Minister, Sri Y. B. Chavan, said that the MIG aircraft to be manufactured in India with Soviet assistance would be the latest ones of their kind and production would start within 18 to 24 months.

: The Deputy Defence Minister, Sri D. R. Chavan, said in the Lok Sabha that a suggestion made by the West Bengal Government for raising a Bengali regiment had not been accepted by the Defence Ministry.

: Prime Minister Nehru said that while every encouragement had to be given to Hindi to become the official language of the Union, it should not be done at the cost of national unity.

: Prime Minister Nehru and Mr Thanat Khoman, Thai Foreign Minister, expressed their belief that friendly co-operation between India and Thailand would contribute towards stability, peace and prosperity of South East Asia.

: The "New York Times" quoted Prime Minister Nehru as being opposed to a United States-backed plan for partitioning the Kashmir valley between India and Pakistan.

: The Finance Minister, Sri Morarji Desai, said in the Lok Sabha that the gold policy had come to stay and probably would be made more stringent.

: Dr Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, returned to New Delhi after a 19-day goodwill visit to Ethiopia, Sudan and the UAR.

: Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Indonesia for State visit.

THE SUBTLE DECEIT OF CHINESE PROPAGANDA

By **Sm. LAKSHMI N MENON**

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

THE first casualty in war is Truth. So goes the saying. But with China it is different. The torture that truth is put to before destroying it, is in conformity with what we used to read in books: the slow, measured, persistent methods of constant infliction of pain and irritation which, without extinguishing life kills it many times. This method is followed by China in peacetime as well as during times of hostility.

China asserts that she is always in the right; whatever she does is according to the Panchsheel, the prevailing spirit is the Bandung Spirit. While she speaks of these, and of friendship and good neighbourliness of the two great peoples of Asia, she goes on nibbling into our borders, probes into and dominates over thousands of square miles of our territory.

• Her respect for integrity and sovereignty of our territory—one of the Five Principles she professes—is usually shown in these constant attempts to violate it. But she maintains very ably the facade of her moral stand and this by unrelenting propaganda.

WORLD MISLED

So when the Chinese put forward their Three-point Cease-fire proposals and our Government sought clarification, confusion became more confounded among the Governments of the world.

The subtlety of this well-designed propaganda and its effect on even the intelligent are easily understandable as a means of confusing and misleading the world.

To begin with, the Chinese made capital out of their proposal by saying that they, on their own initiative, were willing to withdraw to the line of November 7, 1959, while India demanded a withdrawal to the line of September 8, 1962, only.

Everywhere we went we were asked why we did not accept this line which seemed reasonable and honourable. After all, they were going three years behind the line demanded by us.

ILLUSION OF GENEROSITY

There is the rub. If we ask what the line of November 7, 1959, is, we land ourselves in further confusion. Since China has been continuously expanding the area of aggression in India since 1957, people are justified in believing that the 1959 line would be more advantageous to India than the 1962 one.

The exact position of the 1959 line is vaguely stated as the line of actual control. By putting the line of 1959 and line of actual control together, the illusion of generosity is created. But when we ask if it is the line of actual control, as of November, 1959, the reply is it is the traditional and customary line.

What then is the traditional and customary line? Thus we come to the inexorable conclusion that the traditional and customary line where the Chinese



Acharya Vinoba Bhave entering Kamarpukur village in Hooghly district on April 18

forward posts are at the moment in the Western Sector.

EXPLANATIONS IN BITS

These explanations, of course, come in bits and the correspondence is protracted and each reply from Peking comes padded with expressions of friendship between the two great countries, the need for goodwill, all this is meant to deceive a world, which has little time to understand other people's troubles.

And finally China said that the reason why we did not accept the 1959 line is because it is more advantageous to us to have the 1962 line in Ladakh.

This is a plausible argument which was easily accepted by the unwary. Of course, the world did not know that in our Western Sector the Chinese aggression has been going on since 1957 and, as of November 21, 1962, they have got under their control as much as approximately 14,500 sq. miles of our territory within our international border, a border settled by treaty between the Emperor of China and the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1842. Our demand would mean only withdrawal from 2,500 sq. miles of our territory as preliminary condition to negotiation.

CHINESE CONCEPTION OF AREA OF DISENGAGEMENT

Then comes the fantastic suggestion that both parties should withdraw 20 kilometers from this vague rather mystical line of actual control to create an area of disengagement.

Anybody who has the brains of a pigeon should know that border conflicts in these regions, whether in the Eastern or Western Sector, do not occur easily and, in fact, have not occurred for over a century, and would not occur at all, if China behaved as a great nation should.

All these thousands of years nobody ever thought it necessary even to have border check-posts. In fact, China was nowhere in the picture. The Tibetans being genuinely peaceful, never bothered to establish check-posts.

What is more, the withdrawal of 20 kilometers would mean that the Chinese will be in our territory, anyway, and in the Western Sector, we will have to abandon some of our strong points like Chushul; and, in the Eastern Sector, we shall be deprived of the command of our passes which will jeopardize the safety of our territory. It will be just like leaving all the doors open for thieves and dacoits to enter the house, while the real owners retreat a few miles away to keep it free from the thieves: This is the creation of an area of disengagement, according to the Chinese idea of maintaining peace.

China tells the world that she will withdraw unilaterally. Everything China does is genuinely unilateral. This is another instance of her unilateral efforts to maintain a peaceful border. To deceive the world, she blares out that these withdrawals are undertaken unilaterally and on her own initiative. These last two phrases are repeated ad nauseam.

UNILATERAL INVASION

Where, in history, have we come across an advancing army withdrawing unilaterally and on its own initiative? In our great past, we have had the instance

of Emperor Ashoka renouncing war altogether but neither Alexander nor Napoleon, to mention only two, threatened to withdraw their advancing forces as a gesture of goodwill and friendship.

* Here China really scores a century on propaganda. It is the most convincing proof of good faith, desire for peace to have made this proposal, also let us remember unilaterally and on its own initiative.

But nobody cared to know that the Chinese invaded our territory also unilaterally, on its own initiative, without even declaring war. And what could be the motive behind this meaningless note except to envelop a credulous world in deep deceit? And I must admit this kind of propaganda could be a success only till such time as truth was not known.

BELITTLING THE CONFLICT

After deceiving the world with its pretence of magnanimity, a definite attempt was made to belittle the magnitude of the conflict.

Till we explained the magnitude of the conflict many people believed that it was just a border conflict between the frontier guards! No, not between the frontier guards of the two countries but between the frontier guards of China and the armed forces of India.

Not content with this, they, presumably, asserting the claim-line as their boundary, publicised a patent lie that India has ousted them from Chinese territory; and we were fighting in their territory and all that they did was to clear their territory of the aggressors.

In the Eastern Sector, the Chinese boundary, according to publicised maps, is the foot-hills of Assam and not the McMahon Line, yet look at the magnanimity of the invading forces; they not only have agreed to withdraw to a line which according to them is illegal, but 20 kilometers beyond that.

It is not surprising that some countries were taken in by such propaganda.

HOLLOW LEGALITY

The "illegal McMahon Line" is one of the stock arguments in support of their aggression, yet, this line is accepted in toto in the border settlement with Burma. One cannot but ask why the legal treaty between Kashmir and the Chinese Emperor of 1842 was not honoured, wherein it is stated "we shall neither at present nor in future have anything to do or interfere at all with the boundaries of Ladakh or its surroundings as fixed from ancient times" and, further, "we shall not even to the extent of a hair's breadth act in contravention of the terms that we have agreed to above regarding firm friendship, unity, the fixed boundaries of Ladakh".

It is patent to anyone who ceases to know that Chinese professions of legality are as hollow and meaningless as their professions of friendship.

Not a stone was left unturned to prove their bad case. They even went to the extent of saying that the word "Chin" in "Aksai Chin" is proof positive that the White Soda plains belonged to the Chinese; the tribes in the NEFA are ethnically Mongolian and, therefore, belonged to China! The territories in the Eastern and Western Sectors were not administered effectively by India till the Chinese claimed them as their own and, therefore, they too belonged to China!

(Continued on page 66)

RELEASE OF INDIAN PRISONERS—CHINA'S MOTIVE

By SHRI PREM BHATIA

THOUSANDS of Indian families have naturally felt relieved at the news that Indian prisoners of war in Chinese hands are to be released. With this news have arisen questions about China's motives for this gesture to a country with which she was fighting a little over four months ago.

It does seem odd that China should have such a move in the present circumstances. A de facto cease-fire does exist, but the two countries have not yet reached the stage of truce. In fact, India has made no secret of her continuing distrust of China. The Chinese themselves have lately stepped up their hostile propaganda against India and have shown other signs of intentions which are far from peaceful. Why have they, then, decided to send back Indian prisoners of war?

Perhaps the best index to China's motives is one that is indirect. Repeated requests by India to allow representatives of the International Red Cross to visit prisoners of war camps were turned down by the Chinese Government. The Red Cross is a humanitarian organisation. It was for that reason, and because India had nothing to hide, that the Government of India allowed the Delegate-General of the International Red Cross to inspect camps where some Chinese nationals in this country are interned. Had China been influenced by humanitarian considerations in deciding to release Indian prisoners, she would not have objected persistently to a visit by a Red Cross representative.

DELIBERATE DRAMATISATION

But after having turned down requests on these lines the Chinese Government made its dramatic announcement that Indian prisoners would be released with effect from next Wednesday i.e., April 10, 1963. The really noteworthy part of the story is the element of drama. Inspections by the Red Cross are a routine international procedure among civilized countries and do not draw much attention for that reason. Through a dramatic announcement of release, however, China has necessarily attracted much notice. As an instrument of propaganda, the Chinese decision is a valuable device. It is part of a general pattern which the Chinese chose for themselves to impress world opinion.

What the Chinese Government will say next can be predicted without much effort. China will try to prove wrong the Indian complaint that Chinese troop concentrations have been taking place in Tibet. The Chinese will say that these complaints are unfounded because if China had aggressive intentions she would not have thought of releasing Indian prisoners of war. On the surface, this would seem to be a logical argument. But the Chinese mind works deeper than that. Their overt actions have to be linked with their real intentions.

And what are these real intentions? From the moment the Chinese announced the cease-fire on November 21 it became clear that the physical conquest of territory was not their primary aim. Rather than having been impressed by their unilateral

gesture, people with knowledge of China's political objective were confirmed in the belief that China looked for gains other than physical conquest. The whole picture is even clearer after Peking's decision about Indian prisoners.

BID TO INFLUENCE AFRO-ASIAN OPINION

China's objective was, and continues to be, to cast the spell of her influence over Asia and Africa through a mixture of strength and ostensible reasonableness. She demonstrated her strength through a military invasion of India. Having accomplished that aim, China turned a somersault and announced that she would withdraw from the fighting. She simultaneously repeated her earlier proposals for a settlement with India. This facade of reasonableness and generosity was maintained when China offered to return to India some of the arms captured by her in the earlier fighting.

This dual show of military strength and noble generosity was severely tested by the proposals made by the Colombo powers. When India accepted these proposals, and China rejected them with a slanderous attack on the bona fides of the Colombo powers, some of the impression which China sought to create in the world began to be damaged. More recently, when the Colombo powers refuted Peking's allegations that the Colombo powers had presented a double set of interpretations of their peace proposals, China thought it was time to take another somersault. What could be greater proof of Peking's peaceful intentions (thought the Chinese Government) than to order the release of Indian prisoners?

To prove by contrast that India was guilty of inhumanity, China also stepped up her propaganda that Chinese civilian internees were being ill-treated in India.

Seen in this context, the Chinese move to release Indian prisoners is easily understood. What matters to China most is that India's status in the Asia and African world should be lowered. It does not matter to China if she has to part company with 3,000 Indian prisoners as long as her action helps to raise her own prestige and lower India's. It is a calculated game of gains and losses, and according to the Chinese system of accountancy the bulk of the gain is China's.

MOVE TO COERCE COLOMBO POWERS

There is also probably another reason behind this show of generosity. It is possible that China hopes by this means to force the Colombo powers to persuade India that she should not insist on complete compliance by China with the details of the Colombo proposals. This line of reasoning is supported by circumstantial evidence. The Prime Minister of the UAR, Mr Ali Sabry, will soon be in Peking. By the time he arrives the release of Indian prisoners will have begun. He could well be confronted with this

(Continued on next page)

THE SUBTLE DECEIT OF CHINESE

(Continued from page 64)

The co-ordinates provided by us are different from the ones provided on the maps but always it is the old story of the wolf and the lamb. The co-ordinates are insisted upon to gain a few more square miles, and the watershed principle to retain a few more square miles. There is neither principle nor policy with the Chinese except downright expansionism and aggression.

STRANGE PHENOMENON

The contents of the propaganda bag are inexhaustible as the methods of torture reportedly refined by their own ingenuity.

The propaganda of isolation is pursued systematically by putting out that China has peacefully settled its border alignment with Burma, Nepal and those with Pakistan and Mongolia.

The phasing and timing of this announcement is interesting. Although Pakistan has no border with China except its illegally occupied area, it was thought necessary to announce the settlement in principle on the eve of the Ministerial Conference.

And just before the Colombo Conference team started their discussions, the settlement with Mongolia was also announced. The world might as well believe the peaceful intentions of China and the difficult nature of India's demands.

Here is the strange phenomenon, familiar to students of current politics, of the victim of aggression being termed the aggressor, and the aggressor by the methods started earlier retaining its position as the lover of peace and friendliness.

FAILURE TO ISOLATE INDIA

When China found that all this has not impressed the countries of the world, she took out the weapon of capitalism, her trump card. And why? Because India did not come down to her expectations of disunity and indifference, China did not like the solidarity of our people, the proclaimed support of even the Communist Party, the spontaneous dedication of our people to the cause of freedom against Chinese aggression, or the support extended to us by seventy countries or the spontaneous offer of help by UK, USA, and other friendly countries.

Having failed to isolate us, she is now planning a massive propaganda attack against us saying that our policy of non-alignment is hypocrisy, that we are already aligned to the Western Block, and this was—for such it is—induced by the Western Block, and we are using it to exploit the poor people of our country.

I am not surprised the brittle heart of China breaks when it sees our dedication to freedom, the willing sacrifice of millions of our people in response to the call of our Prime Minister.

TRUTH ABOUT BORDER CONFLICT

It is said that falsehood goes twice round the world before truth pulls up its shoe strings. So it has been with us. Because we knew the truth we thought everybody else will know it.

RELEASE OF INDIAN PRISONER

(Continued from previous page)

fact and asked to soften Indian resistance to China's refusal to accept the interpretations of the Colombo proposals given to India. China will probably claim that she has already gone a long way in accommodating India and that it is now India's turn to accommodate China. This line was already being taken by Chinese propaganda. Peking has been saying that India remains rigid as against China's flexibility. Of course, the truth lies on the other side, whatever the Chinese may say.

Meanwhile, Chinese propaganda has now chosen a wider field for attack on India. A new additional target is Indian economy. A recent long article in the Chinese Communist Party journal, "Red Flag," made the mischievous suggestion that Indian economy has been made to serve Western interests and that Indian socialism is a hoax. The night Peking Radio

AVOID EXTRAVAGANCE CONSERVE NATIONAL RESOURCES

announced the Chinese Government's decision to release Indian prisoners of war, the news bulletin included a detailed version of the article in "Red Flag" which had been previously broadcast in a much shorter form. The so-called gesture of releasing prisoners should be seen together with the intensification of hostile propaganda against India.

(Courtesy: All India Radio)

The subtle deceit of Chinese propaganda has been such that it was found necessary to send teams to explain to these countries which were participating in the Colombo Conference. They must know the truth and should not be guided by propaganda. We tried to explain the facts of the case to the best of our ability. We did not ask for their reaction or support. We just wanted them to know the truth about the border conflict.

We are mature enough to know that the countries of Asia are afraid of China and Communism and if they did not wish to stick out their neck for us, it is not surprising.

Let China know, if she has not known already, even Goebbels and his host were not able to deceive the world for long. Nazism had to meet its ignoble end. China may deceive some people for all time, all people for some time, but never all people for all time. For truth, like murder, will out, and the world will know if not today, certainly tomorrow, the hollowness of China's professions, the pretentiousness of her adherence to moral principles, and the menace of her strength to the freedom of peace-loving nations.

Before this grand disillusionment, may China learn to number her days so that she may apply her heart unto wisdom!

World Health Day In West Bengal

THE need for solving the food problem in India was stressed by various speakers at public meetings held all over West Bengal in observance of World Health Day. The theme of the Day this year was "Hunger—disease of millions".

At Burdwan a public meeting was held on April 7, 1963, in the Lecture Hall of the Rural Training Centre. Sri D. N. Banerji, Additional District Magistrate, presided over the meeting and Sri S. C. Nag Biswas was the Guest-in-chief.

Explaining the significance of the Day, Dr U. N. Shah, Chief Medical Officer of Health, Burdwan, said that hunger was indeed a disease for the millions of the people in under-developed countries of the world. For realising freedom from hunger, he said, one should work for increased food production and also for population control. Dr S. R. Sen, Officer-in-charge of the Rural Training Centre, said that hunger constituted the greatest challenge to the mankind today. It was more so for the people of South East Asia, where more than 50 per cent of the world population lived. This hunger, he thought, was the reason for the political turmoil in this area.

The Day was observed at a public meeting at the District Board Hall, Krishnagar. Sri Smarajit Banerji, Minister of State for Agriculture, presided.

The Minister pleaded for family planning measures along with the drive for increased food production to tackle the problem of hunger in India and West Bengal. He stressed the need for a balanced diet and requested the people to take more wheat so that the deficit in rice could not disturb the economic stability of the country.

At Barrackpore a mass meeting was held under the joint auspices of Indian Medical Association, Titagar Branch, and the Subdivisional Publicity Unit. The meeting was presided over by Dr N. C. Roy, President of the Association, and Sri Vaskar Ghosh, SDO, Barrackpore, was the Chief Guest.

The Day was observed at Midnapore under the joint auspices of Midnapore branches of the Indian Medical Association, the Red Cross Society and Bharat Sevak Samaj. Sri Shiba Prasad Samaddar, District Magistrate, presided over the function. Various speakers stressed the need for population control, increased food production and changing the food habits of the people.

In Darjeeling district, World Health Day was observed at Darjeeling proper and also at Kurseong and Kalimpong.

Dr S. Das Gupta, Chief Medical Officer of Health, Darjeeling, speaking at the Kurseong meeting urged the people to eat more wheat, green vegetables and tomatoes as a balanced diet and for removing the difficulties caused by the deficiency in rice production in India.

At Bishnupur the Day was observed under the auspices of the West Bengal Health Services Association. The Subdivisional Officer and others explained the significance of the Day and called upon the people

PANCHAYATS TO COVER WHOLE OF STATE

THE whole of West Bengal would be covered by the Panchayat system of administration within a year, said Sri Saila Kumar Mukherji, Minister for Community Development and Extension Service and Panchayats, addressing a joint meeting of the Village Volunteer Force Units and Bharat Sevak Samaj workers at Girls' Junior High School, Falakata, on April 15 last.

The Minister explained the various schemes implemented by the State Government during the Five-Year Plan period and stressed the need for closer co-operation between the public and the Government for implementing the nation's development programme. He said at this hour of national emergency it was imperative that simultaneous efforts should be made to strengthen the country's defence and to implement the development plans.

The Minister dwelt on the necessities of increased agricultural production and development of cottage industries in rural areas and mentioned the steps taken

• FIGHT WASTE

HELP CONSERVE INDIA'S RESOURCES

by the State Government for ameliorating the conditions of the North Bengal districts. He said two new engineering colleges had been established in the area and completion of the Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project would bring prosperity to the people of North Bengal. He urged upon the people to rise above all petty equabbles and to work unitedly for the prosperity of the country.

Later, Sri Mukherjee, inaugurated the Adhyakshas' and Dalapatis' Training Camp at Tufanganj. The Town Committee and the Block Development Committee, Tufanganj, presented him with an address of welcome on this occasion. Speaking at the ceremony the Minister referred to the extension programme and said that 303 Blocks were striving hard to drive out illiteracy, ill-health and poverty from rural Bengal. He said that due to the Chinese aggression formation of the remaining Panchayats had been deferred. •

Sri Mahendra Nath Dakua, Deputy Minister for Commerce, Sri S. Vora, Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, Sri S. Banerjee, Assistant Development Commissioner, and a large number of local citizens attended the function.

to change their food habits so that the health of the people was improved and there were difficulties in the food front.

At Bankura posters and leaflets were distributed explaining the significance of the World Health Day. The speakers said while a number of people were suffering because of scarcity of food, many more were suffering because of their food habits.

At Purulia, meetings and film shows were organised to explain the significance of the Freedom from Hunger Day. Meetings were also held at Hura, Bishnupur and Lakshmanpur.



SM LATIKA AGASTI of Garbeta, Midnapore, has passed the MA Examination this year after twenty-five years' break. She had passed her Special Honours Examination in Bengali in 1959 and took her BT Degree in 1960. She has literary taste and writes regularly in different periodicals.

* * * *

SM SEEMA MITRA of Chhotelal Seth Institute, Silchar, has been awarded a State Scholarship on the results of the last Matriculation Examination.

* * * *

At a meeting of more than 100 members of the Women's Voluntary Services at the Calcutta Information Centre on April 4, Sri P. K. Sen, Controller of Civil Defence, explained the role of women in civil defence in the context of the present national emergency. Sri Sen announced that a special training centre for women was to start at the Police Traffic Training School from April 8. He said that women should not forget the fact that China might attack again, and, therefore, they should keep themselves prepared. He further added that women would be most helpful as first-aid workers, nurses and in various other work at the Civil Defence Organisation Control and Report Centres. He suggested, though, that the members of the Women Voluntary Services should decide what services would best suit them after they had attended the Basic Course. He suggested that two of the members should go through the Instructor's Course also.

After Sri Sen's speech, a film was shown on Women's Voluntary Services in Great Britain.

Women's Employment Scheme Secunderabad

By SITA JASPAL SINGH

THE Industrial Co-operative Centre, a registered body founded by the Indian Conference of Social Work, Andhra Pradesh, administers the Women's Employment Scheme. It acts as an employment exchange, registering names and addresses of unemployed women. Different organisations in the State send in their requests for suitable personnel. So far 2,000 women have been registered. Priority is given according to urgency of employment.

Employment is one of the major economic problems of the country. The Women's Employment Scheme have been successful in its attempt and they have employed one hundred and thirty women so far. They also provide the necessary training for deserving women.

The Scheme has 12 tea stalls run in various Industrial and Government Departments in the State. The tea stalls benefit both the purchaser and the seller. On an average 3,000 persons are served with nutritious snacks and hot beverages daily. Lunches too are provided when called for. These stalls work very systematically and hygienically. They observe the shift system and cater for public functions held in their premises or at their respective places.

A central kitchen has been established in Secunderabad to run the tea stalls economically and efficiently. The staff of the kitchen start work at two in the morning to have refreshments ready for delivery by 6 a.m. Deliveries are made by a scooter van and a large three wheeler is also used for general duties.

The women workers' pay vary according to the services rendered, and ranges from Rs 40 to Rs 100 per month. All the working women under this scheme are provided with free uniforms which are laundered free of charge.

The scheme also provides them with various other opportunities of work, such as the sugar packing section. Packing is paid for by Nizam Sugar Factory, from which sugar is purchased. The pop-corn manufacturing unit is a complete and self-sustained unit. It is divided into a number of sections, each performs its own distinct function, for example, producing different preparations of pop-corn. Inspections are carried out at different levels for

quality control at every stage of manufacture. Packing is done in different sizes to meet the requirements of the dealer.

There are women from different classes of families working here. They are not governed by any special conditions of services. There is no restriction on marriage either.

Most of the women are of the lower salary grades. They will be the ones to benefit from the ambitious expansion programme that is to be implemented under the women's employment scheme. The scheme primarily aims at establishing 12 more tea stalls and providing employment for 100 more women in Hyderabad. The bill for the programme costing Rs 80,000 is sanctioned by the Government with an understanding that these 12 more stalls should become self-sufficient within a year. General satisfaction recorded on the working of these schemes is likely to open new avenues for increasing facilities to acquire good training and earn a larger pay packet.

The Women's Employment Scheme has in its four years of existence met with success. It has a share capital of Rs 3,500 subscribed by members and wage earners. One share of Rs 20 is held by all members to inculcate the feeling of team work and equality. The scheme has proved that the problem of the uneducated poor can be tackled efficiently and carefully with a little imagination. The scheme has set a concrete example by creating enough opportunities of employment for women who have been less fortunate in obtaining even the minimum of education. Women's Employment Scheme has opened a new vista and shown the great scope for developing not only industrial but also commercial enterprises exclusively for women.

(Courtesy: Social Welfare)

Women's Day at Budge Budge

"We are ever ready to make any sacrifice, even life, and shall stand any hardship for the cause of our motherland. We stand united and will share the burden side by side with our men"—this was the bold pledge taken by the women assembled at Budge Budge on "Women's Day" on March 25 last on the occasion of the 24-Parganas District Defence Week.

In the meeting, which was attended by women of all walks of life, Sm Shakila Khatoon, Deputy Minister, West Bengal, emphasised the part of women in the present national crisis in her presidential speech. She said that all women irrespective of caste and creed should come forward and help the country. She said that situation might arise when the women of the country might be asked to join the war. Every woman should be prepared for that emergency. They should join NCC, the Red Cross and Village Volunteer Force and must also have themselves trained in first-aid and nursing. Sm Niharika Majumdar, MLA, who was the Chief Guest, explained the duties and responsibilities of women in this hour.

A recitation contest and an essay competition on "Students' role in defence" was organised and was participated by a number of students. Sm Bharati Chatterjee, Bharati Chowdhury and Sm Rekha Sarkar were awarded prizes.

The "Day" ended with a variety programme in which several organisations and institutions—Kalipur Girls' School, Jogeswari Pathshala, Budge Budge Girls' High School, Pathmadhurima Asar and the students of the Municipal School took part. The Jagadballav Mahila Samity staged Tagore's "Dak-Ghar".



Sm Shakila Khatoon, Deputy Minister, addressing a meeting recently on Women's Day at Budge Budge



BURDWAN

FAMILY PLANNING SEMINAR AT MEMARI

A SEMINAR of family planning was the main feature of the Defence Week at Memari. On this occasion, a Family Planning and National Defence Exhibition was held at the Memari Girls' High School premises.

Inaugurating the seminar, Sri K. P. A. Menon, District Magistrate, said that during the last census, an increase of population from 30 to 35 per cent had been recorded in some districts of West Bengal. If this rate of growth continued, he said, proper planning would be disturbed.

Sri Sushila Sinha, Hon' Family Planning Education Leader, West Bengal, who was the chief sponsor of the seminar, defined family planning as a new philosophy of life in the modern world—a philosophy for building up healthy and happy families.

DARJEELING

CONTRIBUTION TO NDF

COLLECTIONS for the National Defence Fund in Darjeeling Sadar up to March 15, 1963, totalled Rs 2,14,858.31. A sum of Rs 1,32,828.42 was deposited with the State Bank of India, Darjeeling Branch, Rs 67,627.38 in post-offices and collections by the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-divisional Officer, Darjeeling Sadar, were Rs 8,402.51.

The sale of National Defence Certificates in the Sadar subdivision of Darjeeling district so far has come to Rs 1,26,085.

Members of the Permaguri Krishi Unnayan Sahayak Samiti Ltd. in Sukhiapokhri police-station have contributed an amount of Rs 217.35 towards the fund. The amount was handed over recently to Sri D. K. Banerjee, SDO, Sadar, Darjeeling.

GROW MORE VEGETABLES SCHEME

Ways and means for implementing the emergency "Grow More Vegetable Scheme" was discussed at a meeting of the Block Development Committee, Jorebungalow-Sukhiapokhri Stage II Block recently.

The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar, Darjeeling, presided over the meeting.

So far, nearly 40 acres of land within this block have been brought under the emergency Grow More Vegetable scheme in addition to the existing land under vegetable cultivation. An amount of Rs 3,600 is expected to be spent by the Government in this Block during the current financial year for implementation of different types of schemes. Most of the agricultural schemes will be implemented by members of the Village Volunteer Forces, who will donate "Sram-Dan" to the Defence Labour Banks.

JALPAIGURI

SMALL SAVINGS SEMINAR

THE need for small savings for the twin purpose of national defence and development was explained at a Small Savings Seminar held at the ITPA Hall, Jalpaiguri, recently under the chairmanship of Sri A. K. Mukherjee, Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

Sri Upendranath Barman, ex-MP, and Sri Charu Chandra Sannyal, MLC, amongst others, addressed the seminar. They explained the various small savings schemes and urged the people to invest in those schemes so that the country's development programme could be carried out unhampered.

MIDNAPORE

VVF WORK

ABOUT 8,000 members of the Village Volunteer Forces of Narayangarh have drawn up a six months' plan of work.

The programme includes implementation of minor irrigation schemes, reclamation of waste land, preparation of compost pits and organisation of civil defence.

About 10,000 mandays' labour have already been contributed to the Village Defence Labour Bank by the volunteers of Narayangarh. About 5,000 volunteers have constructed a one-mile long village road and another group of volunteers have constructed an irrigation reservoir that would benefit about 500 acres of land.

MURSHIDABAD

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

SRI SOURINDRA MOHAN MISRA, Minister of State for Education, recently presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Ramnagore-Sahora Union Multipurpose School. The District Inspector of Schools was the Guest-in-Chief.

Sri B. B. Datta, Headmaster of the School, offered a sum of Rs 410 to Sri Misra for the National Defence Fund. Another sum of Rs 151 had already been donated for the fund by the students and staff of the school by saving one meal per week.

NADIA

VVF RECONSTRUCTS ROAD

AN important road of village Majdia in Nabadwip Development Block of Nadia district has been reconstructed by members of Village Volunteer Force through Sram-dan.

The labour thus volunteered has been treated as deposits in the Defence Labour Bank.

AREA UNDER PANCHAYATS

Two-thirds of the total area of the district is now covered by Panchayats. The district has at present 71 Anchal Panchayats and 479 Gram Panchayats.

Addressing a seminar under the series "Know Thy District", held at the District Information Centre, the District Panchayat Officer said that these Panchayats set up in course of a couple of years in the district were taking very active part in mobilising rural manpower both for development and defence.

Amongst others, Sri K. C. Pal, Head of the Department of Economics and Political Science, Krishnagar

College and Sri J. Roy, Headmaster, AV Higher Secondary School, Krishnagar, also addressed the seminar.

The subject covered was the development of Panchayats and their role in a democratic set-up.

24-PARGANAS

DEFENCE WEEK INAUGURATED

THE District Defence Week of 24-Parganas was inaugurated by Sri Tarunkanti Ghosh, Minister for Co-operation, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, and Commerce and Industries, at Budge-Budge on March 22, 1963. In his address Sri Ghosh warned the people not to forget that the emergency period was still on. The threat of Chinese invasion was still there and everyone should work to thwart it. Unity among the people was needed from which strength would come. He called on everyone to help the defence efforts.

Sri A. K. Majumdar, District Magistrate, in his speech referred to the good progress of the State through the Five-Year Plans.

Sri Ghosh opened an exhibition on defence efforts.

BASIC TRAINING SEMINARS

Three 15-day Basic Training Seminars for 120 primary school teachers were recently organised by the Sub-Inspector of Schools of Bongaon Circles No. I and II and Gaighata Circle at Bongaon Kavi Keshab-lal Vidyapith, Gopalnagore Haripada Institution and Bishnupur Primary School.

The object of the seminars was to find out ways and means for converting the primary schools into a basic pattern.

VVF CONSTRUCTS SCHOOL BUILDING

Perhaps the first development work by members of the Village Volunteer Force in the district of 24-Parganas was the construction of a school building at village Madanpur in Barrackpore subdivision of 24-Parganas district. Twenty thousand bricks were received by the volunteers as gift for the construction of the building. The labour donated by village volunteers is being accounted in the Village Defence Labour Bank as its capital.

WEST DINAJPUR

DEFENCE WEEK AT BALURGHAT

"PLAN for Defence" was the main slogan at the Defence Week celebrated at Balurghat in West Dinajpur district during the third week of March 1963.

A poster exhibition on defence efforts organised by boys and girls of local High and Higher Secondary Schools was a feature of the week. Local students, both boys and girls, staged patriotic dramas during the week with the purpose of rousing the patriotic feelings of the people against the Chinese aggression.

The Week commenced with a ceremonial parade by Home Guards, Scouts and Guides at the Balurghat Police Parade Ground. Sri S. C. Sarkar, District Magistrate, West Dinajpur, took the salute. The Principal of Balurghat College, Sri K. N. Das, explained the significance of the observance of the Defence Week.

THURSDAY APRIL 25 1963

Contributions To National Defence Fund

APRIL 8

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTION

CHIEF MINISTER Sri P. C. Sen received on Monday, April 8, 1963, a total sum of Rs 27,439.20 and some quantity of gold for the National Defence Fund.

Among the donors were: Members of Staff and Students of I.I.T., Kharapur—Rs 14,500; Tollygunge Bus Association—Rs 1,000; Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar as President, Cooch Behar District Citizens' Committee—Rs 2,920.44; Students of University College of Law, Darbhanga Buildings—Rs 5,051 and Employees of Messrs. A.C. Roy & Co. (PVT) Ltd. (through Sri Biren Chowdhury, MLA)—Rs 2,019.39.

APRIL 13 TO 16

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received a sum of Rs 7,613 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were: La Martiniere Boys' School—Rs 2,500 and the employees of Dumchipara Tea Estate—Rs 1,783.04.

A sum of Rs 720 has been donated to the National Defence Fund by the Social Education Centre for Women of Jajan in Murshidabad district.



Sri I. B. Surita, Commissioner, Presidency Division, who received a bank draft for Rs 68,605.69 for the NDF from the people of West Dinajpur, is seen addressing the distinguished people of the district at a function held in this connection on April 8 last at Balurghat

APRIL 17

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

CHIEF MINISTER Sri P. C. Sen collected Rs 17,171.42 in cash and cheque for the National Defence Fund.

The receipts included donations of Rs 1,940.68 from the Chief Executive Officer, North Bengal State Transport Corporation, Cooch Behar; Rs 11,181 from the Maheshwari Sabha, Calcutta; Rs 1,000 from Sri Deshai (Asansol), c/o India Defence Aid Committee, and Rs 1,821 from The Calcutta Jewellers, Gold & Silver Smith Association, c/o Indian Defence Aid Committee.

From Other States

MAHARASHTRA

RS. 1.21 CRORE FOR DEFENCE SAVINGS

SRI HOMI J. H. TALEYARKHAN, Minister for Small Savings, said at Kolhapur that the Three-day Defence Saving Match yielded an investment of Rs 1.21 crore in Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Ratnagiri districts.

The Minister presented souvenirs to the participating players on the occasion.

The veteran cricketer, Sri Vijay Marchant and Sri Amarnath and Sri Mustaq Ali, the skippers of both the teams, commended the State Government's efforts in harnessing sports to the cause of the country's defence.

Sri Taleyarkhan complimented the people from these districts on their responding to the call of the nation by investing their moneys in defence savings.

PUNJAB

INDUSTRIES FOR GOLDSMITHS

THE Punjab Government have been considering ways and means to alleviate the difficulties of goldsmiths who have been affected adversely by the Gold Control Measures. It is felt that goldsmiths can be useful in industries requiring skill of a particular type.

The goldsmiths, who intend starting any industry in which they possess necessary skill, have been advised to apply to their District Industries Officer giving particulars of their schemes and financial and any other assistance required from Government and also to seek the advice of the District Industries Officer concerned if they intend to form co-operatives for starting an industry.

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN PUNJAB

One hundred and sixty-nine family planning operations were performed in Punjab hospitals in January last. Besides this, 279 cases were referred to hospitals for sterilisation. Contraceptives worth Rs 12,441 were supplied to people at different family planning clinics.

There are 162 family planning clinics in the State. Of these, 39 are in the urban areas and the rest in the rural areas. About 3,500 persons were approached at their houses by Family Planning Education workers during the month and an equal number of persons sought advice at the clinics.

MYSORE

RS 2½ LAKH FOR GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION

A SCHEME in Raichur district for the Package Programme for increasing the production of groundnut in Mysore State has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 2,58,916 for a period of four years from 1962-63. This scheme will cover 20,000 and 30,000 acres in Gangavati and Koppal Taluks, respectively.

The object of the scheme is to increase the oilseed production in the State. The programme of the scheme is to multiply and distribute the seeds through the local co-operatives and private agencies. It provides a subsidy of Rs 3 per Bengal Maund of seeds. It also provides practical knowledge to the cultivators

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

POOR FUND

THE Government have made a lump grant of Rs 250 to the Girish Vidyaratna Poor Fund, 49A Purna Das Road, Calcutta, in order to enable it to continue rendering its social services to the distressed people.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a further non-recurring grant of Rs 25,000 to the Islamia Hospital, Calcutta, towards the maintenance of the institution including its Senior Nurses' Training Centre and its Park Circus Branch Dispensary.

State Government have also sanctioned a further non-recurring grant of Rs 15,000 to the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Calcutta.

WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned the following lump grants to the following social welfare organisations during the financial year 1962-63:

Rs 3,000 to Dr B. C. Roy Sishu Sadan (Children Hospital), Ariadaha, 24-Parganas, in order to enable it to continue its humanitarian activities; Rs 3,000 to the All India Women's Conference, Central Calcutta Constituency, towards the construction of its Industrial Centre; Rs 500 to the Chetla Databya Bhandar, Calcutta, towards the cost of purchase of two sewing machines; and Rs 500 to the Nawpara Mahila Samity, Village Vidyanagar, post office Samudragarh, district Burdwan, in order to enable it to complete the construction of a building.

THE REFUGE

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a lump grant of Rs 75,700 to "The Refuge" towards the cost of repairs of its building.

Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a further non-recurring grant of Rs 10,000 to the Social Welfare Organisation for maintenance of its chest clinic.

FOR TB BEDS IN JALPAIGURI

A 10-bedded Tea Board Annexe attached to the Rani Ashrumati Memorial Red Cross TB Clinic and Hospital was recently opened by Sri A. S. Bam, Chairman, Tea Board, at Jalpaiguri.

With the addition of these 10 beds, the total number of beds for TB patients in the said hospital comes to 50.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned the following grants during 1963-64: (a) Rs 2,00,000 to School of Tropical Medicine; (b) Rs 1,50,000 to Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases; and (c) Rs 75,000 to the Endowment Fund.

regarding better irrigation, plant protection, improved agronomic practices etc., by conducting demonstrations in the cultivator's fields. A subsidy of Rs 50 will be given for every demonstration plot.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

The document proclaiming the new Federation of Egypt, Syria and Iraq was signed at Kubbeh Palace at Cairo on April 17.

It provides for a Federal Assembly to elect three regional Vice-Presidents who would elect the Federal President, and for unified political and military leadership and foreign policy.

The 32-page document was signed by **President Nassar**, **Major-General Louay Atassi**, Chairman of Syria's National Revolutionary Council, and **Brigadier Ahmed Hassan Baker**, the Iraqi Prime Minister.

Cairo Radio reported that **President Nasser** said: "In the name of God, the merciful, in the name of the Arab nation we pray to God for this unity and may God make it strong, eternal and solid a unity of which the Arab nation will be proud. May it be God's wish that this unity will be the mother unity for all Arab lands."

President Nasser then signed the proclamation, followed by **Major-General Atassi**, Chairman of Syria's National Revolutionary Council, and **Brigadier Ahmed Hassan Baker**, the Iraqi Prime Minister. **President Nasser** then shook hands with them.

The decision to create the United Arab Republic was announced in Cairo. Meetings to discuss the union had been going on since the recent coups in Syria and Iraq.

A draft "unity statement," which Egypt's official Middle East News Agency said ran to 30 pages, was completed for submission to the delegations.

The President will represent the State, issue, suggest and veto legislation, appoint Ministers and Supreme Court Judges approved by the Federal Assembly, appoint senior Federal officials and appoint, promote and dismiss military officers.

The new State has a population of about 37 million, with Cairo as its capital and the black, white and red flag of the UAR with three stars.

The President will be Supreme Commander of the armed forces and will preside over the defence council.

Applications from other countries to join the federation will be considered by the Assembly, the agreement added. Approval would require separate three-quarter majorities from the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The new State will be proclaimed as existing constitutionally after the plebiscite results are known.

Legislative Councils for each region will elect their own heads for four-years, and their nominations will be subject to approval by the President, the document said.

The head of each region will appoint a regional Cabinet and the powers of each regional legislative body will be specified by the final Constitution.

The Federal Cabinet will be responsible for the organization and carrying out of State affairs. It will submit its policies to the Assembly.

Workers and farmers should have 50 per cent of the seats of all popular and political organizations on all levels, including the National Assembly.

RENEWAL OF CEMENT LICENCE

THE last date of receipt of applications for renewal of cement licences for the year 1963-64 has been extended up to June 30, 1963.

Licenceholders in Calcutta and mufassil areas, who had not submitted applications on or before March 31, 1963, should submit their applications for renewal in the prescribed form together with the old licences and the fee of Rs 50 for each licence in non-judicial stamps to the Director of Consumer Goods, West Bengal, 11A Free School Street, Calcutta, and to the respective Subdivisional Controller (Food & Supplies), respectively, within the extended date.

APPLICATION FORMS FOR EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS

APPLICATION forms for Emergency Commissions can now be had from all the Employment Exchanges and Army Recruiting Offices. Application forms for Emergency Commissions in the Army Medical Corps are also similarly available with the State Director of Health Services.

There should be freedom of the Press and religion and women should have equality with men, the document said. Islam will be the State's official religion.

Prime Minister Nehru sent a message of congratulation to **President Nasser**, **President Abdul Salam**, **Mohammed Aref** and **Mr el-Bitar** on their decision to merge their three States into a Federal State.

President Abdullah Sallal of Yemen said his country would join the Arab Federation "as soon as possible, to be followed by Algeria".

Leaders of the key military factions in Laos have agreed to a temporary cease-fire on the Plain of Jars, scene of sporadic fighting over the past month, the Laotian Prime Minister **Prince Souvanna Phouma**, announced at Vientiane on April 14.

The Prince, who had earlier flown to the Plain of Jars, said the neutralist military leader, **General Kong Lae**, the pro-Communist Pathet Lao Commander, **General Sing Ka Pao**, and the leader of the dissident neutralists, **Colonel Deuanco**, had agreed to a cease-fire pending his return to the plain to arrange a definite settlement.

It had been agreed to send a mixed neutralist and Pathet Lao military team into the town of Xieng Khouang to bring out a neutralist tank force hemmed in there.

The Prince told reporters at airport on his return from the plain: "It seems there is a way out".

The Prince was accompanied to the Plain of Jar by his half brother **Prince Souphanouvong**, the Pathet Lao leader, and the three members of the International Control Commission (from India, Canada and Poland) and by the Ambassadors of Britain and the Soviet Union, co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos.

However, reports of fighting in Laos, despite the cease-fire agreement continued.

Evidently no clear understanding was reached during **Prince Souvanna Phouma's** day-long discussions with leaders of the feuding factions on the details of the cease-fire.

The Week in India

The Finance Minister, **Sri Morarji Desai**, announced tax cuts and reliefs which will reduce the yield for his proposed new levies by nearly Rs 30 crore, increasing the overall budgetary gap from Rs 151 crore to Rs 181 crore.

A sharp fall of Rs 11 crore comes under the kerosene duty, reducing the price per bottle by 4 nP in the case of inferior kerosene and 2 nP in the case of the superior variety.

But while announcing the concession in the Lok Sabha this evening, **Sri Morarji Desai** said he was afraid he would not be able to go much further in meeting the strong criticism voiced against this levy.

The other concessions which he announced relate to two items of direct taxation, the compulsory deposits scheme and the super profits tax. Their combined impact is estimated at Rs 19 crore.

Sri Desai said he proposed to exempt foreigners from the limit of Rs 5,000 per month which he had announced earlier on salaries to be admitted as expenses for the purposes of the Income-tax Act.

The surcharge on income-tax leviable on registered firms is to be reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent in the case of professional firms.

The compulsory deposits scheme, it is now proposed, should not apply to anyone whose land revenue liability is less than Rs 5 a year or to persons liable to pay taxes on professions but whose income is not large enough to attract income-tax or to salary earners who are not liable to income-tax and are already saving 11 per cent or more of their incomes or, finally, to urban property owners who are already paying tax on an income in which the income from their urban property is included.

Sri Desai said he would not be able to give any concessions under the scheme to those subject to income-tax but premature repayments would be allowed in suitable cases.

He announced a series of diverse concessions under the super profits tax which would reduce the estimated yield from the original proposal by Rs 5 crore—from Rs 25 crore to Rs 20 crore.

TOURIST GUIDES' TRAINING

TWENTY-ONE Tourist Guides, including ladies, were awarded certificates at a function held in Darjeeling on April 17 on completion of their training course which started on March 25. **Sri B. C. Mukherjee**, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, who presided, told the Guides that they would be unofficial ambassadors on whose behaviour and personality the country would be known to people from outside. He referred to the proposal of opening Tourist Lodges at Darjeeling near the Gymkhana Club and at Kalimpong. **Sri S. C. Shastri**, MP, Member, Railway Accident Enquiry Committee, and **Sri E. D. Avari** also spoke.

On The Economic Front

Wholesale Price Index for week ended March 23:

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) registered a fall of 0.2 per cent to 126.8 during the week ended March 23, 1963 as compared with 127.0 for the earlier week. The index was, however, higher by 0.6 and 3.5 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the earlier month and that of a year ago.

New Capital of over Rs 4 Crore: Seven companies, of which two are new, have been authorised to raise capital totalling over Rs 4 crore. Two companies are Central Government undertakings. One company will issue bonus shares, three equities and three equity plus preference shares. The consent in all cases is valid for 12 months.

Following are the details of the Companies: New India Assurance Company Limited (capital of Rs 28,48,425), Fiber Glass Pilkington Limited, Bombay (capital of the value of Rs 1,19,99,930), Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal (capital of Rs 50 lakh), Indian Oil Company Limited (capital of Rs 25,00,000), The Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Limited, Madras (capital of Rs 90 lakh), Nimar Textiles Limited, Maharashtra (capital of Rs 60 lakh), and The Bilaspur Spinning Mills & Industries Limited (capital of Rs 27.39 lakh).

Export in 1962-63: The Board of Trade has reviewed the exports during 1962-63 on the basis of the performance for 11 months and the trend in March and noted that the total exports will touch the figure of Rs 695 to Rs 700 crore. Including exports from Goa, the total exports are estimated at Rs 710 to 715 crore.

The Board, which met in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of **Sri Manubhai Shah**, Minister of International Trade, noted that in spite of several handicaps that the export trade had been facing and the background of stagnancy over the last decade, a rise of Rs 35 to Rs 40 crore in the export earnings of the current financial year indicated a satisfactory trend of export activity though much more work would have to be done in order to place the foreign trade, and particularly the exports of the country, on a rational economic plane, on a long-term basis. A full-fledged annual review of the countrywise and commoditywise performance would be undertaken by the Board some time in May when figures would be available for the whole year of commoditywise exports to all the countries of the world.

MAIDAN GROUNDS TAKEN OVER

THE Government of West Bengal have taken over the control and management of the enclosed grounds in the Maidan from Messrs. J. J. Headwards & Co, says a Press Note.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 17

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) **One Biochemist in the West Bengal Agricultural Service.** Post permanent but the appointment will be made on temporary basis. Pay Rs 300—30—900 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A second class degree in Agriculture or a second class Master's degree in Chemistry or Bio-Chemistry; (ii) A reasonably high standard of Post-graduate Training in Chemistry or Bio-Chemistry. **Desirable—**

(i) Experience of research work in Chemistry or Bio-Chemistry; (ii) Familiarity with Agricultural problems of West Bengal. **Age** not more than 25 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of candidates specially well-qualified and experienced and for persons already in permanent Government service provided that in the case of outsiders the age-limit should not normally exceed 40 years.

(b) **One Lecturer in Botany,**
(c) **One Lecturer in English, in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service (Men's Branch).** Posts temporary. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay up to Rs 350 may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree. Or, A Doctorate degree with a first class Honours or second class Master's degree, in Botany or English, as the case may be, of an Indian University; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, If a candidate has otherwise a good academic record, a second class Master's degree with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, in Botany or English, as the case may be, plus five years' teaching experience in a recognised college as a whole-time teacher in the respective subject. The period of teaching experience may be relaxed at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable—**Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written. **Age** not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(d) **Preparation of Panels of candidates in connection with Recruitment to permanent posts of Assistant Master for the Nepali Section of the Darjeeling Government High School in the following subjects:** (i) Geography, (ii) Civics, (iii) Physics, (iv) Chemistry and (v) Mathematics.

Women unsuitable. Candidates should specify clearly in their applications the subject for which they wish to be considered. Pay Rs 225—10—325—15—475 per month plus allowance as admissible under the rules. Untrained candidates, if selected, will draw an ad hoc initial salary in the scale till they are trained.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) Honours degree or Second Class Master's degree of a recognised University, in the appropriate subject; (ii) Capacity to teach the subjects through the medium of Nepali language. **Desirable—**A degree in teaching. **Age** not more than 25 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable up to 30 years in favour of the candidates having two years' experience in teaching. The age-limit will not be applicable to the persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Age concession—The age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or exiled on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or exilment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a Crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian

Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP. and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Closing date—May 7, 1963.

SITUATION VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens and persons domiciled in India for filling up of the following posts in the School of Physical Medicine, Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta: (i) One post of Physiotherapist; (ii) one post of Prosthesis Technician. The posts are borne on the West Bengal Subordinate Health Service (Non-Medical Technical Personnel) and the selected candidates may be appointed on any of the following scales of pay depending on their qualifications and experience: (i) Rs 550—25—525 (inclusive of D.A.)—Grade I, (ii) Rs 200—10—400 (inclusive of D.A.)—Grade II. Appointment in both the posts will initially be made on probation for a period of two years, followed by confirmation on satisfactory completion of the period of probation. Persons possessing diploma in the respective subjects from recognised institutions and also having experience of service in such institutions are eligible to apply. Applicants should be between 21 and 28 years of age (relaxable up to 35 years in the case of experienced candidates). Applications stating name (in Block letters), age, qualifications, experience, etc. and also the present pay of the candidate should be sent to the Deputy Director of Health Services (Admn.), West Bengal, Writers' Building, Calcutta, by May 18, 1963. Candidates employed in Government or Semi-Government institutions must apply through proper channel. Those called for interview will have to appear in Calcutta at their own expense. Selected candidates will be required to join within a fortnight from the date of receipt of their appointment letters and will have to make their own arrangements for residential accommodation in Calcutta.

TENDER NOTICES

SEALED tenders to be addressed to the Governor of West Bengal through the Superintendent of Fisheries, Central Circle, Berhampore, are invited from enlisted contractors of Irrigation and Waterways, Public Works Department, Construction Board and D.V.C. only for construction of the following works at Seed Farm, Berhampore: (1) Construction of ponds and other quarters; and (2) Construction of farm assistant's quarters. Estimated cost and earnest money for (1) Rs 22,370 and Rs 674.10 nP. and for (2) Rs 18,490 and Rs 554.70. Tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. of May 15, 1963 and opened on the same day at 3 p.m. Schedules containing terms and conditions, etc., may be obtained from the office of the aforesaid Officer. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate along with valid sales tax and income tax clearance certificates and the original chalan showing a deposit of earnest money in Reserve Bank of India or Treasury under head "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the aforesaid officer. Acceptance of lowest tender is not obligatory.

THE State Commandant, W.B.N.V.F. Administrative Buildings, Kalyani, Nadia, invites sealed tenders from bona fide dealers to reach him by May 15, 1963, for supply of approximately 200 cases of Bar Soap, each case containing 60 bars of 620 grams each during the period from July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964. The Bar Soap shall satisfy the specifications for 'Laundry Soap' as laid down in Indian Standard 285-1951—Grade I. Tenders are to be submitted in the prescribed form to be obtained free from the office of the said Officer. Tenders shall be duly stamped with non-judicial stamp (Special Adhesive) of the value of Re 1 and shall be accompanied by chalan showing deposit of Rs 100 as earnest money in favour of the said officer under head "Revenue Deposit" in Treasury or Reserve Bank of India and latest Income Tax and Sales Tax Clearance certificates in original. Successful tenderers must furnish Security money to the extent of 5 per cent of the total value. Detailed tender notice may be had from the said office personally.

Unite to Defend The Freedom and Integrity of India Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

DONATE MONEY
GOLD AND ORNAMENTS
TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND
AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA



THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY MAY 2 1963

No. 5
VAISAKHA 12 1885 SAKA

Sixteen Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week shows a couple of NEFA youths learning the trade of carpentry. The people of NEFA, long isolated from the rest of India, are being gradually initiated into subjects which remained unknown to them for centuries.

The principal tribes inhabiting NEFA are: Mompas, Akas, Daflas, Miris, Abors and Mishmis. Although they share some common traits, they have retained through the ages their individual characteristics in the matter of social organisation, food, dress and religious, economical and similar other matters. Amongst the tribes of NEFA, there are social but no caste distinctions. The people are just beginning to learn the use of money but the system of exchange of goods by barter is still common.

These customs and traditions are zealously guarded by each tribe and no interference with them is generally tolerated. But win the confidence of these people and they are prepared for change without demur. And the NEFA Administration is out to win their confidence.

The pattern of administration in NEFA was set by Prime Minister Nehru when he declared that "the Government of India is determined to help the tribal people to grow according to their own genius and tradition. It is not the intention to impose anything on them... I have no doubt that development and change will come to them, because it is becoming increasingly difficult for any people to live their isolated life cut off from the rest of the world. But let this development and change be natural and in the nature of self-development."

The Administration was reorganised in 1954 and began its work in the spirit of the principle enunciated by the Prime Minister. Its main task now was the welfare of the people and not only maintenance of law and order. In this task the basic idea was to combine tribal tradition and culture undamaged and to fit into it schemes for giving the people a better life—better food, better health, better living conditions.

News in Brief

: According to Sri Manubhai Shah, export of jute goods for the last few years has improved from Rs 135 crore in 1960-61 to Rs 145 crore in 1961-62 and further to Rs 153 crore in 1962-63.

: The Home Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said at Varanasi that pro-Chinese Communists should either quit India or they would remain behind the bars; there was no other way to deal with the persons who loved another country in preference to their own.

: The Defence Minister said in the Lok Sabha that the US military aid to India was not conditioned by other conditions like the Kashmir question.

: A cyclone hit Dhubri in Assam and took a toll of over 100 lives. The injured number 700.

: In order to rehabilitate the unemployed goldsmiths, the Madras Government has sanctioned the establishment of four industrial co-operative societies.

: The Centre has told the State Governments that wholesalers in sugar must not be allowed a profit margin of more than Re 1 per maund.

CHIEF MINISTER VISITS TORNADO-HIT TUFANGANJ

A GRIM picture of damage, destruction and death caused by the severest tornado of the living memory in Tufanganj subdivision of Cooch Behar district, was given by Sri P. C. Sen at a Press conference on April 25, 1963.

Before speaking to newspaper-men he had just returned from a hurricane tour of the affected areas of Tufanganj. He was accompanied by the Relief Minister, Shri Ava Maity, and officials of the district.

The Chief Minister and the Relief Minister visited all the nine affected villages, spoke to the people of those areas and met the patients in hospitals both at Tufanganj and Cooch Behar. The Chief Minister said, "When I visited the injured persons in the hospitals, I thought I was in the midst of air-raid victims."

Speaking about the intensity of the damage, Sri Sen said that the havoc appeared to be the combined result of a storm and an earthquake. "I have seen ravages caused by floods and tornadoes before but the destruction of human lives and property in Tufanganj beggars description."

Out of nine affected villages in Tufanganj subdivision, all the houses were blown away in seven villages. The corrugated sheets were found at long distances completely twisted and deformed. In a

hostel in Krishnapur village most of the books belonging to students were blown away. Big trees were uprooted and some tubewells in the affected areas were dug. In a village, a trader met the Chief Minister in great distress and said that Rs 7,000 in GP notes which he had withdrawn from a bank on the previous day had been blown away. In another village a 14-year old boy had been bodily lifted and thrown a few hundred yards away but his life was miraculously saved. In another instance a child was lifted by the wind and thrown into the Kaljani river a few hundred yards away.

There were hundreds of acres of land where the standing jute crop had mysteriously disappeared. According to the SDO, Tufanganj, jute on 800 acres of land had been completely destroyed and Aus crop on 1,200 acres damaged.

The Chief Minister met a school teacher who had lost his mother and the eldest son. In almost all the villages paddy and other grains stocks had been completely destroyed.

In the midst of this heart-rending scene what was gratifying to the Chief Minister was that relief was sent to the affected villages with great promptitude. Most of the injured persons were taken to hospital during the very night of the tragedy. Eight local

(Continued on page 81)



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen and Shri Ava Maity, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, inspecting the damage caused by the recent tornado at Tufanganj

CHINA BITES THE HAND THAT FED HER

By Sri S. VED VYAS

ON February 27, 1963, the Peking "People's Daily" made a bitter attack on the Soviet Union. "Disregarding international practice", it alleged, "they perfidiously and unilaterally tore [sic] agreements and contracts they had concluded with an [sic] fraternal country. These agreements and contracts are to be counted, not in two or three or in scores, but in hundreds. . . ."

The angry howl grew shriller when, in the same editorial the paper said, "the surprising thing is that when a fraternal socialist country was facing the Nehru Government's provocations and attacks, certain

The withdrawal of massive Soviet aid to China since 1960 has thrown Chinese economy into chaos. Is the mounting Chinese invective against Russia merely a growl of disapproval at this development?

self-styled Marxist-Leninists should abandon the principle of proletarian internationalism and assume a 'neutral' stand. . . . In practice, they have not only been giving political support to the anti-China policy of the Nehru Government, but have been supplying that Government with war material. . . . instead of condemning these wrong actions".

CLAIMS ON RUSSIA TOO

In subsequent attacks, Mr Khrushchev was described as one who "bellows like a bull but is meek as a mouse". A week later, on March 8, the same paper in another editorial served notice on the Soviet Union that China would, some day, formally lay claim to large areas in Siberia. The "People's Daily" menacingly recalled that in the century before the Chinese Revolution, many foreign powers, including Czarist Russia, had committed aggression against China and had forced her to sign "unequal treaties".

CHINA'S FAMILIAR 'LANGUAGE'

In a direct reference to Sino-Soviet border, and in a language which is familiar to us in India, the editorial said that ". . . our policy towards the Socialist countries is fundamentally different from our policy towards the imperialist countries". It said that the leftover issues "should be settled peacefully through negotiations, when conditions are ripe". The newspaper recalled that when the People's Republic of China was inaugurated, the Chinese Government had said it would "recognise, abrogate, revise or renegotiate" the old treaties according to their contents.

Last November, Peking's annual message to Moscow on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the October Revolution, did not contain the customary reference to Soviet Union's assistance to China. Although there was a routine reference to the "brilliant achievements of the fraternal Soviet people in their socialist and communist construction", Peking refrained from mentioning Soviet Russia's leadership

in the socialist world, a subject common in Chinese documents before the "split".

MASSIVE ASSISTANCE FROM SOVIET UNION

Russia's massive economic assistance to China has dried up, leaving Chinese economy and economic planning high and dry. The extent of dislocation reveals in retrospect the degree of Chinese dependence on Russia all these years. The discontinuance of this aid is the reason why the Chinese leaders are now frothing at their mouths.

There can be no doubt that but for Soviet economic assistance, China would not have been able to attain her present stage of industrialisation. Whether it is her fuel or power economy, her steel plants or chemical and engineering plants, in fact, every aspect of economic development had on it the stamp of Soviet assistance, one way or another.

According to one estimate, the total Soviet economic commitment (both aid and trade) to China has so far amounted to about Rs 1,100 crore. This includes two formal economic credit agreements reached in earlier years. The first, at an interest rate of one per cent, announced in February 1950, committed the Soviet Union to deliver about Rs 150 crore worth of goods between 1950 and 1954. Repayment in Chinese exports was to begin in 1954 and was to continue for ten years until 1963. The second one was signed in October 1954 for a loan of about Rs 65 crore. The other forms of assistance were technical assistance and equipment.

In addition, the Soviet Union offered to sell to China nearly Rs 30 crore worth of industrial and railroad equipment annually.

Russia's economic aid dates back to 1950 when the Sino-Soviet Treaty was signed in Moscow by Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. Since then, till Peking started its attacks on Mr Khrushchev, a large proportion of total Soviet economic assistance was being allotted to Peking.

Apart from this, Moscow also has given aid by establishing five joint stock companies and giving trade credits to a large extent. The joint companies include a Sino-Soviet airline, a company for mining non-ferrous and rare metals, and another for extracting petroleum in Sinkiang. In 1955, they were all transferred to China. Nearly 10,000 Soviet technicians came during the first ten years to help China set up these projects and also to train local talent.

SOVIET UNION MAIN SUPPLIER OF MACHINERY

Peking's first Five-Year Plan, launched in 1953, relied heavily on Soviet assistance. That year Russia announced new aid, which was to help in constructing or renovating 141 economic enterprises on the mainland. In October 1954 during the visit of Mr Khrushchev and Mr Bulganin, assistance for 15 additional projects was announced.

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CHIEF MINISTER VISITS

(Continued from page 79)

doctors volunteered their services and worked the whole night. The Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar had been working almost round the clock and so did the members of a large number of volunteer organisations including the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Mahila Samity, the Home Guard and NVF. The Police were doing an excellent relief work, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister was particularly happy about the relief work done by the school children. He complimented the officials and large numbers of non-official organisations and individuals who had stood by the people at this hour of tragedy. The Head Master of the local school ran five miles through darkness at a great risk to his life to give the first information to the SDO, Tufanganj.

The Chief Minister also narrated the relief measures undertaken in the affected areas of Tufanganj subdivision. He mentioned that Rs 1 lakh was telegraphically sanctioned for repair and rebuilding of houses. This was in addition to the relief measures which had received Government sanction earlier.

TUFANGANJ HAVOC

On April 19, 1963, at about 5 p.m. a tornado of very severe intensity passed over the south-eastern portion of Tufanganj Subdivision, in the district of Cooch Behar. Deocharai, Krishnapur, Jhaljhali, Changmari, Balabhut, Gopaler Kuthi, Tuadial, Chankusi, Balarampur and Santoshpur villages were affected. The total population involved in the calamity is 7,254. The tornado made a concentrated attack on an area of four square miles, and left it in utter devastation. Communications in the interior have been disrupted.

Thirty-five persons are reported to have lost their lives and 167 persons have received injuries and have been admitted in hospitals. Three persons still remained untraced on April 24, 1963. Sixty-one heads of cattle were killed. Extensive damage was done to dwelling houses. School buildings were also damaged or destroyed.

RELIEF MEASURES

Prompt action was taken by the local officers for providing necessary relief. The Subdivisional Officer, Tufanganj, with eight volunteer doctors and the Subdivisional Medical Officer went to the spot the very night and rendered first aid to the injured. One hundred and thirty-eight quintals of rice 36 maunds of chira, 4 maunds of G.O., 300 lb of milk-powder, 300 loaves, 2 maunds of puris and 4 tins of biscuits were distributed by April 24. Instructions have been issued for distribution of cooked food or chira to children in the affected areas. Five hundred and thirty-eight tents and tarpaulins are being used as shelters for the homeless. Some blankets and garments have also been distributed among the victims. Sanction has been issued for Rs 2,000 cash for distribution as gratuitous relief, Rs 5,000 for contingent expenditure and Rs 5,000 for distribution as ad-hoc grants for immediate and urgent repairs to the damaged dwelling houses. Rupees one lakh have been sanctioned by telegram for repair and rebuilding houses. Twenty tons of CI sheets are also being despatched immediately. An adequate quantity of Jute seeds is also being sent, besides fifty maunds of aus paddy-seeds. Four hundred and fifty pieces of dhutis, 640 pieces of sarees, 1,000 pieces of children's garments and 500 pieces of blankets have either been sent by air or road to the areas of devastation. Besides, 200



Chief Minister talking to affected villagers

tarpaulins have been sent by road for putting up shelters or other possible use. The district already has 1,050 tents, 1,000 tarpaulins and 200 inner-flies of tents available in stock. Arrangements have been made for replacement of the damaged tubewells. Fourteen new tubewells have already been sunk and six more are under way. One thousand pound of milk-powder has also been sent from Calcutta of which 500 lb. were flown.

Four Mobile Medical Units have been deputed to the areas with additional medical stores and equipment for administration of medical relief. In addition, four doctors have been sent, two from Calcutta and two from Darjeeling, for reinforcing the local medical staff. Home Guards, teachers and students of Tufanganj School, rural volunteers of Tufanganj Training Camp,

FOR DEFENCE—STRENGTH FOR STRENGTH—PLANNED DEVELOPMENT.

Congress Workers, Mahila Samity, Bharat Sevak Samaj volunteers numbering 450 in all are rendering valuable assistance in clearing roads, distributing food and clothings and looking after the affected families.

AT BASIRHAT

On April 9, 1963 a squall passed over the Basirhat Subdivision, followed by another heavy gale the following day. There was unprecedented and intense fall of hail; Sandeshkhali, Hasnabad, Baduria and Minakhan police-stations of the subdivision suffered heavily. There has been considerable damage to life and property. Seven persons lost their lives due to boat disaster, lightning and collapse of dwelling houses. Twenty heads of cattle were lost. About 2,900 dwelling houses were damaged or destroyed. One hundred and three hutments constructed with house-building grants from the Tribal Welfare Department were blown off. One Tribal Welfare Centre and godown of the Tribal Paddy-marketing Society collapsed. One Health Centre at Bhowanipur, police-station Hasnabad, has been badly damaged. Some markets in the affected areas were also damaged. Extensive damage was caused to summer vegetables especially in the village Chimta. There has also been considerable mortality of fish. Detailed assessment of loss to properties is under way.

Prompt relief measures have been taken by the local officers. Four hundred tarpaulins were despatched for affording shelter to the homeless and doles were issued on an extensive scale. Government have sanctioned Rs 1,000 for distribution as gratuitous relief, Rs 20,000 for distribution as house-building grants. Six hundred pieces of dhutis, 2,000 pieces of children's garments and 1,500 pieces of blankets were also despatched from Calcutta for distribution in the affected areas.

CHINA BITES THE HAND

(Continued from page 80)

Further assistance was announced in April, 1956, by Mr Mikoyan during his visit to China. According to this announcement, the Soviet Union was to make available equipment for 55 additional industrial projects, raising the total to 211 major industrial enterprises, the last of which was to be completed during the Second Five-Year Plan period (1958-62).

Soviet Union has also been China's main foreign supplier of machinery and capital goods. Actually, in 1959, half of all Soviet exports of machinery and three-fourths of complete plants sent abroad went to China.

This brief review of the total Soviet aid to China would perhaps warrant the presumption that but for Russian aid, China might have taken ten or fifteen more years to reach her present stage of economic and industrial development.

All this massive aid, or much of it, at any rate, has dried up. What effect will this have on the future development of Chinese economy?

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

THE West Bengal Cabinet decided the following among other subjects on April 22, 1963:

Statue of Dr B. C. Roy for Calcutta: Government of West Bengal have decided to erect a statue of Dr Bishan Chandra Roy, the late Chief Minister of West Bengal, at a cost of about rupees one lakh. Government have referred the matter to a Committee for recommending the style and the nature of the statue, a suitable site for its erection and also for suggesting the name of a reputable sculptor for being commissioned for this work.

Durgapur Chemicals Ltd: Government have approved the formation of a company styled "Durgapur Chemicals Limited" to take over the Durgapur Chemicals Project of the West Bengal Government. The authorised share capital will be Rs 5 crore, of which Rs 3.5 crore will be for the present the paid-up capital. In order that the final control may rest with the Government, 51 per cent of the paid-up shares will be owned by the Government of West Bengal. Messrs Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. and Messrs India Alkalies Ltd. would be allowed to contribute Rs 14 lakh and Rs 1 lakh respectively in shares. Both of these companies will be allowed to nominate one Director each on the Board of Directors. The rest of the shares would be offered to the public.

Middle Income Group Housing: Government approved the construction of 30 three-roomed single-storeyed houses at Patipukur under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme for sale on hire purchase basis. The cost of each house will be a little over Rs 35,000.

DR. B. C. ROY'S LETTERS AND MESSAGES

SRI ATULYA GHOSH, MP, Chairman of the Board of Editors for compilation and publication of the speeches and writings of Dr B. C. Roy, has issued the following appeal:

The Board of Editors for compilation and publication of the speeches and writings of Dr B. C. Roy propose to include in the publication some select letters and messages of Dr Roy.

Dr Roy has, on innumerable occasions, sent messages to various institutions. He had also written many letters which often dealt with important problems confronting the country and contained his valued suggestions for their solution. It is felt that these messages and letters will be of abiding interest to the reading public.

I would, therefore, request individuals and institutions who may be in possession of such letters or messages to send them in original to the office of the Board of Editors, Room No. 41, Assembly House, Calcutta, addressed to Sri Pulin Behari Sen, Editor of the Board. Arrangements will be made to make copies of these letters and messages and the originals returned to their owners without much delay.

I am confident that friends and admirers of the late revered Dr B. C. Roy will extend their best co-operation to the Board in making the proposed publication as interesting and useful as possible.

INCOME FROM MAIDAN GROUNDS

SINCE the taking over by the Government of West Bengal of the three enclosed grounds in the Calcutta Maidan, a number of misinformed statements and comments have been made in certain quarters which are likely to confuse the sports-loving public. Government would, therefore, like to state that so far a private commercial firm, Messrs. J. J. Headwards & Co., used to manage these enclosed grounds, and, except in the case of charity matches, made profits from the sale of tickets at the matches played in these grounds. No amount was at any time available out of this income for development of sports.

Government have taken over these enclosed ground with the primary objective of utilising the income from the sale of tickets at hockey and football matches played in these grounds for the betterment of sports and not to add to the general revenues of the State. At the same time, it is not the intention of Government to interfere in any way with normal working of the various sports organisations in the conduct of different tournaments and League matches.

Government propose to utilise the profits for subsidising recognised sports associations in running their administration and for effecting all-round improvement of sports and gymnasiums, for giving medical relief to the playing members and aid to old and infirm reputed sportsman, and for augmenting schemes for the training of young players in various types of games and sports.

Government trust that full co-operation and help of the sporting public will be extended to them in implementing these proposals.



An album containing 65 photographs of Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen is being presented to him on his 65th birthday by Sri Jagannath Kolay, Publicity Minister. Sri Ajoy Mukherjee, Irrigation Minister, is behind Sri Kolay



BURDWAN

SIXTEEN THOUSAND VVF MEMBERS

ABOUT 16,000 volunteers have so far been enrolled in the Village Volunteer Force units in the district of Burdwan. Offer of 'Shram-Dan' to the Defence Labour Bank has been of 1,90,554 man-days.

About 1,000 Volunteer Force units have been formed in the Panchayats in the district of Burdwan.

DEFENCE CERTIFICATES WORTH RS 28,700 SOLD IN A DAY

National Defence Certificates and Premium Prize Bonds worth over Rs 28,700 were sold through the Katwa post office in a single day when a Seminar on Small Savings was held at Katwa Town Hall under the presidency of Sri K. P. A. Menon, District Magistrate, Burdwan.

The District Magistrate in a short speech at the seminar explained the benefits of small savings for the individual investors and for implementation of the Five-Year Plans and also for strengthening the country's defence efforts.

DARJEELING

STADIUM FOR KALIMPONG

KALIMPONG will soon have a stadium with capacity to accommodate about 2,000 people.

The stadium, which will cost Rs 1 lakh, will be constructed at the Mela Ground. Out of this total amount, Rs 80,000 will be paid by the Government of West Bengal and Rs 20,000 will be raised from the public.

Sri S. B. Majumdar, Subdivisional Officer, laid the foundation of the stadium at a function recently.

Sri M. K. Pradhan, Chairman of the Kalimpong Municipality who presided over the function, appealed to the people to come forward with generous help to the Kalimpong Sports Association so that the scheme might be completed in time.

WORLD HEALTH DAY

Raising the low standard of health of millions of people caused by malnutrition and food shortage was the basic problem facing the World Health Organisation, observed Sri B. C. Mukherjee, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, while presiding over a public meeting held on Sunday, April 7, to observe the World Health Day.

Sri Mukherjee said the continued existence of food shortage was a constant threat to world peace. Population explosion, bringing starvation in its trail, could become a menace to any country. Therefore, for maintaining peace in the world, there was the need to end disease and hunger, he added. It was a

healthy mind that created conditions for healthy and creative life.

Recalling the activities of WHO, he said that it strived for giving succour to the suffering humanity with the ultimate goal of raising the living standards of the people all over the world.

Father Mackay, the District Health Officer, the Medical Officer, School Health Programme, the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies and the District Publicity Officer also spoke. Films on health and allied subjects were shown.

HOOGLY

"DO'S" AND "DON'TS" IN EMERGENCY

FIVE "Do's" and a similar number of "Don'ts" have been suggested for the people during the period of national emergency by Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, in course of discussions with representative people of Serampore, Jangipara, Chandernagore, Singur and Mankundu.

The "Do's" catalogued by Sri Bonarjee were: (a) Pay all Government dues including land revenue, taxes and loans in time; (b) donate liberally to the National Defence Fund in money, gold, labour and blood; (c) invest in National Defence Certificates and Gold Bonds; (d) join the Home Guards, Village Volunteer Force, Territorial Army and similar other organisations, and (e) be ready for any sacrifice for maintaining the independence of the country. The "Don'ts" he suggested were: (a) Waste not—money, time, food or energy; (b) do not resort to strikes in mills or in factories; (c) travel not when you can avoid it; (d) do not switch on electricity when it is not a must, and (e) do not spread or listen to rumours.

JALPAIGURI

TRAINING CAMP AT FALAKATA

A TEN-DAY training camp for workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in civil defence measures was inaugurated on March 31 last at the Girls' School, Falakata.



Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Community Development Minister, inspecting a rally of the VVF at Falakata on April 15 last

Sri K. N. Das Gupta, Minister for Public Works who presided over the function, in a short speech explained the situation caused by the Chinese aggression of India and stressed in this context the imperative need for simultaneous efforts for fulfilling the development programme and implementing the defence measures so that the country could be strong enough to resist the aggression.

Sri Barendra Krishna Bhowmik, MLA, inaugurated the camp.

MURSHIDABAD

ROAD CONSTRUCTION BY VVF

THE Village Volunteer Force of Takipur and Pilkhana under Beldanga Block II, have taken up construction of a road and re-excavation of two tanks by voluntary labour. If the scheme had to be implemented by cash payment, the approximate cost would be Rs 3,000.

The inaugural work of the scheme began on March 27 last when 1,200 volunteers took part. One-third of the work was completed on the very first day. The District Magistrate, Murshidabad, Subdivisional Officer, Sadar, and other district officials were present on the occasion to encourage the volunteers in their patriotic and noble endeavour.

24-PARGANAS

DEPUTY MINISTER OPENS SCHOOL BUILDING

THE new building of Annapurna Higher Secondary School for Girls at Halisahar was declared open recently by Sm Maya Banerjee, Deputy Minister for Education. Dr Naliniranjan Sen Gupta was the Chief Guest at the function.

It is the only higher secondary school for girls at Halisahar. The school was established in 1949 after the name of late Sm Annapurna Gangopadhyay. Her husband, Sri Jogesh Chandra Gangopadhyay, and members of his family have donated about Rs 40,000 for the school, which was upgraded to a higher secondary school in 1961.

Sm Maya Banerjee in a short speech dwelt on the spread of education in rural and urban areas of West Bengal since independence. She called upon the students not to confine their activities in the school itself but to take up the task of national development by educating the village people.



"Amar Desh", a musical feature, was presented at Suri recently during the Defence Week celebrations

PURULIA

IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE FORMED

A DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE for Purulia has been set up by the Government of West Bengal with Dr T. P. Roy, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Waterways, as Chairman.

The object of this Committee is to select schemes for improvement of tanks with American aid for the production of surplus foodgrains and to keep a closer watch on and supervise the improvement of tanks with a view to expeditiously implementing the project.

The schemes for improvement of tanks, according to the programme, will initially be proposed by the Anchal Panchayat or Block Development Committee and placed before the District Implementation Committee.

Other members of the Committee are the Deputy Commissioner, Special Officer and ex-officio Tanks Improvement Collector, Purulia (Secretary), District Agriculture Officer, District Fishery Officer, Sri Debdranath Mahato, MLA, and Sri Sudhir Kumar Banerjee, MLC.



Mr Vsevolod Kochetov, Leader of the Soviet Writers' Delegation visiting India, laying a wreath in the ancestral house of Rabindranath at Jorasanko on April 22. Sri Hiranmoy Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of Rabindra Bharati University, showed the members round

From Other States

GUJARAT

OVER Rs. 3 CRORE IN DEFENCE FUND

THE Gujarat Chief Minister's Defence Fund has now crossed Rs 3-crore mark. In addition the Fund has received 1.86 lakh grams of gold and gold ornaments.

Baroda district with a contribution of Rs 27.77 lakh tops the list in cash contributions and Surendranagar is first in gold donations with a total contribution of 29,092 grams.

The textile mill industry of Ahmedabad has so far contributed Rs 31.96 lakh to the Defence Fund. Contributions have been received from employees of a number of textile mills also in Ahmedabad.

The Natya Sangh Theatre Centre has contributed Rs 41,614 being the proceeds of the performances staged in Ahmedabad by a ballet group from the United States recently.

An amount of Rs 50,000 has been contributed by Cynamide India Ltd., an Indo-American industrial project in Bulsar in Surat district.

MAHARASHTRA

HOLIDAY HOME AT MURUD

UNION MINISTER for Shipping and Tourism, Sri Raj Bahadur, opened at Murud on April 13 a holiday home built by the Tourism Department of the Government of Maharashtra. Addressing the gathering, Sri Raj Bahadur said that Tourism was the seventh big industry for earning foreign exchange and was of a great importance in the present crisis when we required large amounts of foreign exchange for building up our defence purposes. He complimented the Maharashtra Government for starting such holiday camps for low-income group people and said that this was a pioneer effort which had not yet been done by any other State in India.

Welcoming the Union Minister, Sri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Tourism, said that at present there were 14 holiday camps in Maharashtra and the Government was planning some more also. He said that the Murud holiday home was the cheapest in India and perhaps in the world. Concluding, he said that a family of seven could stay there for 10 days without spending much money.

RAJASTHAN

DEFENCE TRAINING IN RAJASTHAN

THE Police Department in Rajasthan has done commendable work in organizing and imparting civil defence, rifle and village volunteer force training in the State.

One hundred and thirty-six Rifle Training Centres were started and rifles and Instructors were provided for them. Similarly, village volunteers were trained in every district police lines. Instructors and equipments were also made available for civil defence training.

With a view to strengthening the defence of Rajasthan and to make available to the Government of

RELIEF OPERATIONS IN TUFANGANJ

FOUR mobile medical units with additional medical stores and equipments have been placed by the West Bengal Government for administration of medical relief to the cyclone affected people of Tufanganj subdivision in Cooch Behar district. In addition, two doctors are also being sent from Calcutta for reinforcing the local medical staff.

Prompt action was taken by the district authorities for distribution of relief to the affected people of Tufanganj immediately after the havoc. The Sub-divisional Officer, Tufanganj, with eight volunteer doctors and Subdivisional Medical Officers rushed to the affected villages on the same night, rendering first-aid to the injured. One hundred and thirty-eight quintals of rice, 35 maunds of Chira and 300 lbs. of milk powder have been distributed. Cooked-food or Chira is being distributed to the affected children, over and above the normal gratuitous relief. The State Government have already sanctioned Rs 2,000 for distribution of gratuitous relief, Rs 5,000 for contingent expenditure in connection with the relief operations and Rs 5,000 for distribution of house-repairing grants. Four hundred pieces of dhutis, 500 pieces of children's garments and 200 pieces of tarpaulins have also been despatched for the affected people. Three hundred and twenty pairs of sari from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund Stock and 500 pieces each of children's garments and blankets were sent by air on Monday, April 22. Arrangements have already been made for sinking of tubewells in the affected areas.

The Chief Minister and the Relief Minister, Sri A. M. Maiti, visited Tufanganj on April 23 to inspect the relief operations on the spot.

The Home Guards and teachers and students of Tufanganj schools under Police direction rendered valuable service in clearing the roads and rescuing victims from under the debris on the day of the disaster itself.

Reports so far received in Calcutta show that as result of the severe cyclone that passed over the south-eastern portion of Tufanganj subdivision on April 19, altogether 29 persons were killed and three persons are untraced till April 21. One hundred and fifty-eight persons have been injured and admitted to Tufanganj and Cooch Behar hospitals. Extensive loss to cattle and damage to properties have also been reported. Villages affected include Deocharai, Krishnapur, Jhaljhal, Changmari, Balabhat and Gopalpur with a total population of about 10,000. All the roofs have been blown off and practically nothing remains standing there. Communications in the interior have been disrupted.

India some members of the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary, the Rajasthan Police undertook to raise and train extra battalions one of which was sent to Jammu and Kashmir.

The Police also manned the Chinese Internees Camp at Deoli for security purposes.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

The neutralist and pro-Communist Laotian leaders met on the Plain of Jars—scene of recent fighting between the two factions—and agreed to call off further attacks pending a permanent truce.

The agreement was announced by the neutralist Prime Minister, **Prince Souvanna Phouma**, at the airport Vientiane after he returned from meeting the Pathet Lao leader, **Prince Souphanouvong**, at Khang Khay. The British and Soviet Ambassadors and the three-member International Control Commission went along with him.

Prince Souvanna told reporters that **Prince Souphanouvong** had promised that his troops would not attack any neutralist positions on the Plain of Jars pending arrangement of the truce.

Prince Souvanna said he had ordered the neutralist commander, **Gen. Kang Le**, to cease all attacks, and would return to the Left-wing headquarters at Khang Khay in two or three days for talks on a permanent truce.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Washington that **President Kennedy** had started urgent diplomatic operations in a further effort to prevent Laos from being taken over by the Pathet Lao forces.

In London it was announced that **Lord Home** and **Mr Gromyko**, British and Soviet Foreign Ministers respectively, had exchanged communications about the serious situation in Laos during the past 48 hours. **Mr Averell Harriman**, US Under-Secretary of State, went to Moscow for consultations with top Soviet leaders on Laos.

Mr Harriman, who carried a message from **President Kennedy** to **Mr Khrushchev**, said he would appeal to the Soviet Premier to stand by the agreement on keeping Laos neutral which the two leaders reached during their meeting in Vienna in 1961.

He told correspondents here he had come to try to reach an understanding on Laos—"if one could be reached."

Mr Chou En-lai said that the Chinese Government could not accept the view that the Colombo conference proposals for settling the Sino-Indian border dispute were a "verdict" and the six Afro-Asian nations which formulated them were "arbiters".

He firmly restated the Chinese stand at a banquet given in his honour by **Mr Ali Sabry**, President of the UAR Executive Council, who went to Peking for consultations on Sino-Indian border dispute.

Mr Chou, after saying China had made "all possible efforts" to create conditions for negotiation, added: "We hold that the different interpretations of the Colombo proposals made by China and India could be taken to the conference table for discussion and should not be pre-conditions to negotiations."

Mr Chou made no response to the invitation extended by **Mr Sabry** in a speech a few minutes earlier for the Chinese Premier to visit the UAR.

The report from Peking that **Mr Sabry** did not succeed in making China accept the Colombo

WORLD HEALTH DAY OBSERVED IN DISTRICTS

A MEETING was held at Kalna S.M. Hospital in observance of the 'World Health Day'. Presiding over the meeting **Sri P. K. Rakshit**, SDO, Kalna, urged upon the local students to give due importance to the nutritive value of food. He also requested the people to change their food habits and take balanced diet as far as possible. **Sri Rakshit** also stressed the need for poultry and kitchen gardens, not only in villages but also in urban areas.

At a meeting held in the Islampur Rural Library in the district of West Dinajpur, **Sri R. K. Chakrabarty**

NOT DRIFT—BUT DETERMINATION

WORK RESOLUTELY FOR PREPAREDNESS

Thakur, SDO, Islampur, stressed the significance of the 'World Health Day', vis-a-vis the importance of balanced diet. He also urged upon the people to grow more food in order to meet the needs of the growing population.

'World Health Day' was also observed in the district of Jalpaiguri through various functions organised at the district, subdivision and block levels. A public meeting was held at the Jalpaiguri District Board Office under the presidency of **Sri A. K. Mukherjee**, Deputy Commissioner. The urgency for production of more food, proper storage of foodstuff and selection of balanced diet were the main subjects discussed by different speakers at the meeting.

The Day was also observed at the Egra Hospital in the district of Midnapore.

proposals and clarifications in toto did not cause any surprise in diplomatic circles in Ceylon, says a report from Colombo.

Ceylon is apparently awaiting the joint communique to be issued on the visit of **Mr Sabry**. **Mr Sabry** is also expected to report to the Ceylon Prime Minister on the discussions he had in Peking and those he is to have in New Delhi later.

India and Pakistan have agreed to yet another round of talks between them—the sixth—which will begin in New Delhi on May 15.

Agreement on the sixth was suggested by Pakistan.

The leader of the Pakistani delegation, **Mr Z. A. Bhutto**, as well as **Sardar Swaran Singh**, the leader of the Indian Delegation, confirmed at the end of their final meeting that the differences continued to be wide and basic. But they said the decision reflected the equal desire of the two sides "to settle an outstanding problem".

Mr Bhutto told reporters that solution of the 16-year-old dispute "is an urgent matter." In five rounds of negotiations that began last December the subject had been discussed exhaustively.

Talking with reporters at the same time after the final meeting **Sardar Swaran Singh** said that no time-limit as such had been set on the talks.

ONE-FOURTH REGISTRANTS MATRICULATES

UNEMPLOYMENT ratio between the educated and uneducated people in West Bengal, according to the registration in the employment exchanges, stands at 1:3 and every fourth registrant is a Matriculate or its equivalent or above.

This is revealed from the annual report of the work of the Directorate of National Employment Service in West Bengal during the year 1962.

During the year the Employment Exchanges in the State could fit in jobs 31,151 candidates registered with them. The corresponding figure in 1961 was 23,020, indicating a rise of 35.3 per cent on the previous year's figures.

Of the total placement, the Central Government establishments contributed 32 per cent, State Government 9 per cent, quasi-Government and local bodies 27.9 per cent. The private sector establishments, in comparison with the previous year, notified 20.8 per cent more vacancies and recorded a 37.7 per cent rise in the number of placements.

On the last day of the year the register of unemployed men and women in West Bengal stood at 4,39,245 as compared to 3,28,292, indicating an overall rise of 33.8 per cent. Of them 17,486 were women applicants.

The Employment situation in the State during the year 1962 and, as a matter of fact, during the first quarter of the current year, has shown gradual improvement, according to the review of the Directorate.

During the year altogether 73,519 vacancies were notified to the various employment exchanges in West Bengal. The corresponding figure in 1961 was 59,594, indicating a rise of 13,925. Of the total vacancies notified to the employment exchanges the private sector contributed 51.3 per cent as against 52.4 per cent in the previous year.

A feature of the working of the Directorate of National Employment Service, according to the review, was the starting of a special employment exchange to assist the physically handicapped people in the State with effect from February 27, 1963.

ENHANCEMENT OF ELECTRICITY DUTY

At present the rate of electricity duty on consumption for lights and fans vary from 3 nP to 6 nP per unit, while the rate of duty for purposes other than lights and fans is only 1 nP per unit. With the introduction of the Bengal Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 1963, as published in an extraordinary issue of the "Calcutta Gazette," the rate of electricity duty of 1 nP per unit will be enhanced with effect from May 1, 1963, to 1.05 nP per unit of consumption or 3 nP for every two units of energy or fraction thereof so consumed for purposes other than lights and fans, domestic power and agriculture.

Thus, the rate of electricity duty on domestic use of power for heating, cooking, etc., will still remain one naya paisa per unit, whereas the rate of duty on use of electricity by industries, etc., will be raised to 1.05 nP per unit. The existing concessional rate of 1/3 nP per unit of consumption for cottage and small scale industries or by an industry having electrolytic process or electric furnace will, however, remain unchanged.

"SCIENCE FOR CHILDREN" EXHIBITION

SRI P. C. SEN, Chief Minister, West Bengal, who is the Patron-in-chief of the "Science for Children" Exhibition, met the Board of Advisers at Writers' Buildings on April 22 and finalised the programme of the exhibition, which will open on May 10 at Sri Shikshayatan College, Calcutta. It has been planned to have ten broad sections, namely, animal life, plant life, human physiology, evolution of life, the universe and the solar system, our earth, man's conquest of space, science and industry, popular science and our India. These sections have each been placed in charge of some of the leading scientists of Calcutta among whom mention may be made of Dr J. L. Bhaduri, Dr S. M. Sarkar, Dr S. R. Maitra, Prof N. K. Bose, Mr G. Chaffey, Dr S. Deb, Dr S. K. Sen, Prof P. Ray and Sri A. K. Sen. This will be the first exhibition of its kind in Calcutta.

The exhibition has been assured very encouraging support from the headmasters, headmistresses and science teachers of the schools and colleges in the Calcutta area, who recently met at a conference presided over by Dr J. C. Sengupta, Administrator, Secondary Board of Education.

The programme of the Exhibition also includes popular lectures by eminent authorities on a number of scientific subjects and a festival of scientific films specially brought for this occasion from United Kingdom, United States of America, Soviet Union, France, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy and the scientific and economic organisations of the United Nations and various scientific bodies and leading industrial concerns. It is also proposed to hold essay competitions for school children on scientific subjects covered by the Exhibition.

The Government of West Bengal have made a grant and donations have been received from other sources. Among the patrons of the Exhibition are Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Sri Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury, Education Minister, West Bengal. Sri Bhupati Majumdar is the President of the Organising Committee.

ALMANAC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Government of West Bengal have constituted a committee for advising them regarding the preparation of a correct Almanac for West Bengal.

The Hon'ble Sri Justice Prasanta Bihari Mukherji will be the Chairman. The Members of the Committee are: Pandit Sri Narayan Chandra Smrititirtha, Pandit Dwaresh Chandra Sarmacharya, Pandit Sri Sasthi Charan Jyotirbhusan, Prof A. K. Saha, Dr K. M. Bose, Sri Surendra Nath Das, Sri N. C. Lahiri, Pandit Sri Ramesh Chandra Jyotisarnab, Pandit Sri Harish Chandra Bhattacharyya Shastri, Pandit Dwaresh Chandra Sarmacharya, Pandit Hari Charan Smrititirtha, Swami Chinmoyananda Puri, Pandit Sri Sriji Nyayatirtha, Dr Gourinath Bhattacharyya (Shastri) and Sri Pramatha Nath Banerjee. Sri S. K. Das Gupta, Special Officer and Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee has been requested to make their recommendations by June 30, 1963.

Government trust that religious organisations and others concerned will extend their full co-operation and assistance to the Committee.

The Week in India

The Lok Sabha passed the Home Minister's motion to take into consideration the Bill to continue the use of English beyond 1965 as an additional official language.

This was an anti-climax to the three-day heated debate followed by a series of divisions forced by the Bill's critics over amendments which sought to delay the measure by circulating it for eliciting public opinion.

Before the motion was passed, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri tabled an official amendment to specifically guarantee prior consultations with the State Governments before the President implemented the report of the parliamentary committee to be appointed in 1975 to review the entire official language question.

- The Home Minister's motion was not pressed to a vote.

An important part of Sri Shastri's reply was devoted to cataloguing safeguards, existing and proposed, to non-Hindi people in the matter of appointments to, and promotion in, public services.

Disclosing that the Southern Chief Ministers had seen and approved the Bill before its introduction, Sri Shastri particularly welcomed the support of the Home Minister of Madras, despite the threatened anti-Hindi agitation in the State.

Sri Shastri said that "indefinite" continuance of English did not mean "eternal" continuance, and that the proposed parliamentary committee, by virtue of its non-Hindi speaking majority, would be an ideal instrument of review.

Even on the vexed question of "may" versus "shall" the Home Minister sounded more convincing than other official spokesmen. The use of word "shall", he said, would imply compulsory use of both English and Hindi for every official purpose, while "may" would pave the way for the sensible arrangement of "prolonged bilingualism" under which either English or Hindi could be used.

He drove home his argument about the total impracticability of an immediate switch-over to Hindi by pointing out that the Bengali-speaking district of Cachar in Assam was unwilling as well as unable to communicate with the State headquarters in any language except English.

The Home Minister told the Lok Sabha that he proposed to move yet another amendment to the Bill, the second amendment would be on the constitution of the reviewing committee to be formed 12 years from now.

FLY CONTROL IN CALCUTTA

THE Government of West Bengal have accepted to meet fifty per cent of the expenditure to be incurred by the Corporation of Calcutta on fly control operations in Calcutta estimated to cost about Rs 25,000.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AT DIGHA

ATTENTION of the Government of West Bengal has been drawn to a news item published in a section of the Press that water from tubewells at Digha has been found unsatisfactory for drinking purpose.

The fact is that on bacteriological analysis it has been found that water from many of the tubewells in Digha is highly satisfactory. A deep tubewell has recently been sunk in the area to supply safe drinking water. Besides, arrangements have been made to make water from each and every tubewell in that area safe for drinking purposes by repeated chlorination and other measures under the supervision of health experts.

SPECIAL BASIC COURSE OF HMI

IT was the spirit of climbing that was important and not the success achieved—it was the effort that counted and not, the result, said Sri T. N. Kaul, Indian Ambassador in Moscow, addressing 27 students on the completion of the 35th Special Basic Course of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, on Sunday, April 21, 1963.

Sri Kaul said that mountains would always be there for them ever inspiring the adventurous minds and imbibing in them the spirit of fellow-feeling and perseverance irrespective of the success achieved. He expressed the hope that the students of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute having completed their training would be able to serve the country better than before. Sri Kaul presented ice-axes to the successful students.

The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute has so far trained 93 students including seven women in Advance Courses and 806 students including 45 women in Basic Courses. Seven students from the 35th Special Basic Course climbed the Palong Peak (about 19,000 ft.). Sri Sarin, Joint Secretary to the Defence Ministry, and the Maharaja of Burdwan were present among the guests at the function.

ANTI-PROFITEERING (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Act, 1958, is proposed to be amended so as to make the provision therein of forfeiture of any scheduled article in respect of which the offence of profiteering has been committed really effective.

The intention of the Legislature in enacting the relevant section 4 of the Act was to make the entire stock of any scheduled article with a dealer, in respect of which the offence of profiteering had been committed, liable to forfeiture to the Government. But in a recent case, the Calcutta High Court has held that under section 4, as it exists at present, the Court can order forfeiture only of that portion of a scheduled article in respect of which the offence of profiteering has been committed by selling it at a price or rate higher than the notified maximum price or rate and not of the remaining stock of that scheduled article which the dealer may have with him.

The West Bengal Anti-Profiteering (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which has been published in an extraordinary issue of the "Calcutta Gazette," proposes to make the meaning of the Legislature clear by a suitable amendment.

On The Economic Front

Working of Collieries: According to official statistics released by the Chief Inspector of Mines, 849 collieries were reported to have been working during the month of December, 1962, with an average daily employment of 438,386 workers, the corresponding figures for the previous month being 851 and 445,809 respectively.

Output of coal per man-shift was estimated at 1.32 tonnes for miners and loaders, 0.70 tonne for all workers below-ground and in open-cast workings and at 0.51 tonne for all persons employed including above-ground workers as compared to 1.31, 0.69 and 0.50 respectively for November, 1962.

Price index for February: The consumer price index numbers for working class (Base: shifted to 1949=100 except where otherwise indicated) increased in five centres during February, 1963, according to the Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The maximum rise of four points each was recorded by the index number for Cuttack and Silchar which stood at 146 and 113 respectively. The index for Ludhiana appreciated by two points to 112 and for Dehri-on-Sone and Kharagpur by one point each to 111 and 127 respectively.

In this group of centres, the food group index numbers appreciated at four centres, the fuel and lighting group index numbers at two centres and the clothing and the miscellaneous group index numbers at three centres each.

Import of Copra and Palm Oil: An Import Trade Control Public Notice says that it has been decided to grant import licences for Copra and Palm Oil against exports of Castor Oil and Linseed Oil.

Exporters of Castor Oil will be eligible to obtain licences for Copra and Palm Oil up to 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. Exporters of refined or fumed (coloured or otherwise) or medicated Castor Oil will be eligible to obtain licences for Copra and Palm Oil up to 15 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. Exporters of Linseed Oil will be eligible to obtain licences for Copra and Palm Oil up to 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. Exporters of Double Boiled Linseed Oil and Triple Boiled Linseed Oil and Processed Linseed Oil will be eligible to obtain licences for Copra and Palm Oil up to 25 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. Industrial Units consuming groundnut oil or producing it or exporters of groundnut oil will be eligible to obtain import licences for Copra and Palm Oil up to 60 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of groundnut oil instead of 50 per cent till now.

This percentage will be allowed against exports effected from April 15, 1963.

OFFICIAL POSTINGS

Sri Sachindra Nath Sen Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Darjeeling, is posted temporarily, to the Siliguri subdivision of that district.

Sri Amal Krishna Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Subdivisional Officer, Jangipur, Murshidabad, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the 24-Parganas district, and to have charge of the Bongaon subdivision.

Sri Bimal Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Subdivisional Officer, Bankura Sadar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Murshidabad district and to have charge of the Jangipur subdivision.

Sri Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandernagore, Hooghly, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Bankura district, and to have charge of the Sadar subdivision.

Sri Bhubaneswar Dhar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tamluk, Midnapore, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Burdwan district in the Asansol subdivision.

Sri Dipak Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Dinhata, Cooch Behar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Midnapore district in the Tamluk subdivision.

Sri Dwijadas Maitra, retired Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is reappointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, for a further period of one year, with effect from April 1, 1963.

Sri Sunirmal Raha, Special Revenue Officer, Grade II, is appointed temporarily, to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service, in the Department of Community Development and Extension Services, for employment as Block Development Officer.

Sri Jagadindra Sen Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (on probation), now employed as Block Development Officer, Burwan, Murshidabad, to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Birbhum district at the headquarters station.

Sri Biraj Mohan Chakrabarti, retired Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector, is reappointed to be a Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Collector for a further period up to October 31, 1963 at the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

Sri Ramaprasad Goswami, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted on probation, to the headquarters station of the Howrah district.

Sri Iswar Man Rai, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, 2nd Battalion, West Bengal, Salua, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police and to post him as Assistant Commandant, Industrial Area Reserve Force, 1st Battalion, West Bengal, Barrackpore, with effect from the date of his joining the post.

RABINDRA RACHANAVALI VOLUMES VI AND XI

VOLUMES VI and XI of "Rabindra Rachanawali" published by the Government of West Bengal will be distributed to the registered purchasers at the respective Distribution Centres in Calcutta on and from May 8, 1963. The Distribution Centres will as usual remain open on weekdays during office hours. Any change of time for distribution at any particular Centre will be duly notified by the Officer-in-charge concerned.

Distribution of these volumes will commence at the centres outside Calcutta by the third week of May, 1963.

The registered purchasers, who have not yet taken delivery of the earlier volumes (i.e. I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX and X), are requested to collect them immediately to avoid possible damage to and physical deterioration of the books due to long storage.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 18

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One Joint Director of Agriculture (Marketing) in the West Bengal Higher Agricultural Service (Administrative). Post permanent but the appointment will be made on temporary basis. Pay Rs 400—45—850—50—1,350 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) plus a special pay of Rs 200 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A Master's degree or a second class Honours degree of a recognised University, preferably with Agriculture, Economics or Statistics as one of the subjects of study in the Graduate or Post-graduate course or a Post-graduate diploma in Agriculture, Economics or Statistics; (ii) A good knowledge of the principal agricultural commodities, and agricultural markets, the system of storage and transport and the agricultural import and export of India with special reference to West Bengal; (iii) Experience of marketing problems for a minimum period of three years; (iv) Working knowledge of the marketing laws, credit and customs in West Bengal and Eastern India Region; (v) Ability to read, write and speak fluently Bengali and also to understand and speak Hindi; (vi) Ability to interpret the economic facts and to present them effectively; (vii) Good personality, administrative ability and experience and ability to negotiate with all classes of growers, merchants, transporting agencies and other classes of people concerned in the production, transport and distribution of agricultural produce. **Desirable**—Intimate knowledge of West Bengal markets and marketing conditions. Age ordinarily between 30 and 45 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of specially qualified candidates.

Closing date—May 21, 1963.

(b) One Lecturer in Hindi (Post permanent),

(c) One Lecturer in Psychology (Post temporary), in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service (Women's Branch). Men unsuitable for both the posts. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay up to Rs 350 may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with a first class Honours or second class Master's degree, of an Indian University, in Hindi or Psychology, as the case may be; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, If a candidate has otherwise a good academic record, a second class Master's degree with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree in Hindi or Psychology, as the case may be, plus five years' teaching experience in a recognised college as a whole time teacher in the subject. The period of teaching experience may be relaxed at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable**—Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written. Age not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—May 14, 1963.

(d) One Lecturer in Economics at the College of Textile Technology, Berhampore under the Commerce and Industries Department, West Bengal. Post temporary. Pay Rs 250—15—550 (E.B. after 10th stage) per month. Higher initial pay up to Rs 325 may be granted to a deserving candidate, not already in Government service, on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with first class Honours or second class Master's degree, of an Indian University in Economics; Or, Equivalent foreign qualification; Or, Candidates having otherwise a good academic record but possessing a second class Master's degree with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, in Economics, plus three years' teaching experience in a recognised College

as a whole-time teacher in the subject are also eligible. The period of teaching experience is relaxable at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable**—Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written. Age not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for otherwise well-qualified candidates.

Closing date—May 14, 1963.

(e) Six Research Assistants (Chemistry) (non-Gazetted) in the Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I (Research) under the Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal. Posts temporary. Pay Rs 250—15—550 per month plus allowance as admissible under the existing rules.

Qualifications: M.Sc., preferably with research experience and post-graduate training in the special branch for which recruitment is to be made; Or, Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the appropriate branch of Agricultural Science for which recruitment is to be made. Age not more than 25 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for candidates specially well-qualified and experienced.

Closing date—May 14, 1963.

(f) Preparation of a panel of candidates in connection with recruitment to permanent posts of Physical Instructors (non-Gazetted) in Government High Schools for girls. Men unsuitable. Pay Rs 175—7—245—8—325 per month plus allowance as admissible under the rules (for the candidates possessing a Degree of a recognised University with Diploma in Physical Education) and Rs 225—10—325—15—475 per month plus allowance as admissible under the rules (for the candidates possessing Honours Degree or Master's Degree, with Diploma in Physical Education).

Qualifications: A degree of a recognised University with a diploma in Physical Education of a recognised Physical Training Centre or Institution. Age not more than 30 years on May 1, 1963. The age-limit will not be applicable to the persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—May 14, 1963.

Age concession—The upper age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the upper age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury Chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a Crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP. and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED tenders are invited by the Director of Agriculture, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta-1, on behalf of the Governor of West Bengal for supply of one Portable Platform scale (measuring capacity not to be less than 300 k.g.) required for use of Sisal Plantation Farm at Rajnagar, Birbhum. Detailed information in this connection may be available with the Jute Development Scheme, "F" Block, 3rd floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on any working day between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. of May 15, 1963 and opened on the same date at 3 p.m. in the room of the Director of Agriculture, West Bengal, when the tenderers or their authorised representative may remain present.

Unite to Defend The Freedom and Integrity of India

Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India, an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our security, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake.

We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

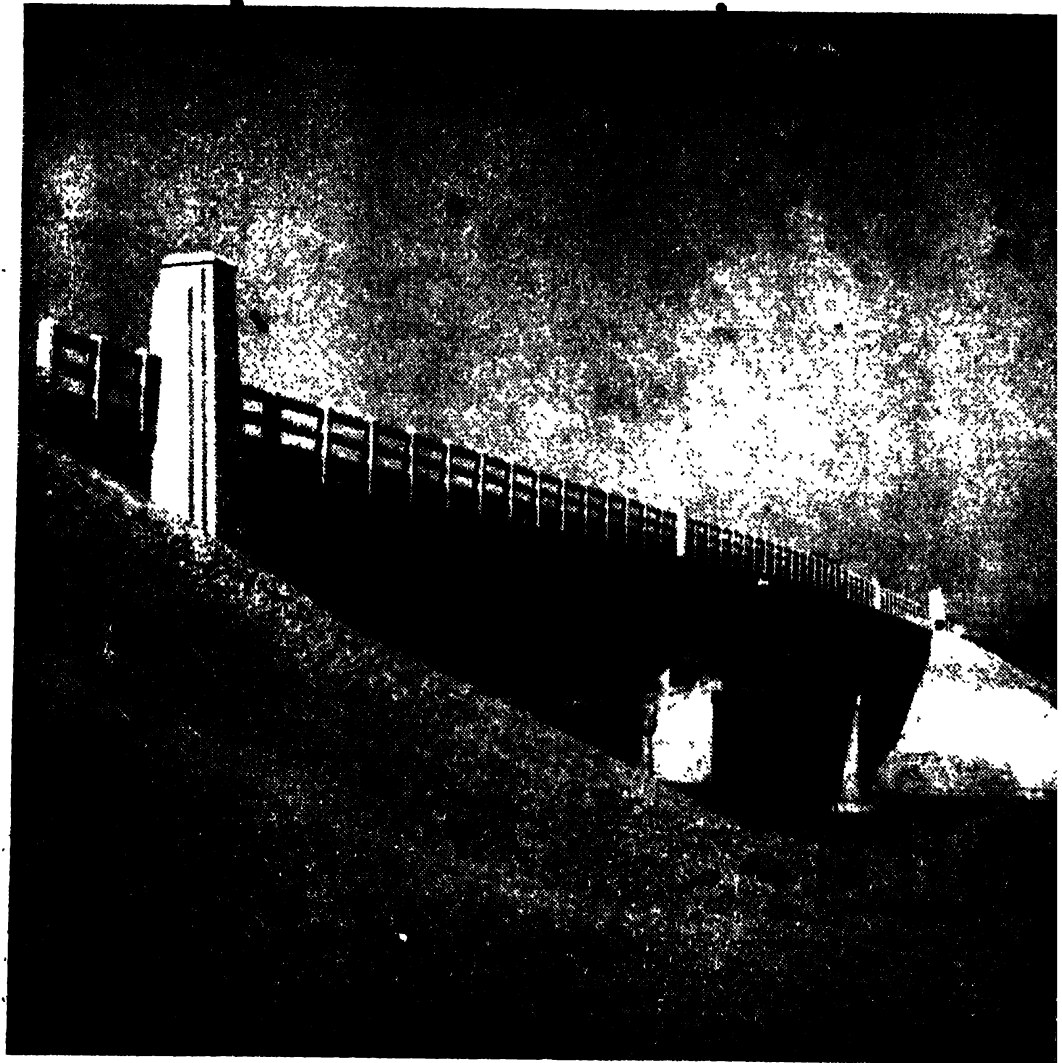
Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.



PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

DONATE MONEY
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AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA

THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY MAY 9 1963

Sixteen Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

No. 6
VAISAKHA 19 1885 SAKA

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week presents a view of the Kansabati Bridge which was opened by Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen on March 23, 1963.

The Kansabati Bridge has been constructed at Panshkura on the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway No. 6. The bridge, constructed at a total expenditure of Rs 11 lakh, is strong enough for a 70-ton tank to move safely over it and its sideways have been designed for a crown-load of 85 lb. square feet.

The 105-mile long National Highway No. 6 falling within the State of West Bengal has four crossings over the rivers Damodar, Rupnarayan, Kansabati and Dulong. Of these four bridges, the first one over the river Damodar was completed in 1959 and the second one over the river Dulong in 1957. With the completion of the Kansabati bridge, there will remain one unbridged gap along the road, namely, the Rupnarayan, the construction of which is already in progress and is expected to be completed by 1965. There will then be uninterrupted traffic within the State of West Bengal in the western area and with the big cities like Bombay and Madras. There will also be a direct road communication to West Bengal's sea-resort Digha and the proposed Haldia port.

The bridge provides for a 24 feet roadway with three feet side-walks for the pedestrians.

News in Brief

: India and Pakistan have agreed to have the sixth round of talks on Kashmir and allied matters in New Delhi from May 15 as proposed by Pakistan.

: The Food and Agriculture Minister, Sri S. K. Patil, said that adequate supply of rice would be made available to the West Bengal Government to tide over the present difficulties.

: Sri P. C. Sethi, Deputy Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries, said in the Lok Sabha that with a tentative target of 18 to 19 million tons of steel in the Fourth Plan, Government would set up not only the Bokaro Plant but "we are positively going to have some more steel plants also".

: In a speech to workers, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Khrushchev, said that he would ultimately have to give up his posts as Prime Minister and Communist Party leader.

: The USA has postponed for an indefinite period its reply to India's request for a loan for the Bokaro steel plant.

: Sri Y. B. Chavan, Defence Minister, said in the Lok Sabha that India had accepted the need to build up a submarine fleet.

: Earl Mountbatten, Chief of Britain's Defence Staff, arrived in India for a four-day visit.

: The Attorney-General has given the opinion that the provisions of the Compulsory Deposit Bill "in so far as they are restrictions on fundamental rights," are reasonable.

: Sri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in Rajya Sabha that India had sent a note to Pakistan to take action to ensure that there was no forcible conversion to Islam of the minority communities. Reports of such conversions were received from time to time.

: The Union Home Minister said that every family of Chinese internees was allowed to take away to China personal belongings and jewellery worth Rs 1,000.

CHINESE WRITERS REFUSE TO WRITE

By KHUSHWANT SINGH

THE one thing about the present Chinese regime which has always excited my curiosity is: How have Chinese intellectuals—writers, artists, scientists, philosophers and thinkers—made their peace with a system which refuses to give them freedom to write, paint or think as they like? The reason why I am so curious about this aspect of life in present-day China is because intellectuals as a class are about the most difficult to discipline.

Writers in every country arrogate to themselves the right to criticise anything they choose. Look at our own writers and journalists. Our papers are full of the most uncharitable criticism of the administration—and the administration has no option but to put up with it.

How have the Chinese writers been cowed to submission?

I don't read Chinese and the only two contemporary Chinese writers with whose work I am familiar, write in English: Lin Yutang and Han Su Yin. Lin Yutang is severely critical of the present-day Government of China and has chosen to live in exile in the United States. Miss Han Su Yin lives in Johore Baru, near Singapore, but frequently visits the Chinese mainland and is generally acceptable to the regime.

CLAPPED IN GAOL

I came across a passage in her famous novel which explains why in 1949 and 1950, when the Communists won power, some writers decided to throw in their lot with the dictatorial regime. This is what she says: "Many of the best, the more honest among the westernized intellectuals of China forsook individual, personal freedom for a larger self than their own, although it meant a control and discipline stern and repugnant to a part of them. They chose what might overwhelm them, not through cowardice, nor through

opportunism, but because they had a social conscience, they loved their people, and they had a deep need to be whole again, unfrustrated in service to a land so much in need of them."

This is an excellent explanation of why many intellectuals threw in their lot with the new regime. But what happened to them?

Within a few years they started to become restive and critical of the Government. Many were clapped in gaol; others relapsed into a sullen silence. The Government realised that it had made a mistake, and in 1957 assured the writers that those who criticised would not be punished.

BRAIN WASHING

But no sooner was the criticism made than the persecution restarted. Recalcitrant writers were put through a course of brain-washing. It started with a course of indoctrination—the study of Ssu Chi's twenty-page booklet "The History and Development of Society". Those that were convinced, or pretended to be convinced, were rewarded with honours and jobs. Those that remained adamant went back to gaol for further brain-washing.

Once, again, the Chinese Government lost the co-operation of its intellectuals and once again realised that it could not do without them. Last April, Mr Chou En Lai again appealed to writers and scientists to assist the State in its reconstruction programme. Chairman Liu Shao-Chi reinforced the plea with further guarantees of freedom of expression to the intellectuals.

DISILLUSIONED

But by now the intellectuals had learnt from experience not to put any trust in these assurances. The men at

(Continued on page 99)



Prime Minister Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Contal in Midnapore district on April 29 last. Sri Nehru had come to attend a political conference of the State Congress party at Digba near Contal on April 28. Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen is on the left behind Sri Nehru

RABINDRANATH AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

By BIBHAS CHATTERJEE

RABINDRANATH is undoubtedly the greatest poet of all times, but he is something more than that. He is a great humanist, a visionist, a sage, a reformer. In a word, he is the greatest lover of men and. There is not a single aspect of life in which Rabindranath did not make his probe. In him, do we find the rare combination of a realist and a spiritualist. This quest for soul and at the same time warm affection for man has earned for Rabindranath a unique place of distinction which defies time.

A worshipper of nature, Rabindranath was not content to live in the fantastic world of imagination in pursuit of eternal beauty and realisation of the meaning of soul, but devoted his time, energy, thoughts and writings to find out solution of the very down-to-earth problems of common man. The object of this article is to depict in a humble way the realist in Rabindranath with special reference to his endeavours and experiments for village uplift and rural reconstruction.

Today it has been recognised on all hands that since India lives in her villages, the prosperity of India depends on the economic, social and cultural rejuvenation of the latter. The villages can be left to their own fate only at our own peril. Hence concerted efforts are being made and consistent campaigns have been launched to focus attention on the typically rural problems as well as solutions thereof. Community Development is the concrete expression of these efforts. But a great visionist as Rabindranath is, he felt this need some 60 or 70 years ago and hence visualised a programme of action. It is our aim to delve in a bit more detail into this aspect of Rabindranath's life.

Rabindranath's deep love for rural life is due to his close association with villages since his youth in connection with the management of the affairs of the big Zamindari of Tagore family in North Bengal and Silaidaha. Rabindranath first paid a visit to the Zamindaris of North Bengal and Silaidaha when he was a young man of twenty-eight. He was liking very much living on boat at that time. In his words "Stay at Calcutta makes one forget how superbly beautiful this world really is." As a first step, Rabindranath grew up this relation with village through supervision of Zamindari. Solitary environment and long leisure created a congenial atmosphere for the poet in which he could devote himself uninterrupted to literary activities. But in the din and bustle of city life "the inspiration for thinking, feeling, giving flight to imagination and expressing the mind within gradually withers away and fades out. A pang of restlessness consistently smothers within". That is why the poet is so much full of praise, sympathy and good wishes for the village. The village has provided him with serenity and quietude for which his soul craves.

But mere pious thinking and love will not do. Hence Rabindranath devoted himself to chalking out plans for concrete welfare work in villages, instead of high sounding platitudes and shibboleths. He selected Santiniketan as venue. To create interest towards villages, Rabindranath asked students and teachers

alike to pay regular visit to nearby villages, to mix up with the rustic people, to listen to their woes and problems and to serve them and to be one with them.



Can we evolve a better formula for approaching village people than that enunciated by Rabindranath some sixty years ago? No, we cannot.

Rabindranath, however, did not stop here. He realised that redemption of villages from seething squalor and naked poverty lies in improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry. Hence he decided upon sending Rathindranath, his son, and Santosh-chandra, son of his friend Srischandra, to America for higher studies in agriculture and animal husbandry at a time when 'ICS' and 'Bar-at-Law' were the dreams of the fathers. Imagine the difference in Rabindranath's outlook from that of others. Rabindranath believed that the all-round progress of nation would depend on the surplus energy of her people which, in turn, is the result of adequate and wholesome food. Balanced development of brawn and brain is the surest way to fulfilled humanity—its imbalance is the root of all rural problems. Realist Rabindranath believed that example is better than precept and hence he tried to translate all his dreams, suggestions, thinkings and plans into actual practice.

He wrote in a letter at that time: "I have now devoted myself to rural reconstruction and have decided to set the example in my own Zamindari. I have already started work in this direction." To be precise, the poet established agricultural research centre at

Mr Leonard Elmhirst, the great agricultural expert, came down from America to take up the work of Rabindranath's village uplift mission. Not only that Mr Elmhirst made arrangements for requisite finance for the purpose from America. How profound was the respect of the foreigner for the poet ! The union of East and West resulted in the start of rural reconstruction under the influence of Rabindranath. USA arranged for finance, UK helped with scientific and technical know-how and Surool, a village near Bolpur, was the nerve-centre of work. Sriniketan was born beside Santiniketan.

Thus we find that Rabindranath gave a serious thought to rural reconstruction and his various writings bear testimony to his analysis of rural problems, plan, course of business, future set-up of villages, etc. and to his valuable teachings in this regard. These writings, these preachings are an invaluable asset to those who are now intimately connected with rural welfare and community development in either official or unofficial capacity. Some sixty years have elapsed since the poet first formulated a comprehensive programme for village development but time has not been able to cause an iota of depreciation in their value and applicability. They are as novel and valuable as before.

For different reasons, the cherished desire of the poet could not be fulfilled. His dream of the ideal village did not come true. But his consciousness about the peculiar problems of rural areas, his sincerity, his sympathy for the simple rustic people

humanist in Rabindranath expresses itself most prominently in these rural welfare activities. He did not pray for redemption through penance and austerity, he longed for freedom in the midst of all worldly bindings. Realist Rabindranath, hence, could not but be a great and "vibrant" humanist.

Rabindranath has already left his blessings for those sons of the soil on whom has fallen the sacred duty of building villages, free from ills, squalor and poverty. Let us end up the whole discussion with this prayer of the poet:—

"Village reflects the true picture of one's motherland, it is the abode of life. It is the seat of Lakshmi—Goddess of wealth. The capitalist has drawn the minds of the people towards the mammon of city life. And then disappeared beauty, health, education, buoyancy from the country leaving vitality at a very low ebb. Today, the village tanks are dried up, the atmosphere is vitiated, the roads are inaccessible, social cohesion is loose. Jealousy, feuds and obnoxious customs have all the more jeopardised the already crippled social life.

There is no time for complacency. Let the kind Almighty bless those who have yoked themselves to the philanthropic mission of bringing moribund villages into life again. Let the Supreme Lord be pleased with those who have kindled the lamp for the removal of darkness. This is my most sincere prayer."

Is this not our prayer also?



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen gave away the Ananda Bazar-Hindusthan Standard, Amrita Bazar-Jugantar, Ultorath and Mauchak literary awards to (l. to r.), Sri Buddhadeb Basu, Sri Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay, Sri Kalidas Roy, Sri Uma Roy, Sri Ramapada Choudhury and Sri Premendra Mitra at a function at CIC on April 20. Others in the picture are Sri Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, Amrita Bazar Patrika (fourth from left), and Sri Ashoke Kumar Sarkar, Editor, Ananda Bazar Patrika (third from right)

WELFARE AND AMENITIES FOR JAWANS IN PUNJAB

By I. BHATNAGAR

WHILE the devotion and sacrifice of each individual to whichever walk of life he may belong is absolutely essential in the mighty war effort in which we are engaged at present, we may well remember that it is the soldier in arms on active duty who bears the brunt of the enemy and as such he and his dependents deserve all consideration from the entire nation. It is necessary to create in them a feeling of security regarding the maintenance of their families and proper up-bringing, education and employment of their children which will certainly go a long way in further steeling their will not to rest till the aggression is vacated.

Perhaps there never was such a feeling of oneness and close kinship between the 'Jawan' and 'Janta' of our country as it is found today. In the Punjab, too, a number of measures have been adopted to honour the brave, to provide security to the families of the heroes who have fallen or have been disabled while fighting and to safeguard the interests of those who are on the front-lines at the call of the Nation. The present article deals with the various measures of welfare and amenities in this regard.

The Punjab Government have set up at State and district level the Fighting Forces Welfare Committees and the Fighting Forces Amenities Committees which function as two of the various functional committees of the State and District Citizens Councils. The Welfare Committee looks after the problems of the families of the fighting forces through the District Councils and other voluntary agencies. The main requirement of the families are schooling of children, settlement of disputes, legal and medical assistance, utilisation of facilities given by Government and employers, timely receipt of relief, pension, rehabilitation of the wounded, etc. The Amenities Committee concerns itself largely with gifts for the soldiers which include gifts of food, clothing, articles of daily use and books, establishment of canteens in suitable places, organisation of recreation for soldiers on holidays and entertainment for troops. The personnel of these Committees are drawn from all schools of opinion so as to achieve singleness of purpose and to gain the maximum confidence of the public at large.

In its two meetings held early in the year 1963, the Fighting Forces Welfare Committee of the State Citizens' Council resolved to adopt the following measures:

(1) For the speedy redress of their grievances, the families of the fighting soldiers to be provided with blank post cards addressed to the convener of the District Welfare Committee, which should be available with the Sarpanches and Headmasters of Schools. Postal Authorities are being contacted for arranging the issue of 'Business Reply Post Cards'.

(2) Training Schools for the disabled soldiers to be started. Since it may take some time, the Government is being approached, in the meanwhile, to add the following trades in the existing

Training Schools, if not already there: motor driving, motor mechanic, hosiery, electricians, pumping set fitters, etc.

(3) Lists of disabled and fallen soldiers to be prepared by the respective District Fighting Forces Welfare Committees.

(4) Free medical treatment for the children and families of forces personnel-instructions to be got issued.

(5) The use of Sainik Rest Houses for purposes other than the stay of soldiers and their dependents to be prohibited.

(6) Wives, widows and other dependents of the Fighting Forces personnel be not called at the Tehsil Headquarters in connection with verification of different claims, etc. Rather the officer/official concerned should go to the residence of the claimant for the purpose.

(7) Children/wives of the Fighting Forces personnel be admitted in the TB Hospital in preference to others.

(8) The present strength of staff in the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards offices be increased.

(9) Special arrangements be made in preparing the children of the serving soldiers with a view to enabling them to compete in the examinations held for admission to the various Sainik and Public Schools, besides providing free education, boarding, lodging, etc., at School/College level.

(10) More Sainik schools be opened at the heavy Recruiting Centres for the benefit of the children of the Fighting Forces personnel.

(11) One Senior Officer with rural and military background be appointed at the State level to look after the welfare of families of Fighting Forces personnel.

(12) A fixed amount be given for the marriage of the daughters of all killed and deserving disable soldiers.

**TO SAVE THE THINGS YOU VALUE
SAVE MORE**

(13) Ex-Servicemen be given preference in the matter of recruitment in all Government services. Even before the Fighting Forces Amenities Committee was formed, various items costing about Rs 30 lakh were collected in the Punjab by State Women Defence Council, Indian Red Cross, Industries Department, Deputy Development Commissioner

(Women's Programme) and the Deputy Commissioners. The number or quantity and the approximate cost of a few of the articles, most needed by Soldiers, is given below:

Article.	No./Quality.	Approximate cost. Rs.
Blankets	31113	8,89,848
Socks	38621 pairs	5,85,729
Sweaters/pullover	2432	72,960
Mufflers	13626	77,956
Jerseys	17391	6,08,685
Balaclava	3897	31,176
Jackets	1410	43,350
Razors	1437	57,480
Magazine/books	5739 & 8½ gunny bags	57,739
Stoves	20	1,160
Sarson oil	15 mds. & 870 bottles	2,451
Boiled eggs	22000	8,500
Dry fruits	1051-200 kg.	10,512
Sweets	933 kg.	3,732
Rooris	3035 kg.	6,070
Gur coated grams	387 packets	193
Gur	103 mds. 23 soers and 277 kg.	4,420
Cigaretto	25 packets (plus 10,000 cigarettes)	328
Biris	6,000	
Toilet soap	1131	565
Washing soap	2 cases (plus 80 kg.)	300

The total contribution of the people of the Punjab in terms of cash, articles and land exceeds Rs 6 crore.

The State Amenities Committee has also decided upon the following measures some of which are in advanced stage of implementation:

(1) Free canteens for serving tea/coffee and snacks at about 14 transit points (Ambala Cantt: Jullundur, Amritsar, Pathankot, Gurgaon, Ferozepur Cantt: Ludhiana, Yol Camp, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Patiala, Rewari, Hoshiarpur and Rohtak) to be opened.

(2) Small libraries where dailies, periodicals and illustrated magazines will be provided to be started in Ladakh and NEFA areas.

(3) Recreation and entertainment programmes for troops on active service in forward areas or on holidays or otherwise in military establishments to be organised in active collaboration with reputed cultural organisations and cultural squads. The State Director of Public Relations had already drawn up a comprehensive programme in this behalf.

Besides, a Book Bank to collect books and magazines pertaining to literature on heroism has been floated by the Languages Department of the State. So far (end of February 12, 1963) the Department has collected over 50,000 books/magazines. In addition, the incharge of the Department at district headquarters have launched a vigorous drive to reach the target of collecting one lakh of books/magazines in the State.

The above is only a short account of the various measures being adopted for the welfare and the amenities of our brave Jawans. It will, however, be noted and appreciated that while more details of the various schemes are being worked out, every man, woman and child in the State is offering his or her salute to the soldier. Undoubtedly as the Prime Minister, Sri Nehru said: 'those who laid down their lives will not be forgotten by us.'

CHINESE WRITER REFUSE TO WRITE

(Continued from page 95)

the top spoke fine words but their minions below continued to belittle and persecute those who do not toe the line.

An apt example is the experience of a distinguished economist who addressed a note to a commercial firm in a Western country beginning his letter, as we all do, with: "Dear Mr so and so" and ending it with "Yours faithfully." The poor economist was severely censured for using a term of affection like "dear" for a member of a capitalist organisation and expressing a wish to serve "faithfully" an imperialist concern.

What can a writer do in this sort of atmosphere but break his pen and refuse to write.

(Courtesy: All India Radio)

TND

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1961

THE following students are awarded Graduate Scholarships of Rs 30 per month each on the results of the BA, BSc, and B Com. Examinations of the Calcutta University held in 1961. The award is made on condition that the students concerned are eligible for scholarship and are prosecuting their studies in an institution affiliated to the University of Calcutta or in an institution recognised by the Government of West Bengal. For the eligibility of the scholarships the candidate (a) must have passed the Degree Examination within four years from the date of passing the School Final or equivalent examination and (b) must be residents of West Bengal or domiciled herein. The scholarships are made tenable at the aforesaid institutions for two years with effect from June 1, 1961. The heads of institutions (in the case of Calcutta University, the Treasurer, Calcutta University) to which the scholars were admitted for studies during 1961-62 are authorised to draw scholarship money in favour of the scholars from the Treasury and to disburse the same to them immediately.

The scholars shall not be eligible for any other non-Government scholarship from private source without the special permission of the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

Name of the scholar and name of the college from which the scholar passed the examination in 1961 are respectively as follows: Gautam Chakrabarty—Presidency College, Calcutta; Chirashri Bisi—Jogamaya Devi College, Calcutta; Samiran Ch. Chakrabarty—Krishnath College, Berhampore; Mamta Ansari—Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta; Khorshed B. Bhathina—Presidency College, Calcutta; Samaresh Bandyopadhyay—Sanskrit College, Calcutta; Manisha Chowdhury—City College, Calcutta; T. Viswanathan—St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Mukul Ranjan Saha—Ashutosh College, Calcutta; Suhita Guha—Presidency College, Calcutta; Santigopal Pal—Presidency College, Calcutta; Paritosh Kr. Bandyopadhyay—City College, Calcutta; Debkumar Das Gupta—Presidency College, Calcutta.

Seven more scholarships will be awarded later.



BURDWAN

TALENT COMPETITION

AN Annual Talent Competition was recently held at Barsul Vigyan Mandir and the successful competitors in the fields of original model-making, scientific calculations and scientific essay-writing were awarded prizes in the form of Premium Prize Bonds.

Sm Sandhya Ghosh and Sri Nirmalendu, Mistri of Sikshaniketan, Kalanabagram, won the first prizes in the girls' and boys' branches, respectively, for their best essays, the subject being "How far the village life is scientific". The first prizes for original model-making and scientific calculations went to Sri Surendranath Bullav and Sri Nirmalendu Mistri respectively.

Inaugurating an Industrial and Science Exhibition held on the occasion, Sri K. P. A Menon, District Magistrate, informed that the State Government had taken over the control of the Vigyan Mandir from the Government of India with effect from April 1, 1963.

Sri S. N. Chatterjee, Registrar, Burdwan University, also spoke.

BANKURA

CRAFT-TRAINING FOR LEPERS

THE Bankura Leprosy Home trained up, during 1962, a number of leprosy patients of the Home, whose disease had been arrested, in various crafts to help them in their rehabilitation.

Government of West Bengal sanctioned a grant of Rs 8,100 during the current financial year towards the expenditure of this training scheme.

DARJEELING

TRAINING OF VVF LEADERS

FIFTEEN leaders of the Village Volunteer Force of Gorubathan Development Block have completed the week-long training in civil defence and village development programme. The leaders represented the villages and tea estates of the area.

Sri S. B. Majumdar, SDO, Kalimpong, addressing the volunteers at the conclusion of the training said that it was now for them to take up the leadership of the areas they represented.

NVF TRAINING CENTRE

The West Bengal National Volunteer Force Training Centre, Kurseong, has completed its 19th session with 96 volunteers.

Sri R. K. Bhattacharyya, Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, took the salute at an impressive function at the passing-out parade of the volunteers. The West Bengal Police Band was in attendance.



Sri B. C. Mookerjee, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, distributing certificates to Tourists Guides at Darjeeling on April 17

NADIA

ENTIRE DISTRICT UNDER CDP

THE entire district of Nadia is now covered by 16 Community Development Blocks. An area of 31,902 acres, having a population of 47,303 and so far uncovered, has now been brought within the fold of the Community Development Programme with the inauguration of Krishnagar II Development Block at Belpukur.

Sri D. Bandyopadhyay, District Magistrate, who inaugurated the new block, explained the objects of the Community Development Programme and said that the success of this programme depended on the active co-operation of the local people.

SUGAR MILL EMPLOYEES' DONATION

Employees of the Ramnagore Cane and Sugar Mills, have contributed their one day's salary amounting to Rs 3,228.85 towards the National Defence Fund. The amount was handed over to the District Magistrate on April 8, 1963.

Sri Hiralal Bhowmick, Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association of Union. No. V, police-station Sutahata, has donated a sum of Rs 101 to the National Defence Fund.

24-PARGANAS

CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING CENTRES

A CIVIL Defence Basic Training Centre was recently held at Hajinagar under Barrackpore subdivision. About, 500 volunteers joined the centre.

Two special training centres in first-aid, one at Hukumchand Jute Mill and the other at the Civil Defence office, Halisahar, were also conducted. There was a special centre for training in first-aid for women. About 40 women volunteers joined the training centre, which was inaugurated by Sri B. Ghosh, Subdivisional Officer, Barrackpore.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

SRI B. K. CHATTERJEE, Controller of Civil Defence, 24-Parganas, inaugurated recently a civil defence training school at the Wellesley Hindi School at Barrackpore.

Sri Chatterjee in his speech said that teachers already trained in Calcutta and Nagpur would teach the civil defence measures to about 30,000 volunteers in the district of 24-Parganas.

Contributions To National Defence Fund

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

APRIL 17 TO 19

CHIEF MINISTER Sri P. C. Sen received a total sum of Rs 80,119.83 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donations were: Rs 68,605.69 from the people of West Dinajpur district paid through the Governor of West Bengal; Rs 4,453.18 from the Calcutta State Transport Corporation; Rs 1,701.12 from the Mahila Samity, Durgapur; Rs 1,000 from the Students of St. Joseph College, Darjeeling (through the Governor) and Rs 1,228.80 from Omkar Music Circle.

APRIL 22

CHIEF MINISTER Sri P. C. Sen received a total sum of Rs 15,321 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were: Staff and workmen of the Factory of the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.—Rs 6,815, Company's Contribution (National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.)—Rs 3,185, Central Bank of India Employees Association, Royal Exchange Branch—Rs 2,500, Sri. Harish Chandra Mullick—Rs 1,000, Staff and workers of the Okayti Tea Estate, P.O. Mirik, Darjeeling (through the Governor of West Bengal)—Rs 1,001.

APRIL 23 TO 25

During April 23, 24 and 25, 1963, a total sum of Rs 8,992.49 in cash and cheques and 16 grammes of gold were received at the residence of the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were the West Bengal Food and Supplies Department's Cultural Association—Rs 3,001, employees of the Gramophone Company Limited of Dum Dum—Rs 1,160.86, Executive Director of the Indo-American Society—Rs 1,739.60, teachers and students of Surendranath College and Law College and Ballygunj Commerce, and Women's College—Rs 1,188.93.

Sixteen grammes of gold was received from the Nabastha Anchal Pratiraksha Samity through Sm Radharani Mahatab, Deputy Minister.

APRIL 26

The Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received on April 26, 1963, a total sum of Rs 97,057.51 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donations were Rs 49,000 from the employees of the Dunlop Rubber & Co. (India) Ltd., and Rs 47,947.51 from the Indian Planters' Association, Jalpaiguri.

THURSDAY MAY 9 1963

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

MEDICAL GRANTS

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned the payment, during the current financial year, of a grant of Rs 10,000 to the Calcutta University as the State Government's share of contribution towards the expenses of the university's Post-Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences for the year 1962-63.

State Government have also sanctioned for Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, Calcutta, a sum of Rs 18,000, being the first instalment of the grant towards the maintenance of 15 free beds in the hospital reserved for Government nominees for the year 1963-64.

OVER RS 36 LAKH IN SCHOLARSHIPS

The West Bengal Government have allotted a total grant of Rs 36,26,000 for awarding scholarships to

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RAISE NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**

various categories of backward class students of post secondary stages. Of this amount, Rs 33,00,000 is earmarked for scheduled caste students, while Rs 2,00,000 is allotted for students belonging to scheduled tribes and the balance of Rs 1,26,000 is reserved for the students of other backward classes.

An additional sum of Rs 20,000 has been sanctioned for payment of examination fees to the scheduled caste students appearing at the School Final or Higher Secondary Examination.

GRANT FOR BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS

The West Bengal Government have allotted payment of Rs 60,000, of which a sum of Rs 50,000 has been earmarked for providing stipends to poor meritorious school students belonging to the backward classes at the rate of Rs 100 per student per annum to meet tuition fees and the compulsory charges. The balance of Rs 10,000 has been sanctioned for payment of examination fees of the tribal students appearing at the School Final or Higher Secondary examination.

Rs 4,000; Sm Gujadhur and Sri Guiness Gujadhur of Mauritius, Rs 501 each; Sri Khemraj Gujadhur, Sri Madan Mohan Gujadhur and Messrs. Ackbar Gujadhur, all of Mauritius, Rs 101 each—total Rs 10,305.

APRIL 28 TO 30

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, collected a total sum of Rs 57,977.03 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were: employees of the Dunlop Rubber Co.—Rs 43,500, The Western India Match Co. Ltd.—Rs 9,474.69 and staff and students of the Hindu School, Calcutta—Rs 2,505.

CERTIFICATES FOR GOLDSMITHS

IN accordance with the directions of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, the Government of West Bengal have decided that the certificates to the goldsmiths adversely affected by the promulgation of the Gold Control Rules, as proof of their identification or bonafides for the purposes of registration at the Employment Exchanges shall be issued by all Revenue Officers not below the rank of the Subdivisional Land Reforms Officers, Junior Land Reforms Officers or the Circle Inspector.

These officers posted in each district have been directed to issue the required certificates to the displaced goldsmiths resident within their jurisdictions, it and when they are approached for the purpose, on being satisfied through local enquiries, if necessary, that the displaced goldsmiths concerned were actually engaged in working, either solely or mainly, on gold, and either as self-employed persons or as paid employees or as out-workers, for a period of at least six months preceding January 10, 1963, i.e., the date of issue of the Gold Control Rules.

The certificate will be issued in triplicate, one copy being retained in the office of issue and two copies being handed over to the displaced goldsmith so that he may file a copy along with his application for registration at an Employment Exchange and retain another copy for himself.

TRANSPORT EMPLOYERS TO REGISTER

THE West Bengal Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1963, made by the Government of West Bengal under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, came into force with effect from March 29, 1963. All Motor Transport Undertakings (with headquarters in West Bengal) engaged in carrying passengers or goods or both by road for hire or reward (including private carriers) and employing not less than five motor transport workers as defined in section 2(h) of the said Act, are advised to apply to the Chief Inspector, Home (Transport) Department, Block No. II, Top Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, for registration of the respective undertakings in accordance with the procedure laid down in rule (4) of the said Rules.

Such application is to be submitted by the employer of an undertaking (a) not less than 30 days before the date on which he proposes to operate it or (b) within sixty days from March 29, 1963, in case the undertaking was in operation immediately before the commencement of the rules.

EXTENSION OF ESI SCHEME

STEPS are being taken by the West Bengal Government to extend the benefits of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to workers of commercial establishments situated within the areas of operation of the ESI by October 1, 1966. The scheme would then cover a population of about 50,00,000 in West Bengal. This was stated by Dr P. K. Guha, Minister of State for Labour and Health, Government of West Bengal, at a meeting of the Regional Board of Employees'

State Insurance Corporation held in Calcutta on Friday, April 26, 1963.

The meeting approved of a proposal for extending the benefits of the scheme to the workers of 24-Parganas district with effect from December 30, 1963. Dr Guha assured the Board that before this date, the Kamarhati Hospital with 100 beds would be opened and about 200 beds would be reserved for the ESI patients in the new Kalyani Hospital likely to function before the end of the current financial year. He regretted that the extension of the scheme to the insured workers in Hooghly district had to be deferred by a few months more because it was desirable to implement the scheme in the district after the Serampore Hospital had been completed.

The meeting reviewed the scheme for establishing 25 ESI hospitals in West Bengal with 4,340 beds in all within the next four years. Out of these beds, 650 would be in Calcutta, 610 in Howrah, 770 in 24-Parganas, 450 in Hooghly and 240 in Asansol subdivision of Burdwan district. Besides, there will be four or five TB hospitals with a total bed-strength of 1,250. There would also be a 250-bedded mental hospital and a 100-bedded Cancer hospital for the insured employees.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN MARCH

THE overall employment situation in West Bengal during the month of March, 1963, recorded some improvement which was, however, mainly confined to the public sector—in defence establishments, railways and pilot project works under quasi-Government bodies.

The number of applicants provided with employment during the month was 4,478 as compared to 3,258 in the previous month. The number of placement works out at 12.6 per cent of the total number of persons registered in the Employment Exchanges during the period.

Of the total placements Central Government provided 25.7 per cent, State Government 7 per cent, quasi-Government and local bodies 41.1 per cent and the remaining 26.2 per cent was absorbed by the private sector.

More employers complied with the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, and an overall increase of 1,218 in the number of vacancies notified was recorded during the month over the preceding month's total. About 900 employers obtained the services of different Employment Exchanges, out of whom 386 were in the public sector and 505 in the private sector.

At the end of the month there was 4,51,588 candidates on the Live Register for employment assistance as against 4,60,225 at the close of the preceding month, thus recording a decrease of 8,637 or 1.9 per cent.

A feature of the working of the Employment Services during the month was that two handicapped applicants were placed in employment through the Special Exchange for the physically handicapped persons set up recently by the State Government.

From Other States

RAJASTHAN

ADULT CLASSES FOR SANSKRIT

THE Department of Adult Education of the Rajasthan University has decided to introduce a scheme for adult classes in Sanskrit from August 1, at Jaipur.

The classes will be held thrice a week. The standard aimed at would be such that persons completing the course would be able to read and understand simple Sanskrit found in the Epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

The Department is also planning to organise a study circle in Modern Hindi Fiction during the period from August to December this year. The members of the circle will learn fiction through discussion which will be held once a week for 2 to 3 hours.

UTTAR PRADESH

MILITARY TRAINING TO TEACHERS

ABOUT 300 teachers will be imparted a 77-day intensive military training in the campus of the Banaras Hindu University from April 26 with the object of meeting the increased demand of National Cadet Corps officers. This Pre-Commission Training Camp is a part of two all-India camps at Kamptee in Nagpur and Purandar in Bombay. It is being organised by the Cadet Corps Directorate, UP, Lucknow.

The trainees, who have been selected from universities and colleges all over the State, will be provided free board and lodging and other necessary amenities during training.

PUNJAB

BARLEY CROP IN PUNJAB

THE total area under barley crop in Punjab, according to first forecast for 1962-63, was estimated at 4,28,000 acres as against 4,43,000 acres in the corresponding forecast of last year.

Of the total area, 1,20,000 acres were irrigated and 3,08,000 acres unirrigated. The decrease in area was due to the scarcity of rains at the time of sowing. The condition of the crop was 92 per cent as against 99 per cent of the normal in the corresponding forecast of last year.

POULTRY TRAINING COURSE

A poultry training course of 15 days duration was started at Chandigarh with effect from May 1, 1963.

A sum of Rs 2.00 will be charged from each candidate as admission fee.

MAHARASHTRA

EYES DONATED FOR CORNEAL GRAFTING

A 69-YEAR-OLD resident of Bombay, Sri Navnitlal N. Patel, who donated his eyes to the Sri Jamshedji Duggan Government Eye Bank at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, on April 13, had his wish fulfilled on his death due to heart failure the same day. The donor's eye balls were immediately sent to the Eye Bank by his relatives. They have since been utilised in two cases of corneal transplantation successfully.

THURSDAY MAY 9 1963

LIBRARY

ON May 1 last, the State Central Library of West Bengal at BT Road, Calcutta, celebrated the anniversary of the opening of its services to the public by extending its reading room hours and reference services. The Library will, for the present, remain open for service, six days a week—Monday to Saturday—from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The question of further extending the reading room hours and keeping the reading rooms open for a reasonable period on Sunday is also under consideration.

The State Central Library has undertaken the responsibility for building up a sufficient collection of books, periodicals and documents, covering all subject-fields to provide opportunities for serious study, reference and research. It will, in due course, offer a bibliographic service as well. The services of the Library are free, no deposit or fee of any kind is chargeable.

The State Central Library also envisages development of modern public library services in the metropolitan area of Calcutta. A net-work of service-units is within the purview of this programme, and, if and when funds permit, such service-units will be supported financially and with book-loans and technical advice to function effectively.

Sri Y. M. Mulay, Librarian of the National Library, Calcutta, presided over a meeting held on May 1 1963, at 6 p.m. at the State Central Library to declare the new facilities open.

CHIEF MINISTER'S FUND FOR TUFANGANJ

THE Relief Fund for the tornado-affected people of Tufanganj subdivision in Cooch Behar district, started by the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, has swelled to Rs 31,555.

A sum of Rs 21,250 was received for the Fund on Monday, April 29, 1963. Amongst the donors were: Sri P. N. Talukdar—Rs 20,000; Sri Jainarain Ramchunder Charitable Trust—Rs 1,000 and Messrs. Ghosal Banerjee and Co.—Rs 250.

FUNDS FOR STORM-AFFECTED AREAS

For the relief of distress in the storm-affected areas of Cooch Behar, the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received the following donations on April 26: Sri B. M. Birla, Rs 5,000; an anonymous donation

A sum of Rs 1,000 was received on Wednesday, May 1, 1963, for the Relief Fund started by the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, for the tornado-affected people of Tufanganj, bringing the total collections to the fund to Rs 32,555.

The Week in India

Though he refused to say whether China had accepted the Colombo proposals, **Mr Ali Sabry**, President of the UAR Executive Council, said at his arrival in New Delhi that he was "hopeful" that talks "will take place" between India and China as a result of his visit.

The UAR leader looked cheerful as he talked to reporters at Palam airport and said his talks with the Chinese leaders had been "very fruitful."

Asked whether there was any basis for his hopes that talks would take place between India and China, he said he was "confident" they could now take place.

When he was asked whether the Chinese leaders still maintained that the Colombo Powers had submitted different proposals to India and China, he said he could not answer any question about the Chinese response to the Colombo proposals till he had talked with **Sri Nehru**.

"Our position," said the Prime Minister after his prolonged talks with **Mr Ali Sabry**, "is quite simple. We are prepared to go ahead (with the talks) if the Chinese accept the Colombo proposals." He added that the Chinese willingness to accept the Colombo proposals was by no means "very obvious."

He said he could not say whether the Chinese would eventually accept these proposals. The gap between the positions of the two countries had narrowed "not now, but in the past—but it has not disappeared."

Sri Nehru said that the UAR Premier had brought "no definite proposals. He has only told us about his talks in Peking."

Returning to Cairo, **Mr Sabry**, expressed optimism that "there will be no resumption of armed conflict between India and China," until the Colombo Powers had exhausted their efforts.

Mr Sabry said that both sides had undertaken not to allow the situation to deteriorate and both sides were taking further steps to solve the dispute peacefully.

At Digha in West Bengal **Prime Minister Nehru** said that no clear path had yet emerged for a meeting between representatives of India and China to sit together for a settlement of the dispute between the two countries.

Giving impressions of his conversations with the UAR Premier, **Mr Ali Sabry**, he made it clear that if some way was found for a peaceful settlement India would stand prepared to accept it. He reiterated that India, unlike China, had accepted the Colombo proposals in toto even though they did not meet all its grievances.

* * * *

Opponents of the official Bill to continue the use of English beyond 1965 as an additional official language mustered only 15 votes when the Lok Sabha passed the measure with an overwhelming majority and amidst loud cheers.

In an impassioned speech, **Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri**, Home Minister, hoped that the Bill would foster

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

Mr Khrushchev assured the US Under-Secretary of State, **Mr Averell Harriman**, on April 26 that the Soviet Union continued to support fully the accord he reached with **President Kennedy** in Vienna in 1961 on keeping Laos neutral.

Mr Khrushchev made the declaration in a joint communique issued after he had discussed the Laos situation for three and a half hours in the Kremlin with **Mr Harriman** and the US Ambassador, **Mr Foy Kohler**.

The communique declared that "**President Kennedy** and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union reaffirm that their Governments fully support the general agreements on the Laotian question, about which a mutual understanding was reached between them at Vienna."

The communique noted that **Mr Harriman** delivered to **Mr Khrushchev** a letter from **President Kennedy** on the Laotian situation.

No details were given, however, of the discussions between **Mr Khrushchev** and **Mr Harriman**.

Earlier, **Mr Harriman** discussed the Laos situation with **Mr Gromyko**, Soviet Foreign Minister, who was also present at the meeting with **Mr Khrushchev**. Both sides reassured the other they were trying to do "all they can" to maintain the neutrality and independence of the South-East Asian State.

In Vientiane, the neutralist Premier, **Prince Souvanna Phouma**, accused the Communists of endangering the neutrality of Laos and offered what appeared to be a veiled defence of US efforts to preserve it.

He denied Communist charges that the West sought to destroy the neutralist regime.

On the Plain of Jars, a four-day cease-fire was shattered by concerted shelling of neutralist forces by the pro-Communist Pathet Lao. The Pathet Lao commander, **Gen Sinkapo**, said in a broadcast that the shelling was in reply to attacks by Rightwing guerrillas.

Informed sources reported earlier that members of the International Control Commission "heard and saw" Pathet Lao artillery bursts on the Plain of Jars.

national unity by allaying all fears about language.

Other members, who spoke at the third reading stage, also acknowledged the solemn nature of the occasion.

Mr Frank Anthony denounced the measure on the ground that it was a "fraud" on the people whose language was not Hindi. **Seth Govind Das** (C) opposed it for precisely the opposite reason.

Before the Bill was passed, the House accepted **Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri's** amendments seeking to provide for consultation with the States at the time of reviewing the question of official language in 1975.

On The Economic Front

New capital of Rs 3 crore: Four companies have been authorised to raise capital amounting to Rs 3.26 crore. Three companies will issue equity shares and one 'rights' shares. One Bank is raising further capital. The consent in all cases is valid for 12 months.

Following are the companies: Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd., Madras (equity capital of Rs 250 lakh), The Mysore Lamp Works Limited, Bangalore (capital of Rs 6,30,520), The Bank of Maharashtra Limited, Poona (capital of Rs 50,00,000), The Tamilnad Cardboards and Paper Mills Limited, Madras (equity capital of Rs 20 lakh).

Wholesale Price Index for week ended March 30:

- The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) stood unchanged at its earlier week's level of 126.8 during the week ended March 30, 1963. The index was, however, higher by 0.4 and 3.2 per cent respectively when compared with that of a month ago and that of the corresponding week of the previous year. The monthly average for March 1963 worked out to 126.9 as compared with 126.6 (revised) for February 1963 and 123.5 for March 1962. The financial year average for 1962-63 stood at 127.9 as against 125.1 for 1961-62.

Lower prices of onions (-18 per cent), jowar at Nagpur, maize at Ludhiana, potatoes at Mettupallayam and turmeric (-6 per cent each), bananas at Bombay and gur at Patna (-5 per cent each), masur (-3 per cent), milk, coconut oil, fish and betelnuts (-2 per cent each) and gingelly oil (-1 per cent) brought down the index for 'Food Articles' by 0.2 per cent to 123.0 although the prices of jowar at Rohtak, oranges at Madras and Nagpur (+12 per cent each), potatoes at Delhi (+11 per cent), bananas at Nagpur (+9 per cent), cashewnuts (+6 per cent), wheat at Khagaria and maize at Bahraich (+5 per cent each), arhar (+4 per cent), cardamoms (+3 per cent), gram (+2 per cent) and rice, baira, urad and sugar (+1 per cent each) exhibited advances.

BLOOD BANK MOBILE UNIT

A MOBILE unit of the Blood Bank Calcutta, recently visited Chandernagore and collected blood from intending donors there.

A large number of people came forward for blood donation; which was organised jointly by the local Congress Committee, the District Bharat Sevak Samaj and the local Civil Defence Organisation.

CERAMIC INSTITUTE RENAMED

THE Government of West Bengal have decided to rename the Bengal Ceramic Institute as the College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta, with immediate effect.

This decision has been taken in view of the higher standard and enlarged scope of activities consequent on the introduction of Degree Course (B.Sc. Tech.) at the Institute.

OFFICIAL POSTINGS

The services of Sri Amiya Kumar Majumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Deputy Director, Tourism, Calcutta, is placed at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., for employment under them at Agartala, Tripura.

Sri Depak Nayal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, to act, in addition to his own duties, as part-time Deputy Controller of Civil Defence, for the Southern area of the Hooghly district, with headquarters at Serampore.

Sri Pranab Kumar Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Hooghly, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), in the Malda district at the headquarters station.

Sri Arupratan Bhattacharyya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Burdwan, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the West Dinajpur district, in the Raiganj subdivision.

Sri Sudhendu Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Raiganj, West Dinajpur, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Burdwan district, at the headquarters station.

Sri Mani Sankar Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (on probation), Malda, to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Burdwan district at the headquarters station.

The officers, named below, are appointed temporarily, to the West Bengal Junior Civil Service in the Land and Land Revenue Department: (1) Sri Kedaraswar Chakraborty, Land Revenue Officer, Grade II, (2) Sri Kalipada Bagchi, Land Revenue Officer, (3) Sri Chinta Haran Sarkar, Land Revenue Officer, (4) Sri Bhabesh Chandra Lahiri, Land Revenue Officer, (5) Sri Bijoy Chandra Chowdhury, Land Revenue Officer, (6) Sri Kamalesh Chakraborty, Land Revenue Officer, (7) Sri Prafulla Chandra Banerjee, Land Revenue Officer, (8) Sri Chittaranjan Bose, Junior Land Revenue Officer.

ESI SCHEME IN MARCH

THE total number of persons availing themselves of sickness benefits during the month of March, 1963, under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was 27,823. An amount of Rs 4,16,661.88 was paid as Sickness Benefits.

About 2,590 accident reports were received while 2,180 temporary Disablement Benefit Payments involving Rs 56,048.34 were made to the insured persons.

Seventy-five insured persons were admitted to Permanent Disablement Benefit, the total number of payments in the month being 835 and the amount involved Rs 96,376.74. More than 140 payments amounting to Rs 4,956.68 were made to dependents of the deceased insured persons who met with fatal accidents.

The number of payments made in the case of TB, leprosy, mental and malignant diseases was 485, involving a total amount of Rs 12,850.97 paid as Extended Sickness Benefit in addition to ordinary Sickness Benefits.

The insured persons were also provided with cash benefits as conveyance charges, loss of wages, etc., whenever due. An amount of Rs 2,002.76 was disbursed on this account during the month under review.

For recovery of arrears of contributions under the scheme, legal proceedings were initiated in 28 cases against the defaulting employers.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 19

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One Co-ordinator, Department of Extension Services, David Hare Training College, Calcutta in the West Bengal Educational Service. Post permanent. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A second class Master's degree of a recognised University or its equivalent; (ii) A second class degree in Teaching or Education of an Indian University or a Diploma in Teaching or Education of a foreign University; (iii) Teaching experience in a Secondary school and/or Training College for at least three years or three years' experience of inspection work of Secondary schools. **Desirable**—Interest in and special competence for organising the following activities: Short Refresher courses, Audio-visual Aids, Mental and Scholastic Testing of children of local schools, actual experiments in teaching methods, publishing an educational journal, preparing, publishing and popularising educational charts, library service. Age not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable in cases of candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(b) Two Assistant Dairy Engineers in the West Bengal General Service under the Directorate of Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry, West Bengal. Posts temporary. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A degree in Mechanical or Electrical or Agricultural or Dairy Engineering; (ii) Practical experience of plant maintenance in a production factory using steam and equipment for refrigeration. **Desirable**—(i) Knowledge of equipment and machinery installed in a large dairy plant; (ii) Specialised training in industrial refrigeration and/or maintenance of large boilers; (iii) Sound knowledge of Bengali—spoken and written. Age not more than 30 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of exceptionally qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment under Government.

(c) Two Lecturers in Physiology in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service (Men's Branch). Posts temporary. Women also eligible. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay up to Rs 350 may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with a first class Honours or second class Master's degree in Physiology, of an Indian University; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, If a candidate has otherwise a good academic record, a second class Master's degree with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree in Physiology, plus five years' teaching experience in a recognised College as a wholetime teacher in the subject. The period of teaching experience may be relaxed at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable**—(i) Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written; (ii) M.B.B.S. Degree of an Indian University. Age not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(d) One Lecturer in Physics in the West Bengal General Service, under the Commerce and Industries Department, West Bengal. Post temporary. Pay Rs 250—15—550 (E.B. after 10th stage) per month. Higher initial pay up to Rs 325 may be granted to a candidate, not already in Government service, on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with first class Honours or second class Master's degree, in Physics, of an Indian University; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, Candidates having otherwise a good academic record but possessing a second class Master's degree with second class

Honours in the Bachelor's degree, in Physics, plus three years' teaching experience in a recognised College as a wholetime teacher in the subject are also eligible. The period of teaching experience is relaxable at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable**—(i) Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written; (ii) Experience in research on Textile Physics. Age not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for otherwise well-qualified candidates.

Age concession—The age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the upper age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury Chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a Crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP. and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Closing date—May 21, 1963.

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for panels of Junior Lecturers in Bengali, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Physiology in Government-sponsored Colleges in West Bengal. Scales of pay: Rs 150—10—320—15—350 with the benefit of UGC scale of Rs 200—15—320—20—500 to permanent employees. A consolidated dearness allowance of Rs 35 per month will be admissible in addition to the grade pay. Age of superannuation is 60 years. Benefit of Contributory Provident Fund will be allowed on the scale of Rs 150—10—320—15—350 at the rate of 6.25 per cent after confirmation. The selected candidates, when appointed, will be employees of the Governing Body concerned, and their conditions of service will be governed by the rules framed for Sponsored Colleges. They will be on probation for one year from the date of substantive appointment. They will also be required to produce before the appointing authority a certificate of general physical fitness from a Government Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon at the time of confirmation. Applicants should be able to read, write and speak Bengali fluently, and should be prepared to serve anywhere in West Bengal.

Qualifications: (Essential)—A good Master's Degree of an Indian University or its equivalent, preferably with an Honours degree and teaching experience in a college in the required subject. **Desirable**—Capacity to participate in the corporate life of a college. Applications in the prescribed form together with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under the head "XXVI—Education—Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous Receipts", or a Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs 5, payable to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, at Calcutta Post Office must reach the office of the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by May 21, 1963. Forms can be had personally from the above office between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by sending a self-addressed envelope to the above address. Persons who had applied previously for any of the panels mentioned above, but have not yet got any substantive appointment in a Government-sponsored College in West Bengal, should apply again in the manner mentioned above, if they are still interested in such appointment.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS

SEPARATE sealed tenders in B.F. No. 2911(i) are invited by the Executive Engineer, Burdwan University Division, Construction Board, 'Bonabas Palace', B. C. Road, Burdwan,

from classes I, II, and III enlisted contractors of this Department, and also from reliable, bona fide and eligible outside contractors for "Construction of two Units of Cooks quarters with Lavatory Block for Boys Hostels under Burdwan University". Estimated cost Rs 35,533. Earnest money Rs 711. Tenders will be received up to 2-30 p.m. of May 22, 1963. Particulars may be seen in the office of the aforesaid Officer between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except Saturdays). Tender forms and other documents will be issued only on production of valid income tax and sales tax clearance certificates. Tenders will be received up to 2-30 p.m. on May 22, 1963 and opened shortly after on the same date. No tender form and other documents will be issued in the date of opening tenders. Tender form and papers will be on sale from May 10, 1963, on payment of Rs 6 per set.

THE Superintending Engineer, Housing Construction Circle No. 1, 105 S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-14, invites sealed tenders in B.F. No. 2911(ii) available from the Executive Engineer, Housing Construction Division No. II at Rs 5 per copy (not refundable), from reliable, resourceful and experienced outside bona fide building contractors and also from class I registered building contractors of P.W. Department and other as per existing rules for "Construction of small two-roomed, regular two-roomed, and big two-roomed tenements in four storied buildings under the Rental Housing Scheme at Baltikuri, Howrah (Phase-I)". Estimated cost Rs 3,37,162. Earnest money Rs 6,743. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on May 22, 1963 and may be opened on the same day before the tenderers present. Detailed specification, terms and conditions, detailed tender notice and schedule of items, etc., may be seen in the office of the aforesaid Superintending Engineer between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except Saturdays). No tender form, etc., will be issued on the day of opening of tenders. Earnest money in Reserve Bank/Treasury Challan in favour of the Executive Engineer concerned under head "Revenue Deposit" or G.P. Notes duly endorsed must be enclosed with the tender. Tenderers must produce up-to-date income tax and sales tax clearance certificates before issuing tender forms.

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED tenders superscribed "Tender for Motors" are invited by the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta State Transport Corporation, Belghoria, 24-Parganas, for supply of various types of electrical motors. Conditions of tender along with a list of requirements may be obtained from the aforesaid office between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on cash payment of Rs 5 (non-refundable) per set. Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. of May 20, 1963, and publicly opened on the following day at 12 noon.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 47C.T.—February 14, 1963.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (8) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, Sri S. K. Bose, Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, notifies for general information that the following declaration forms have been reported to be lost, destroyed or stolen from the custody of the dealers to whom these declaration forms were issued and are invalid for the purpose of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 and Bengal Sales Tax Rules. Serial No. of the declaration form reported to be lost, destroyed or stolen and name, address, Registration Certificate number of the registered dealer to whom issued and from whom lost, destroyed or stolen are respectively as follows: (1) A/12-009785—Messrs Bicycle Components (P) Ltd., 190/2 Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta—BH/3183A. Reported to have been lost from the custody of Messrs Construction & Mining Equipment Co. (P) Ltd., 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. (2) A/13-332695—Messrs Oriental Trading Corporation, 135 Canning Street, Calcutta—CR/2494A. (3) A/13-881321 to A/13-881330—Messrs Sedhmul Agarwala, 2 Doyehatta Street, Calcutta—JK/2777A. (4) A/12-531157, A/12-531169, A/12-531179, A/12-730313—Messrs National Co. Ltd., 18A Brabourne Road, Calcutta—RB/1049A. (5) A/13-547869 to A/13-547870—Messrs Motor Fuel & Stores, Private Ltd., 17 Beadon Street, Calcutta—MK/178B.

No. 48C.T.—February 14, 1963.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, Sri S. K. Bose, Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, notifies for general information that the following declaration forms have been cancelled under sub-rule (4) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules. Serial No. of the declaration forms which have been cancelled under rule 27A(4) of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, and name, address and Registration Certificate No. of

the dealer/undertaking to whom the declaration forms were issued by the appropriate Commercial Taxes Officer are respectively as follows: (1) A/11-079446 to A/11-079460—Messrs Madanlal Ratanlal, 17 Amratola Street, Calcutta—AT/137A. (2) A/13-681363 to A/13-681370—Messrs Kantilal Chamanlal & Co., 8 Amratola Street, Calcutta—AT/3448A. (3) A/0-057280 to A/0-057300—Messrs Ramnarayan Sitaram, Bijanbari—DJ/449A. (4) A/13-703734 to A/13-703735—Messrs. Arora Textiles, 10/1/1C Kalakar Street, Calcutta—JK/2853A. (5) A/0-374404 to A/0-374425—Messrs Anand Charan Sengupta, Ukilpara, Jalpaiguri—JP/352A. (6) A/10-616252 to A/10-616255—Messrs Gouri Shankar Stores, Jalpaiguri—JP/1881A. (7) A/7-779924 to A/7-780000—Messrs Banarasilal Kesardeo, 76 Cotton Street, Calcutta—RJ/208B. (8) A/5-548077 to A/5-548100—Messrs Metropolitan Trading Co., 5 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta—TL/1010A. (9) A/10-14784 to A/10-147487—Messrs Pearl Publications Pvt. Ltd., 20A Lindsay Street, Calcutta—TL/2184A. (10) A/3-673368 to A/3—673400—Messrs. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pr. Ltd., 76 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta—TL/1566A.

No. 392C.T.—December 27, 1962.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 11 of the Central Sales Tax (West Bengal) Rules, 1958, read with sub-rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, it is notified for general information that the following declaration forms have been cancelled under sub-rule (4) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules. Serial No. of declaration forms which have been cancelled under rule 27A(4) of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, and name, address and Registration Certificate No. of the dealer/undertaking to whom the declaration forms were issued by the appropriate Commercial Tax Officer are respectively as follows: (1) N-518228 to N-518250—Messrs. K. C. Kapoor & Sons, 2 Waterloo Street, Calcutta; 578A(EL)(Central). (2) N-467479 to N-467485—Messrs. Hazarilal Dey, Majdia, Nadia; 99A(KR)(Central). (3) N-467551 to N-467560—Messrs. R. N. Kedia, Majdia, Nadia; 101A(KR)(Central). (4) N-085063 to N-085065—Messrs. Madandas Bhagandas, P-35 Cotton Street, Calcutta; 565A(RJ)(Central). (5) N-009920 to N-009925—Messrs. K. Hore & Co., 122 Dharmatolla Street, Calcutta; 287A(SL)(Central).—S. K. GHOSE, Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

INDUSTRY

All India Trade Test

APPLICATIONS in the prescribed pro forma [to be had from the office of the Additional Director of Industries (Training), 67 Bentinck Street (3rd floor), Calcutta-1 from May 1 to May 12, 1963, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.] are invited from private candidates who are willing to appear in the next All India Trade Test to be held in the month of July, 1963, under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in the following Group of trades: Group "A": Electrician; Mechanic Radio; Refrigerator Mechanic and Tool Maker. Group "B": Blacksmith; Carpentry; Fitter; Grinder; Lineman-Wireman; Mechanic Motor; Machinist; Moulder; Painter-Decorator; Pattern-Maker; Plumber; Sheet Metal Worker; Turner and Welder (Gas and Electric). Group "C": Book-Binding; Cutting and Tailoring; Manufacture of Footwear; Printing Machine operation; Hand Composition; Knitting with Hand and Machine; Manufacture of Suitcases and other Leather goods. The candidates must have passed the School Final or its equivalent examination for the Group "A" trades and that for the Groups "B" and "C" trades, however, the candidates must have passed the Class VIII Standard. The candidates should possess practical experience for a minimum period of three years in the trade in which they intend to be trade tested in a recognised undertaking and must be in employment. They must not be under 21 years of age on the date of submission of applications. On selection a candidate will have to pay a sum of Rs 20 as Trade Test fee and in addition to that he may also be asked to furnish an undertaking either by himself or from his employer to the effect that in case of damage or loss of tools issued to him during the trade test, which may arise out of negligence or careless handling, he will make good the loss sustained by the Government. The candidates will have to appear for an interview at the aforesaid office and the selected candidates will appear in the Trade Test at the Industrial Training Institute/Centre, as will be decided by the authorities, at their own cost. The candidates must submit their applications through their present employer to the aforesaid Additional Director of Industries (Trg.) by May 26, 1963. Applications received thereafter and incomplete applications will summarily be rejected and no correspondence in that connection will be entertained.

**Unite to Defend
The Freedom and Integrity of India
Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund**

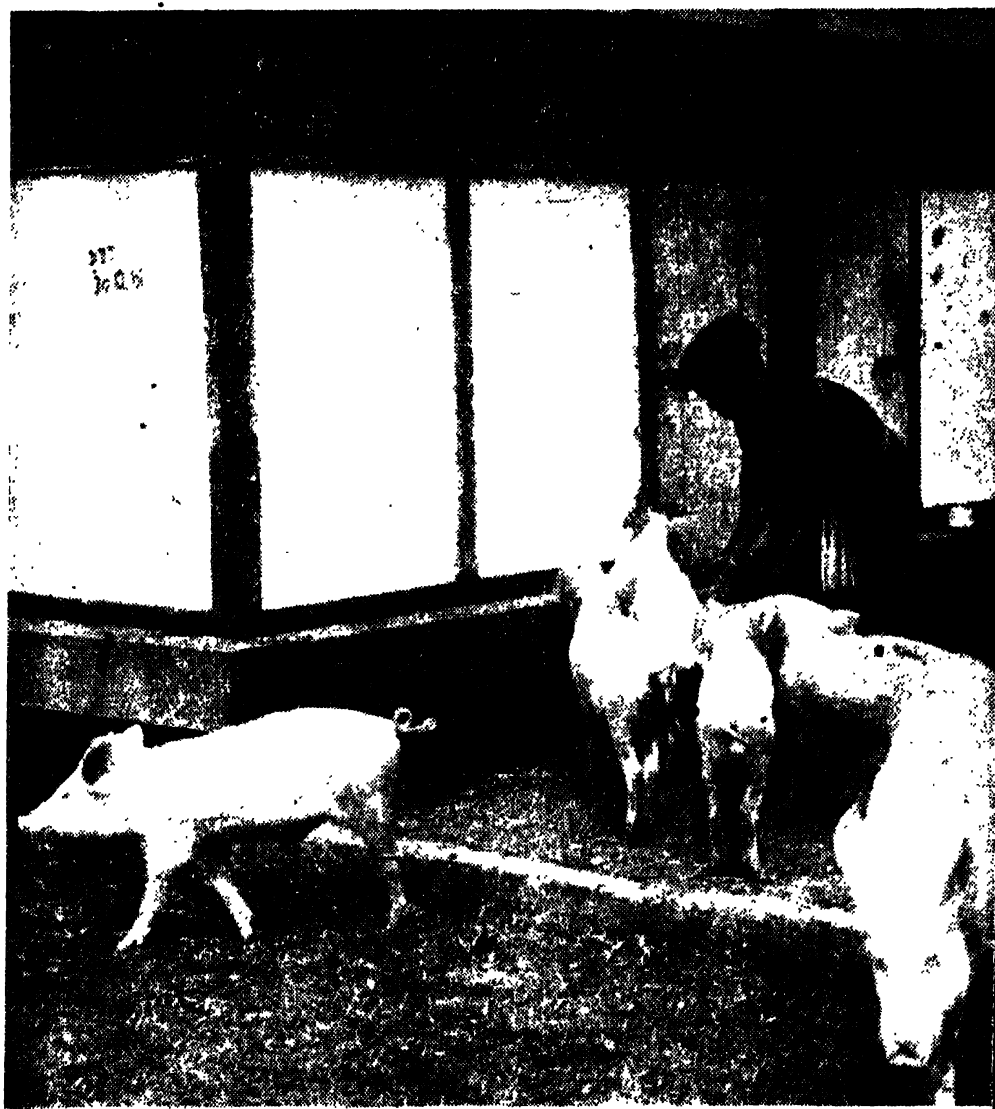
Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

**DONATE MONEY
GOLD AND ORNAMENTS
TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND
AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA**

THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY MAY 16 1963

No. 7
VAISAKHA 26.1885 SAKA

Twenty Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week presents a view of a Padam boy at the Gram Sevaks' Training School at Pasighat learning to look after pigs at the School's piggery. Seventy-five boys from NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur are getting training at the School in development work, the emphasis being on agriculture, horticulture, hygiene and general knowledge.

The people of NEFA have overcome the shock of the Chinese attack in a very short time. They have since been showing a great interest in enlisting themselves in the army. A programme has been adopted to give them adequate opportunities to take their rightful place in the defence of the motherland.

NEFA has been advancing on the road to development at a rapid speed. In all the developmental works in the region, the self-confidence, honesty, spirit of co-operation, simplicity and hospitality of its people have been of great help to the Government officers who are working in NEFA with a missionary spirit.

Today NEFA has more than 90 mobile medical units besides ten units engaged in eradication of small-pox. At every divisional headquarters a handicrafts training centre offers opportunities to learn garment making and wood, iron, bamboo and canecraft. The innate sense of beauty of the NEFA people is kept in view while imparting training in these subjects. At the divisional towns there are model demonstration farms.

In the field of education, NEFA now has 160 primary schools, 20 secondary schools and 6 higher schools. Before independence there were only two primary schools for the whole of the NEFA region.

News in Brief

: According to Dr Sushila Nayyar, Union Minister of State for Health 18 new medical colleges are proposed to be opened during the Third Plan period.

: The Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has given approval to a Rs 30 crore plan of Madhya Pradesh Government to reclaim the dacoit infested ravines of the State. Half of such ravines, which are in UP, Rajasthan and MP covering two million acres of potentially fertile land, are in MP.

: Sri Y. B. Chavan, Defence Minister, said in Lok Sabha that the Chinese Government paraded Indian Prisoners of war in the streets of China and only gave them better food a few weeks before their release.

: Sri L. K. Jha, a senior Indian official, said in New York that the Aid India Club believed that India's Third Plan was fully capable of being carried out and that the Government was making good use of foreign aid.

: The Union Food and Agriculture Minister, Sri S. K. Patil, said in the Rajya Sabha that he would do everything in his power to see that the needs of West Bengal in respect of rice was fully met.

: China and Cambodia have signed a document binding them in friendship and pledging support to each other's foreign policies.

AND NOW THE LITRE

By JYOTIRMOY RAY

Assistant Director, Weights and Measures, Government of India

GOVERNMENT of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.O. 742. dated March 7 1962, reads as follows:

"In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) of section 4 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of April, 1962 as the date on which the provisions of said Act, in so far as they relate to units of capacity, shall come into force in the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and except in those areas in which, or in those classes of undertakings or those classes of goods in respect of which, the said provisions have already come into force".

Another notification of the same date permits the continuance of the use for a period of one year from April 1 1962 of other units of capacity which immediately before that date was in use in respect of an area.

From April 1, 1963, therefore, metric capacity measures are compulsory all over the country excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Readers are aware that metric measures for mass and length—kilogram and metre—have become compulsory earlier.

Following the governmental programme of introducing the reform in stages so as to avoid unnecessary hardships on the part of the people, the use of metric capacity measures became compulsory in some notified areas of the country (including the municipal towns of Calcutta and Howrah) with effect from an earlier date.

Those areas covered about 10 per cent of the country's population. People in the remaining areas are, however, still today not free from hazard accompanying the prevalence of multifarious system of measures in the purchase of liquids. As for example, one purchases milk by seer or pound, petroleum in gallons, medicine and other allied substances in pints soon and so forth.

That the introduction of metric capacity measures is a corollary to the earlier steps taken in the field of mass and length need not be emphasized. As for its advantages, the multiples and sub-multiples of metric capacity measures like all other measures in the system being based on 10 simplify the process of accounting enormously. In fact the trade and the public were so long being denied the computational advantages of the decimal coinage system in India which has already become a part and parcel of our existence. Boys and girls in school were being made to waste their valuable time in working out complicated sums involving gallons, pints, etc. Some of the industries dealing with liquid, as for example petroleum and paint, had already switched over to the metric system. Milk supply in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi are also being done in liters. In the retail trade, however, the old system still persists and the traders will do well to note that on and from April 1, 1963, selling liquids in old units is a penal offence. In some parts of the country including cities of Calcutta and Howrah metric capacity measures had become compulsory earlier.

Section 11 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), prescribes that the unit of



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen receiving a cheque for Rs 13,375 from Sri B. N. Bhattacharjee, a Calcutta businessman, on account of gift articles purchased by him in aid of the NDF

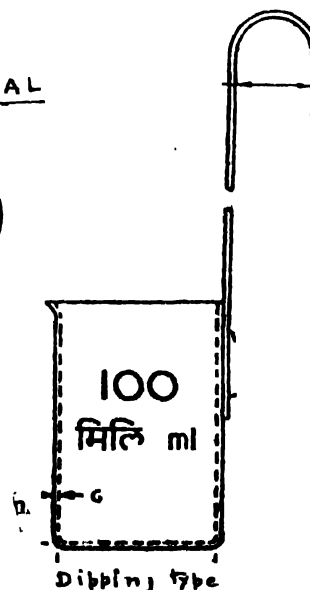
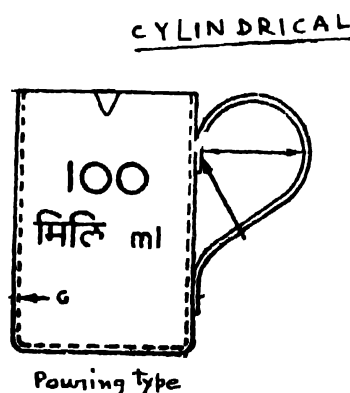
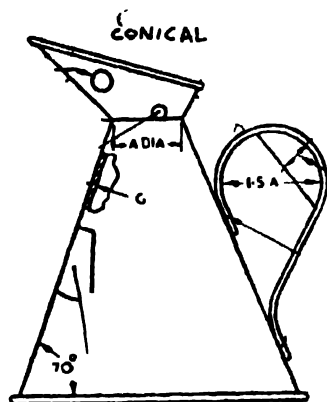
capacity shall be a litre which is the volume occupied by the mass of one kilogram of pure air free water at the temperature of its maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure.

Secondary units in relation to litre as recognised by Law are:

Millilitre	..	10^3 litre.
Centilitre	..	10^2 " "
Decilitre	..	10^1 " "
Decalitre	..	10 litres.
Hectolitre	..	10^2 litres.
Kilolitre	..	10^3 litres.
Megalitre	..	10^6 litres.

Commercial liquid measures will be of two types: (1) Cylindrical and (2) Conical.

Cylindrical measures are generally used for measuring out commodity like milk while Conical ones are generally used for mineral oil. For the advantages of the trade it has been provided that cylindrical measure will be of 2 types: dipping type and pouring type. Below are given the illustrations of Cylindrical and Conical type of measures:



Dipping type measure will have the following denominations:

1 l, 500 ml, 200 ml, 100 ml, 50 ml and 20 ml.

In addition to all these denominations the pouring type will have a two litre measure as well.

Conical measures will be of 20 l, 10 l, 5 l, 2 l, 1 l, 500 ml, 200 ml and 100 ml. To safeguard against any possible manipulation against the interest of buyers Law have made provision as regards the material to be used for manufacturing these measures. The body of the cylindrical measures shall be pressed from aluminium alloy sheets, brass sheets or stainless steel sheets. Conical measures are to be fabricated

from galvanised steel sheets, aluminium alloy sheets, copper sheets, brass sheets or tin plate as may be specified by the purchaser. The handle of these measures shall be fabricated from the same material as that used for the body.

As in the case of weights and linear measures capacity measures can be produced only after obtaining a licence from the State Government where the manufacturer's premises may be situated. Dealers also must have a licence. Each and every measures going to the market for commercial use must be stamped by an authorised Inspector of Weights and Measures before they can leave the manufacturer's premises. Provision for compulsory periodical verification is also there. The manufacturer and the user as the case may be must pay the prescribed stamping fee to the State Government.

Besides these measures to be used in the retail trade in general, another type of measures known as the Dispensing Measure is also prevalent. These are usually used by the dispensers of medicine and chemical and also for alcohol in retail trade. These measures for dispensing purpose will be made either of glass or transparent plastic material. Dispensing measure shall be of the following type and denominations:

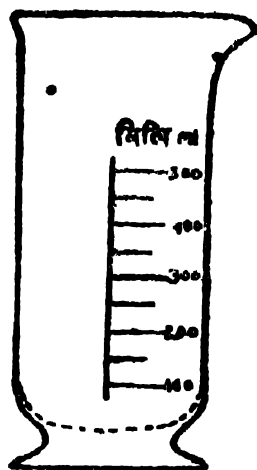
(a) Conical Measures: 200 ml, 100 ml, 50 ml, 20 ml, 10 ml and 5 ml.

(b) Beaker Measures: 100 ml and 500 ml.

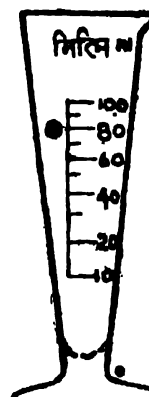
From the illustrations given one may form an idea of the general appearance of these measures:

In case of these measures capacity corresponding to any graduation mark is defined as the volume of water at 27°C, expressed in millilitres, required to fill the measure to that graduation mark at 27°C, the observer's eye being level with the front graduation mark and the lowest point of water meniscus appearing to touch the top edged of that mark.

Introduction of the metric capacity measures in the field of trade being the last step in the phased programme for the introduction of metric system in India, one may be interested in knowing the overall achievement in the implementation of the reform.



Beaker



Conical

The change is something which cannot be assimilated quickly. The law recognises only metric units; it also compels the trader to employ these units, but it cannot influence a consumer whose mind has been geared to the old units. Prices may be quoted in terms of the

The metric system in India now rests on a firm foundation. It has been established by law and there is a wide network of enforcement organisation throughout the country. It has confirmed the view that the metric system is a reform which the people do not find difficult to adopt. The trading community including small traders and the public have been able to understand the new weights and measures soon after their introduction and the task has not been a difficult one. Since the new weights were introduced gradually after sufficient notice, the replacement of weights did not impose a heavy financial burden on the community. The recalibration of the weighing machines used by the bigger traders and in industry was carried out at a reasonable cost. The reform did not make heavy demands on India's foreign exchange resources. Components for converting weighing machines, petrol dispensing pumps and other measuring instruments were for the most part fabricated in India.

Industries are now not only selling in metric units but are making a determined effort to redesign their products and equipment in metric units. In the field of education, school text books are in the process of revision with a view to making the metric system the main system of weights and measures in the field of teaching arithmetic, elementary science and similar other subjects. In the field of higher education as well the planners are not sitting idle. In engineering colleges and other technical institutions, the system has already been given a good start.

The task is, however, by no means completed; there is much that remains to be done in the years to come.

kilogram, the litre and the metre, but the consumer, it is found, constantly harks back to the old seer and the yard. While calculations in the metric system is as easy as anything this desire for a marriage between the old and new system creates a good deal of inconveniences on both the sides and sometime leads to altercations not easily pacified. Let us take an example to see how far it is true:

Suppose, a quintal (100 kg) of rice is quoted at Rs 55.50. You want to purchase, say, 30 kg. First step will, therefore, be to find out the price of 10 kg which in this case will be Rs 5.55 (Rs 55.50 ÷ 10). Three times this will give the price of 30 kg, i. e., 16.65 only.

The difficulty arises when knowing that 1 maund is approximately equivalent to 37 kg., one intends to purchase that much only in lieu of one maund which he used to purchase while the maund weight was in vogue. The task of finding out the exact price of 37 kg is onerous indeed! The easiest way is to find out the price of 1 kg and then multiply it by 37 which means:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Rs. } 55.50 \div 100 \times 37 \\ \text{or, } & \text{Rs. } 0.555 \times 37 \\ \text{or, } & \begin{array}{r} .555 \\ 37 \\ \hline 3885 \\ 1665 \times \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \text{Rs. } 20.535 \end{aligned}$$

(Continued on page 115)

LIFE OF A CHINESE WORKER

By PRASAD

SOON after gaining political power, the Chinese Communist Party hailed the worker as the "leadership class" and loudly declared that "the worker is the master of the family".

At the initial stage, with a view of adding substance to its propaganda the Chinese Communist Party raised the political status of the Chinese worker. They were put in the vanguard in the struggle against the capitalists and the non-conformists. Institutions like "workers' cultural palaces" and "workers' club" sprang up in every large city.

The worker in Communist China has little freedom and receives low wages. Subjected to strict Party control both in speech and action, he is considered a good worker if he is sufficiently "red" in ideology. The technically most efficient are not necessarily the best workers.

But the activities of these institutions did not last long.

With the launching of the Big Leap Forward, the Chinese Communists began talking of "three years of hard struggle". The life of the worker became a nightmare with below-subsistence wages and extremely hazardous working conditions under strict Party control.

CHILD LABOUR AT LESS WAGE

Production workers in Communist China are divided into three wage groups—apprentice workers, technical workers and technicians. Among apprentice workers, child labour in the age-group of 12 and 16 forms a fairly large proportion.

Originally their monthly wage was JMP 31 to JMP 36 ('JMP' is the Chinese currency), approximately Rs 50 to Rs 58. The Peking State Council in 1957 considered their wages too high and reduced these to three groups of Rs 24, Rs 29 and Rs 34 respectively. With a reduction in wages all fringe benefits were also cancelled as they were asked to pay for their own food.

Apprentice technical workers graduated from a technical school are paid Rs 35 to Rs 40 per month. After a year or two, the "ideologically reliables" are appointed to Grade I.

Technicians were better looked after and received comparatively higher wages up to 1957. That year, when the classification of workers into different categories was removed, their condition became worse. The Chinese Communists introduced a period of probation for technicians. This period ranges from one to two years, on completion of which those considered "loyal to the Party" were appointed Assistant Technicians. Their monthly wage varies between Rs 53 and Rs 76.

ASSESSMENT OF PAY ON POLITICAL STANDARD

The organisation of a factory has the right to assess the pay of workers on the basis of a "political

standard". A worker, however efficient he may be technically, cannot get higher wages or a promotion unless he is sufficiently "red" in ideology.

The disparity between what the Chinese Communists charge for work done "for the people" and what they pay to the workers is alarmingly high. For example, the charge for overhauling a Tung Fan Hung-54 tractor (Loyang produced), Stalin-80 tractor (USSR) or a Ferguson-35 tractor (UK), which requires 1,500 work hours is Rs 4,000. But the wage paid to the worker is at the rate of about Re 0.16 nP per hour and that for 1,500 hours totals not more than Rs 320. The charges for mechanics working outside the factory for cleaning agricultural machinery are Rs 20 to Rs 28 per day, but they are actually paid about Rs 1.60 per day.

CLOTHING COUPONS

Work clothes, gloves, goggles and shoes were provided to workers by the factory before 1958. But all these benefits were swept away by the Big Leap Forward when clothing coupons were introduced, enabling each worker to get only two feet of cloth ration a year, not enough for a pair of shorts. To buy work gloves and shoes a worker needs "wage coupons". A mason in need of a pair of rubber shoes, needs several months to accumulate 24 points of wage coupons, i.e., a total pay of Rs 384.

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

The Chinese Communists have adopted various methods for extracting more work from workers. One method is longer hours. Under the slogan of "expand business, stretch battle-line, search for new techniques and dig for wealth sources", whole factories are dismembered and workers redistributed so as to attain the aim of "fewer people accomplish more". For instance, an ordinary engineering repair factory is divided into various shops of forging, metals, welding, repair and casting. Each shop is divided into "groups" and each group into "kinds". For example, the metals shop is divided into automobile, tractor and internal combustion groups. Under each group there are several kinds of work with only two or three persons working in each. This is known as "reasonable arrangement of labour". In addition to one's own particular kind of work, a worker is asked to work at other kinds. This is called "efficient utilization of labour".

Another method is multiple shifts. These are known "noon battle", "night battle" and even "dusk-to-dawn battle". But increased shifts involve no increased pay. Only those working "night battle" receive a meal of gruel, the rice for it coming from the mobile food stock accumulated from deductions of daily rations in public mess halls.

THREE GUARANTEES—ONE REWARD

The Chinese Communists have installed the system of "three guarantees, one reward" and "one punishment, one indemnity" to ensure completion of a mission. Under this system the worker gives three guarantees—"guarantee of work, guarantee of production, guarantee of quality" for a piece of work and is punished if delivery is not on time or quality falls

short of specifications. Losses resulting from industrial accidents to either tools or material are indemnified by the worker. As regards "one reward", this only applies to the fortunate few—the "ideologically enlightened" to a very high degree. The efficiency of the worker is never taken into consideration for the reward.

PARTY CONTROL

The party and league organs of factories and mines control the worker. Every factory has its Party Committee and League Committee, every shop its party chapter and league chapter and every group its party cell and league cell, to watch the speech and actions of workers and prevent strikes. Under the party and league organs there are special set-ups like the Security Preservation Committee and Security Preservation Small Group.

Under the adjudication system every worker is judged monthly by the small group, quarterly by the factory and yearly by the Party Committee. Every worker has a dossier in the personnel department, which contains not only the worker's adjudication reports, but a record of his words and deeds, no matter how trivial.

THE MILITIA

Another organisation for controlling the workers is the militia. Workers are organised into brigades, companies, platoons and squads by the Party. In order to reach the aim of "militarization of the organisation, militancy of action and collectivization of living" they are required to fall into formations before work starts and after work is finished, and be subject to roll call before going to bed.

He who is suspected of a slow-down, apart from being subject to criticism before the brigade, gets his daily ration at a reduced rate, which is restored only after thorough accounting. When a worker raises a protest, his and his family's ration is stopped.

When he wants a pay raise he has to face the peril of being branded with "individualism".

Husband and wife requesting permission to live together are commonly accused of "love-ism" and "capitalistic class philosophy". These are considered wrong attitudes for which the worker has to face demotion, reduction in pay or a prolonged period of probation.

When a worker talks forthrightly, he is invariably despatched "to the country".

FOLIDOL DANGEROUS AS INSECTICIDE

THE Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs have declared Folidol, a pesticide as a poison under the Indian Poisons Act. This can only be sold or distributed by parties who hold licences under the Act. Folidol is a highly toxic substance and a contact-poison and should never be sprayed in places where people are likely to come into contact with it. Foodstuffs contaminated by this substance act as highly dangerous poison. Its use as a household insecticide against mosquitos and bedbugs has been found to be highly dangerous.

AND NOW THE LITRE

(Continued from page 113)

There is the other side of the picture too. Law provides that metric weights should be of the following denominations only:

(a) 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 kg;

(b) 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 gram.

While the shopkeeper can easily weigh 30 or 40 kg with the help of 2 weights, for supplying 37 kg he is obliged to use 4 weights (20+10+5+2) which is neither convenient nor desirable. This becomes still more cumbersome when he is required to weigh 933 grams which is more or less equivalent to 1 seer. Seven pieces of weights (500+200+200+20+10+2+1) are required for the purpose while 1 kg can very conveniently be weighed against a single piece.

Price calculations are also irksome. What should be the price of 933 grams (one seer) when 1 kg (or 1000 grams) is so much. You simply require pen and pencil to find it out or consult the conversion tables too frequently and minutely. More often than not the shopkeeper and the buyer arrive at two different figures which, in its turn, give rise to a good deal of arguments and counter-arguments. Traders who purchase in metric in the wholesale markets (all of them have already switched over) but try to dispose of the same in maunds and seers in retail, fare no better. Suppose, he purchases rice at the rate of Rs 55.50 a quintal and desires to sell to his customers on seer basis. Price of seer works out roughly at 52 nP.

Now imagine his predicament when a customer walks in to demand 400 grams. Needless to say that he cannot quote readily in spite of the labourious process that he has undergone earlier to fix the price of a seer from that of a quintal. Had he preferred to sell in kg, he would certainly be not in a fix; further very little labour was also indicated in ascertaining the retail rates.

The trader can and should persuade the customer to accept the nearest metric units; otherwise he will have to employ fractional weights in grams to make up the seer or pound. This is cumbersome and naturally leads to delays and arguments. Where the trader is unscrupulous it also lends itself to malpractice. Above all, it completely nullifies the value of the metric system as a means of transaction with facility and simplicity.

This is the situation which calls for effort in changing human habits. When it is realised that the entire adult population has been educated and trained in terms of the inch-pound system and one of the many indigenous systems of weights and measures, it becomes a big problem in mass communication. This is a challenging task to which sustained attention will have to be given in the next 2 to 3 years.

PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC IN CALCUTTA

THE Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in a notification says that in streets where footpaths have been provided for the exclusive use of foot passengers, whether on both sides of the street or one side, no person shall, without reasonable excuse, walk along the carriageway. This rule shall not apply to funeral, marriage and religious processions. In streets where footpaths have not been provided, any pedestrian walking along and upon the highway shall, when practicable, walk on the left side of the roadway. No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.

PEDESTRIANS

No person shall rink or skate on rollers, wheels or other mechanical contrivances on any street or thoroughfare. No person shall assemble on the public thoroughfares of the town and suburbs of Calcutta for the purpose of transacting business in shares, street auctions or similar transactions in such a manner as to cause obstruction or inconvenience to the public. Pedestrians shall not cross a roadway at any place except at the pedestrian crossing where such crossing for foot passengers has been indicated by a traffic sign or notice boards and demarcated by paint or studs on the carriageway. Pedestrians shall strictly comply with the directions of traffic control signals indicated, if any, by a police constable or by lights installed in this behalf by a competent authority. While crossing a road, pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of the Pedestrian Crossing. No foot passengers shall remain upon any crossing longer than it is necessary for the purpose of passing from one side of the road to the other.

Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a Pedestrian Crossing where such crossings have been marked on the roadway or within a cross walk at an intersection where no Pedestrian Crossing has been marked shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway. No pedestrian shall suddenly leave the kerb or other places of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield passage.

DRIVERS

The driver of every vehicle approaching a crossing shall, unless he can see that there is no foot passenger thereon, proceed at such a speed as to be able, if necessary, to stop before reaching such crossing. The driver of every vehicle at or approaching a crossing where traffic is not for the time being controlled by a Police Officer or by light signal, shall allow free and uninterrupted passage to any foot passenger, who is on the carriage-way at such crossing and every such foot passenger shall have precedence over all vehicular traffic at such crossing. The driver of every vehicle at or approaching a crossing at a road intersection or junction where traffic is for the time being controlled by a police constable or by light signals shall allow free and uninterrupted passage to every foot passenger who has started to go over the crossing before the driver receives the signal for proceeding over the crossing.

COWDUNG GAS PLANTS

THE Government of West Bengal have decided to set up a number of Cowdung Gas Plants throughout the State as a part of the scheme for the development of rural compost.

Under this scheme each Government farm will be provided with a big unit of the Cowdung Gas Plant and 7,000 small units will be distributed at subsidised rates. The subsidy proposed to be given by Government for each such unit will be within a ceiling of Rs 400 each. The ten Government farms, which have been immediately selected for installation of a big unit each are at Chinsurah, Burdwan, Susunia, Nalhati, Kanksa, Fulia, Kalyani, Krishnagar, Bhajanghat, and Malda.

The Block Development Officers have been authorised to incur the requisite expenditure in this connection. The subsidy proposed to be given for a small unit of the Gas Plant will be available to resident progressive cultivators who use improved seeds, fertilizers, reasonable quantity of manure, adopts plants-protection measures, etc. and have improved cow-sheds by taking help of grant or loan allowed by Government or from their own resources. Senior Basic Schools and Multipurpose Schools with agriculture as one of the stream of education are also eligible to the subsidy.

Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked Pedestrian Crossing where such crossing has been marked on the roadway or at any cross-walk at an intersection where no Pedestrian Crossing has been marked to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such a stopped vehicle. No driver of any vehicle shall cause such a vehicle or any part thereof to stop upon any crossing unless either he is prevented from proceeding by circumstances beyond his control or it is necessary for him to stop in order to avoid an accident.

Calcutta Police propose to enforce the Pedestrian Regulations by instituting court proceedings, if necessary. To start with these regulations have been enforced with effect from May 10, 1963, on the roads along Dalhousie Square, the stretch of Chittaranjan Avenue between Vivekananda Road and Esplanade and the stretch of Chowringhee Road between Esplanade and Lower Circular Road.

It may be mentioned in this connection that during 1962, 4,650 persons were killed or injured in road accidents and pedestrians involved in these accidents constituted more than 75 per cent of the casualties. It has also been observed that a very large number of these accidents were due to heedless walking on the carriage-way, crossing road masked by stationary vehicles, sudden stepping off a pavement without warning and reckless attempts at crossing the roads. It is felt that strict enforcement of the regulations in certain areas of the city would psychologically produce the steadying influence upon the conduct of the pedestrians on the roads.

WILD LIFE IN ASSAM

ASSAM, rich in natural beauty, possesses probably the richest fauna of any part of Asia. Outside Africa, there is perhaps no part of the world with such a large variety of animals, birds, reptiles and insects.

The most important animal from the point of view of rarity and interest is the great rhinoceros. Other wild animals like the elephant, buffalo, bison and swamp deer, and rare birds like the florican and hornbill are also found in this State in large numbers.

The largest single population of elephants in Asia, outside possibly Burma, is found in Assam.

Assam has at present four wild life sanctuaries and two reserves which are specially meant for the protection of rare animals. Altogether there are about 464 square miles of such sanctuaries and reserves.

KAZIRANGA SANCTUARY

The Kaziranga sanctuary in Sibsagar district comprises 166 square miles. It is surrounded by the Mikir Hills in the south and the Brahmaputra on the north. It is famous for the great Indian rhinoceros. The total number of rhinos is estimated at 150. Animals can be viewed from elephant-back at close range and several elephants are kept for visitors.

For the accommodation of visitors there exists a spacious five-roomed furnished tourist lodge as well as a tourist bungalow. There is also a bungalow at Baguri at mile 128 on the national highway. All arrangements are made by the Divisional Forest Officer, Jorhat, or by the Directorate of Tourism, Assam, Shillong, for visits to the sanctuary and accommodation in the tourist lodges.

The rates of charges in the tourist bungalow and the lodge vary from Rs 3 to Rs 5 per person.

The Manas or North Kamrup Sanctuary, in the Kamrup district on the north bank of the Brahmaputra has in some respects greater attraction than Kaziranga. It is situated at the foot of the Bhutan Hills and the beautiful Manas river flowing along its side adds beauty to the sanctuary. Elephants,

buffaloes, bisons, rhinoceros and swamp deer as well as tigers, bears, pigs, sambhars, hog-deer and barking-deer abound in this sanctuary.

The nearest railway station is Barpeta Road. From here a cold-weather motorable road leads to the sanctuary boundary where from a rough road goes up to the camping spots. The nearest airport is at Gauhati from where the sanctuary is about 110 miles. Transport can be arranged. Elephants are provided for visitors. Some have been taken for building a rest house for visitors. The Divisional Forest Officer, North Kamrup, post office Barpeta Road, should be contacted for facilities.

SONAI-RUPA SANCTUARY

The third, known as Sonai-Rupa Sanctuary, is in Darrang district and has an area of 85 square miles. Like the North Kamrup or Manas Sanctuary, it stretches along the Himalayan foothills. This sanctuary contains rhinoceros, elephants and bisons in addition to other usual animals. This sanctuary can be reached from Rangapara Railway Station (10 miles), Tezpur Steamer Ghat (30 miles) and Tezpur (Saloni) Aerodrome (20 miles) by all-weather motorable roads. There is a small rest house at Gabru and two elephants are available. Tourists can approach the Divisional Forest Officer, Tezpur, for necessary facilities.

The Pabna or Milroy Buffalo Sanctuary, situated in North Lakhimpur, was set up exclusively for the protection of the magnificent species of wild buffaloes of Assam. It has an area of 19 square miles. This sanctuary is rather difficult of access but can be reached from North Lakhimpur (Lilabari) Aerodrome. Grass camp huts are available as well as trained elephants.

A State Wild Life Preservation Board has been set up to advise the Government on measures to be taken for the protection and preservation of various rare species of wild life found in Assam.

Creation of some national parks and further improvement of facilities for people to visit the famous Kaziranga and other wild life sanctuaries in the State are under active consideration of the Board.



The birthday of Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen was observed at Mahajati Sadan as a day for the welfare of the youth and students. Picture shows Dr. Biral Mallik, Secretary of the function, discussing the programme with the Chief Minister

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

THE West Bengal Cabinet decided the following among other subjects on May 2, 1963:

Extraordinary Pension to late A. James' Family: Late A. James, a Station Officer of the West Bengal Fire Services, succumbed to injuries while fighting flames in a godown stored with chemicals. He showed extraordinary courage and devotion in the discharge of his public duties. Government considered that there was a strong case for the grant of extraordinary pension to the members of his family. Government accordingly sanctioned the following: (i) A monthly pension at Rs 75 each for the maintenance and education of the five sons of late A. James with effect from March 29, 1963 (the date next to that on which he died) till they attain 18 years of age; (ii) A pension of Rs 60 per month for life with effect from March 29, 1963, to the mother of the deceased officer; and (iii) an ad-hoc grant of Rs 3,000 to the widow.

Simplified procedure for fixation of revenue: Government decided to simplify the procedure for fixation of revenue payable by a ryot for his holding. It was decided that revenue to be paid by ryots holding lands up to five acres will be the same as their existing rents minus such exemption for their homestead as has been already decided upon by Government. As for holdings comprising lands above five acres, the revenue to be paid will be the existing rent subject to an enhancement up to 50 per cent. Powers will be obtained by the revision of Chapter IV of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act to fix the revenue as above by rules to be prescribed for the purpose.

College code Commission tenure extended: Government had appointed a One-man Commission, viz, Sri Phani Bhusan Chakrabarty, retired Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, to deal with the matters relating to the College Code as framed by the Calcutta University and to make his recommendations. As the Commission's work has not yet been completed, Government extended the tenure of the Commission up to June 30, 1963.

Symposium on Ipecac cultivation: Government have permitted Dr K. Biswas, Director of Medicinal Plants, Government of West Bengal, to attend a Symposium on the cultivation of Ipecac to be held in the United Kingdom at the instance of Messrs Whiffen & Sons Ltd. Research workers from many parts of the world will discuss the latest developments in Ipecac root cultivation in this Symposium. There is substantial production of Ipecac root in the Government Plantations in Darjeeling and it is hoped that the Symposium will give ideas for increasing the production of Ipecac.

PRIME MINISTER DONATES FOR TUFANGANJ VICTIMS

THE Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, has sent a cheque for Rs 25,000 from his National Relief Fund to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Sri P. C. Sen, for the relief of the tornado-affected people of Tufanganj in Cooch Behar district.

Another sum of Rs 1,000 was received on Thursday, May 2, 1963, from Sri Radha Nath Roy of Hazaribagh, bringing the total amount received so far for the Relief Fund started by the Chief Minister for the tornado victims of Tufanganj to Rs 58,555.

DEFENCE STORES EXHIBITION

SRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH, Minister for Commerce and Industries, opened an exhibition of Defence Stores at the residential house of late Dr B. C. Roy on Wellington Street, Calcutta, on April 24, 1963.

Organised by the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, West Bengal State Board, in collaboration with the Government of India, the exhibition intended to bring to the door of the small and medium industries the country's requirements in respect of defence and an opportunity to manufacture a number of items



Sri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Commerce and Industries Minister, seeing some of the exhibits at the Defence Stores exhibition which he opened in Calcutta on April 24

which were in large demand. The items exhibited were mostly those in which the larger industries were not interested mainly because their hands were too full with commitments.

In West Bengal within a few miles of Calcutta, there are registered units in very large numbers, such as, wood-work and carpentry units numbering about 170 which employ over 8,000 persons; 200 basic metal industries with about 52,000 workers; 450 manufactures of metal products with about 28,000 workers; 180 units of manufactures of machinery with about 33,000 workers; 72 factories for manufacture of electrical machinery and appliances with about 17,000 workers; 43 units of paper packing and filing material manufactures with about 12,000 workers; and, several unspecified small and medium manufacturing units, about 90 of them employing another 8,000 persons. All these units are capable of undertaking a variety of manufacturing assignments, big and small.

Speaking on the occasion Sri Ghosh expressed the hope that the exhibition would give a visual exposition of a few items which were in demand and said "I am sure the smaller units will benefit from this exhibition and will be encouraged to come forward to make their contribution to the country's defence."

TUFANGANJ RELIEF FUND

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received on May 6, 1963, the following donations for the Relief Fund started by him for the cyclone-affected people of Tufanganj in Cooch Behar district. Sri R. K. Bhuwalka—Rs 500; Messrs Lalit Mohan Kundu & Sons—Rs 101; Sri Sasadhar Sen Gupta—Rs 50; Sri Ramendra Nath Basu—Rs 10; Sri Prafulla Kr Bhattacharjee—Rs 5; and Sri Shome Nath Gupta—Rs 1.15.



BANKURA

CALF RALLY AT LAYEKBANDH

SPECIMENS of calves born of artificial insemination were demonstrated at a "Calf Rally" held at Layekbandh recently.

Sri P. C. Banerjee, District Magistrate, inaugurating the rally appealed to the people to take the fullest advantage of the artificial insemination centres run in the district for the improvement of their cattle. He was of the opinion that for raising the standard of living of the people in a country like India, improvement of the cattle wealth was essential.

COOCH BEHAR

TRAINING OF HOME GUARDS

THE first batch of about 250 Home Guards of the district of Cooch Behar, after completing their training, recently held a parade and marchpast at the Police Parade Ground, Cooch Behar. Sri S. S. Verma, Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Sri P. G. Bhattacharjee, Superintendent of Police, took the salute. Sm Verma, wife of the Deputy Commissioner, distributed prizes among the meritorious trainees.

On this occasion the Home Guards also organised a cultural function at the Recreation Club with the help and co-operation of the North Bengal State Transport Corporation, Cooch Behar. The Home Guard Unit of Mathabhanga staged a drama called 'Parwana'.

DARJEELING

TRAINING CENTRE FOR VVF LEADERS

A TRAINING camp for 100 leaders of the Village Volunteer Force units in the Siliguri subdivision was inaugurated at Naxalbari by the Subdivisional Officer, Siliguri, Mr A. K. Mukherjee. The leaders represented the various Gram Panchayats in the subdivision.

The training camp lasted for seven days when the Village Volunteer Force leaders were given training in the use of fire arms, civil defence measures including first aid and fire-fighting and various methods of village development work.

MIDNAPORE

TRAINING CENTRES IN VILLAGES

WEEK-LONG training centres have been opened in each Development Block of Midnapore district to impart amongst the rural people a sense of dignity of manual labour.

Fifty-two such centres located in the Development Blocks in the district are being attended by Anchal Pradhans, Heads of Gram Panchayats and leaders of the Village Volunteer Force units.

With a view to mobilising human and material resources in the context of the national emergency a large number of Village Volunteer Force units have already been constituted in the district. Members of these units have already undertaken a three-pronged programme of agricultural production, mass education and village defence including welfare of the families of the jawans.

24-PARGANAS

SCHOOL BUILDING AT BONGAON

A NEW building of the Dhakuria High School in Bongaon Division was recently opened by Prof Satyendra Nath Bose.

At a function held in this connection Prof Bose also distributed prizes amongst meritorious students and successful participants in School sports.

Government of West Bengal have donated Rs 52,000 for the construction of the new school building.



Visitors at the "Call of the Motherland Exhibition" recently held at Kurseong

RAMIE WOOL FOR JAWANS

THE Ramie Research Station under the Directorate of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal, presented to the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen at the Calcutta Information Centre on May 6, 1963, 447 lb. of Ramie wool for the jawans. The staff and officers of the Directorate of Agriculture had earlier donated

Rs 10,000 to the National Defence Fund through the Chief Minister.

Ramie wool is a mixture of Ramie and wool in the proportion of 50 per cent each. West Bengal is the first State which has been able to produce various fabrics out of Ramie crop grown in the State. Research for further expansion of the crop is in progress.



Ramie Research Station presented 447 lbs of Ramie wool for the Jawans on May 6, 1963

CHIEF MINISTER ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE OFFICERS

A CONFERENCE of the Officers of the Agriculture Department convened to consider the State's programme for increased agricultural production during 1963-64 was inaugurated at the Calcutta Information Centre by the Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen on Monday May 6, 1963.

In the course of his address, the Chief Minister briefly reviewed the progress of agricultural production in the State and urged upon the Officers concerned to make a determined effort to step up production in every sphere. "Rabi crops," the Chief Minister said, "held out greater promise for the farmer as well as the State and instead of devoting the entire energy on greater paddy production, the possibilities of diversification of farming and changed cropping pattern with greater emphasis of Rabi crops should be explored."

The meeting continued for three days when details of the targets of production under various schemes were examined by the Officers in consultation with the Secretary, Agriculture Department, and the Director of Agriculture. The Minister of State for Agriculture, Sri Smarajit Banerjee, was present at the discussion.

ADMISSION TO AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

THE UP Agricultural University based on the Land Grant College Pattern offers facilities for the education of the rural people, particularly the wards of farmers, in the fields of agriculture, veterinary science and agricultural engineering and technology.

The University campus is located in the foothills of the Himalayas in the Tarai of district Nainital, Uttar Pradesh amidst beautiful surroundings. It has a 16,000-acre mechanised farm equipped with a modern dairy and poultry units which is used as a laboratory for the practical training of the students. The next session starts from July, 1963. Admissions are open to the Bachelor's courses on June 15, 1963, is the last date for submission of applications on prescribed form which may be obtained from the Registrar, UP. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, district Nainital, by sending a self-addressed envelope of 9"x4" size bearing 0.60 nP postage stamps together with a crossed Postal Order for Re 1 payable to 'The Comptroller, UP Agricultural University, Pantnagar, district Nainital'.

From Other States

MAHARASHTRA SHRAMADAN WEEK IN MAHARASHTRA

IN response to the call made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Sri M. S. Kannanwar, a massive Shramadan campaign was launched all over the State on April 25.

Inaugurating Shramadan Week at Talegaon Talatula in Wardha district, Sri N. M. Tidke, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, exhorted the people to take inspiration from the life of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Mahatma Gandhi and do their utmost and make the Shramadan Week a success. Over 1,000 villagers which included ladies, students and agriculturists, participated in the work.

In Shramadan Week in Jalgaon district the resolve to excavate field channels in nearly 27,000 acres of land was the highlight.

In Yeotmal district, the Shramadan campaign was launched in 75 villages.

CHIEF ENGINEER HONoured BY CABINET

Members of the Maharashtra Cabinet honoured Sri N. G. K. Murti, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects, Maharashtra State, for receiving the award of "Padmashree" from the Government of India, at a function held at the MLA's Hostel in Bombay.

Speaking on the occasion the Chief Minister, Sri M. S. Kannanwar, said that Sri Murti had with himself raised the status of his colleagues and the Maharashtra State. For eight years he had done untiring work from the designing up to the completion of the Koyna Project.

ASSAM

GOODWILL DELEGATION IN KAMENG DIVISION

A GOODWILL DELEGATION of Assam Assembly Members visited Bomdilla, Rupa, Dirrangdzong and Dung of Kameng division and met the local tribal people. They carried the message of goodwill from the people of plains.

The members of the Delegation were happy to find that the morale of the tribal people was exceptionally high. A member of the delegation said that in spite of the extensive propaganda by the Chinese during their occupation against Indian administration, the tribal people did not fall into their trap; rather they were keen to be integrated with the Indian nation.

Another delegate said that the NEFA Officers and employees were doing yeomen's service for the country and they should be encouraged by all in this regard. He was impressed to see the amity between the local people and the men of administration in the Kameng Division.

The Goodwill Delegation visited Rupa where a social centre has been opened by the Tezpur Mahila Samity.

THURSDAY MAY 16 1963



Sri Muktipada Chatterjee, Deputy Minister, Education distributing prizes at Prafulla Sen Balika Vidyalay at Naihati on May 4 last

NEW PROVISIONS OF SALES TAX ACT

THE Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Act 1963, and the West Bengal Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1963, came into force with effect from May 10, 1963. The main provisions of the two amending Acts are as follows:

(1) The rate of tax on 15 items of luxury goods enumerated in Schedule II to the Bengal Finance (Sales-Tax) Act, 1941, is being enhanced from 7 per cent to 10 per cent. Also, one new item of goods, viz., cushions, mattresses, pillows, etc., made of rubber foam has been included in the list of luxury goods.

(2) Matches and hosiery yarn which are now exempt will become liable to sales tax and a tax of 5 per cent and 2 per cent respectively will be charged on them at the first point of sale. However, matches manufactured in cottage or small-scale units not coming under the Factories Act and matches using bamboo splints for match sticks will be allowed exemption from this tax.

(3) Cooked food sold to a person at a time at more than one rupee and fifty paise per meal will be chargeable to sales tax at the rate of 5 per cent.

(4) The rate of tax on vanaspati, biscuits, betelnuts and black and white pepper, turmeric, cloves and cinnamon, which are taxed at the first point of sale under the West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954, will be enhanced from 3 to 4 per cent.

(5) Besides, certain other commodities, viz., tyres and tubes of motor vehicles, motor cycles, scooters and aircrafts, aluminium wares for household use, dry cells and dry cell batteries, paper of all varieties and descriptions except newsprint, paper-boards and straw-boards, and cellophanes which are now taxed at the last point of sale, will also be brought under the West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954, and will be taxed at the first point of sale. The rate of tax will be the same as before except in the case of tyres and tubes which will be taxed at the rate of 10 per cent now.

(6) Flowers and plants, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, tapioca globules, hosiery goods and broken particles and husk and bran of all types of cereals which are now taxable will be exempt from sales tax as also Khadi and Khadi ready-made garments.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

Pro-Nasser demonstrations and gunfire broke out in Aleppo on May 8 and the Syrian Army clamped a curfew on the city.

Coupled with pro-Nasser demonstrations in Damascus the Aleppo trouble signified a turn for the worse in Syria's latest crisis, which revolves around the country's role in the projected Arab Federation. The crisis started a week ago with a public disagreement between Syria's ruling Ba'ath Socialist Party and ardent supporters of **President Nasser** which threatens to hold up the formation of the new Federation, the plans for which were formally drawn up by Egypt, Syria and Iraq in Cairo last month.

In Damascus, steel-helmeted police scattered students and Palestinian refugees shouting Nasser slogans. Several schools here were closed and guarded by police.

No firing was reported though demonstrators threw stones at police and blocked the streets with cement flower pots.

The trouble started a few hours after a delegation from the National Revolutionary Council flew to Cairo for emergency consultations on the crisis.

The Dominican Government on May 6 sent some 11,000 additional troops to the Haitian border for a possible invasion of the neighbouring Negro republic. The reinforcements helped to back up the planes, tanks and heavy artillery that had earlier been massed at key points on the border.

Dominican Air Force planes were said to be patrolling the border and Navy vessels had linked up with US warships operating in the Caribbean, off Haiti.

This massive war potential apparently needed only a word from **President Juan Bosch** to push across the border. The latter is reported to be ready to send his forces into Haiti at the slightest provocation.

Meanwhile, in Washington OAS Ambassadors met behind closed doors to consider the Haitian-Dominican crisis.

The Haiti-Dominican crisis deepened as the Dominican Republic warned Haiti that it would invade Haiti if Haitian refugees in the Dominican Embassy in Port-au-Prince were not allowed to leave the country and stationed troops at various points on the Haitian frontier and sent a seaborne tank assault force to Haitian waters.

WORKING OF PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

ABOUT 85 per cent of 400 non-exempted factories and establishments in West Bengal complied with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme during the year 1962. Action was taken by the State Government to secure compliance from the defaulting factories and establishments.

Out of 517 exempted factories only 54 failed to invest 90 per cent of the total fund accumulation in Central Government security as required under law.

Altogether 1,003 factories and establishments were inspected and investigation in respect of 238 was carried out by the Provident Fund Inspectors during the month of December, 1962.

One hundred and ninety eight Certificate proceedings involving a sum of Rs 5,60,283.72 were filed during the month for recovery of dues on account of Provident Fund contribution and administrative charges, etc. During the month of December, 2,273 claims, involving a sum of Rs 8,31,419.82 were settled.

The US Under-Secretary of State, **Mr Harriman**, said that **Mr Khrushchev** was not in any difficulties that would endanger his position, but his policies were in jeopardy.

He suggested that the Cuban Premier, **Gen. Castro**, was rushed to Moscow to display on May Day "as the one success they have had" to help overcome the setback Kremlin policies have suffered in Africa, the Middle East, China and elsewhere.

Speaking in a television interview **Mr Harriman** discounted speculation that **Mr Khrushchev** might be planning to give up his leadership of the Soviet Union soon, contending the remarks upon which this is based have been taken out of context. He said during his 34-hour conference with the Soviet Premier in Moscow recently **Mr Khrushchev** "did not give me the impression of a man who is about to step down in the near future".

The threat of another civil war hung over Laos as negotiations for peace between the neutralists and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao appeared to have reached a standstill.

Meanwhile, sporadic small arms fire was reported from the Plain of Jars area.

The Pathet Lao attack on two International Control Commission helicopters precipitated the latest crisis, which could lead to the collapse of the country's shaky coalition Government.

Eastern Bloc diplomats at Vientiane said there was little likelihood that the Pathet Lao would agree to transfer the truce talks to Vientiane, where they say they would be in fear of their safety.

A Soviet source said the Soviet Embassy was in touch with the British Embassy and would report the result of discussions to Moscow.

The Week in India

The Prime Minister declared in the Lok Sabha that a partition of the Valley of Kashmir would not be acceptable to India.

He said that in the course of his discussions recently with **Mr Dean Rusk** and **Mr Duncan Sandys**, he had made it very clear that partitioning the valley was an "extremely harmful idea".

But **Sri Nehru** was equally emphatic in expressing the Government's continued desire for "friendly and co-operative relations with Pakistan so that India and Pakistan can live side by side in peace and friendship".

He recalled that India had repeatedly offered a "no-war declaration" to Pakistan but regretted that "these offers have so far met with no response". As late as last October he had assured **President Ayub** that "the idea of any conflict with Pakistan is one which is repugnant to us" and with the support of the House he reiterated these sentiments today.

In London **Mr Macmillan** denied in the Commons that the British Government were linking the question of long-term military aid to India with a settlement of the disputes between India and Pakistan.

He described **Mr Sandys's** recent meetings with the leaders of Pakistan and India as an attempt by Britain to see whether she could in any way facilitate a solution of the many problems that now divided the two Governments.

The Chinese Government has rejected India's offer of arbitration to settle the dispute over the boundary between the two countries.

In a letter to **Sri Nehru** the Chinese Premier has stated that his Government "never agreed to refer the Sino-Indian boundary dispute to international arbitration, nor will it ever do so."

Mr Chou En-lai was replying to a letter from **Sri Nehru** dated April 3 in which India formally proposed reference to the International Court of Justice or "to some sort of international arbitration by a person or a group of persons nominated in the manner agreed to by both Governments," as a way of settling the dispute.

But in making the offer India had insisted that China must first accept the Colombo proposals in full so that bilateral negotiations could begin. Reference to other authorities was proposed by India only in case the direct talks did not succeed.

In making the proposals the Government of India expressed the hope that "the Government of China will revert to the paths of peace and accept the constructive suggestions made for a peaceful settlement" of the dispute.

Collections In National Defence Fund

MAY 2

THE Chief Minister, **Sri P. C. Sen**, received a total sum of Rs 12,725.21 for the National Defence Fund.

The day's donations included Rs 10,792 from the **Uttadanga Timber Marchants' Association**, Calcutta, and Rs 1,001 from the **AEI Limited Employees' Welfare Association**.

MAY 3 TO 6

Chief Minister **Sri P. C. Sen** received the following donations: May 3, 1963—Rs 1,837, May 4, Rs 1,438; and May 6—Rs 1,712.20.

HIGHER TRAINING SCHEME FOR INLAND WATER TRANSPORT PERSONNEL

GOVERNMENT of West Bengal have decided to introduce in the very near future a Higher Training Scheme for Inland Water Transport personnel. This scheme is intended to provide the necessary coaching classes to those Indian IWT personnel who have the necessary experience on Inland Vessels to qualify for admittance to the various examinations for the grant of Certificates of Competency under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (viz., Certificates as Inland Masters, Serang, Inland Engineers, Engine Drivers, etc.). Candidates desirous of enrolling themselves in these classes may obtain further details from the Training Superintendent at the Inland Water Transport Crew Training Centre, 3 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-23.

MAY 7

Chief Minister **Sri P. C. Sen** collected Rs 19,478.14 as contribution to the National Defence Fund on Tuesday, May 7, 1963.

Among the donors were: **Indian Produce Association (Members)**—Rs 5,857; **South Indian Association**—Rs 7,500; **Employees of the Oriental Gas Co.**—Rs 1,496.48; **Kusum Hosiery Mills Ltd.**—Rs 1,001; **Industrial Weavers (Pvt.) Ltd.**—Rs 1,001; **Electrodes (India) Private Ltd.**—Rs 251.

India Defence Aid Committee, 59B Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, also handed over 49 grammes of gold to the Chief Minister as their contribution to the National Defence Fund.

MAY 8

Chief Minister **Sri P. C. Sen** collected a sum of Rs 18,539.63 as contribution to the National Defence Fund. The day's collection includes Rs 17,072 donated by the **Overseas Chinese Association of India**.

A sum of Rs 43.05 was received by the Chief Minister on May 8, from the **Viswakarma Puja Committee**, Alloy Steel Project, Plant Site, Durgapur, as a donation for relief of the cyclone affected people of Cooch Behar.

On *The Economic Front*

Wholesale Price Index for week ended April 13: The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced by 0.7 per cent to 128.9 during the week ended April 13, 1963, as against 128.0 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was higher by 1.5 and 3.5 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago.

Mineral Survey in Orissa: An estimated reserves of 80 million tons of chromite ore in Dhenkanal and Cuttack districts have been indicated as a result of investigations by the Geological Survey of India in the State of Orissa.

Promising deposits of bauxite in Kalahandi district have also been indicated.

Geophysical investigations for chromite in Keonjhar-Cuttack-Dhenkanal chromite belt and for graphite in parts of Sambalpur district are in progress.

Wholesale and retail Sugar Prices: The Government of India fixed on April 17, 1963, under the Sugar (Control) Order, 1963, ex-factory prices of sugar produced by all factories in the country and advised the State Governments to fix wholesale and retail prices of sugar with reference to such ex-factory prices. These wholesale and retail prices are applicable to all sugar available with the wholesalers and retailers either from stocks purchased prior to April 17, 1963, and already or subsequently received by the purchasers or from stocks received out of quotas allocated during April by the Central Government to the State Governments under the Sugar (Control) Order, 1963. It is brought to the notice of all concerned that wherever such wholesale and retail prices have been fixed, it is unlawful for wholesalers and retailers to sell sugar at prices exceeding the prices fixed by the State Governments or District Authorities.

New Companies in Eastern region: Eighty-nine new limited companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 13,55,10,100 were incorporated in the eastern region, comprising of the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam during the quarter ended March 31, 1963. Fourteen companies went into liquidation and the names of 30 companies were finally struck off under section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956, during the same period.

Seventy-four companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 6,84,40,000 were registered in the State of West Bengal during the quarter ended March 31, 1963; of these eight were public limited companies having a total authorised capital of Rs 4,75,00,000, sixty-four private limited companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 2,09,40,000. The new companies included four giant public companies having a total authorised capital of Rs 3,50,00,000 and one private company having authorised capital of Rs 50,00,000, 14 companies having a total paid up capital of Rs 13,70,000 went into liquidation, while 22 companies with a total paid up capital of Rs 3,83,000 were finally struck off under section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956. Seventeen companies including three Government companies with a

OFFICIAL POSTINGS

Sri B. C. Bagchi, I.P.S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Calcutta, to be Assistant Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal.

Sri S. C. Chaudhuri, I.P.S., Assistant Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Calcutta.

Sri P. K. Sen, I.P.S., Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Division and South Suburban Division, Calcutta.

Sri S. Basu, I.P.S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Division and South Suburban Division, Calcutta, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central Division and Central Suburban Division, Calcutta.

Sri G. D. Mookerjee, I.P.S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central Division and Central Suburban Division, Calcutta, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, Calcutta.

Sri B. C. Mazumder, I.P.S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, Calcutta, to be Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Howrah.

Sri A. R. Mukherji, I.P.S., Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Howrah, to be Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.

Sri A. R. Mukherji, I.P.S., Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, to be an Additional Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Howrah.

The services of Sri H. N. Sarkar, I.P.S., Superintendent of Police, Nadia, is placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, for appointment under that Ministry.

Sri B. B. Sanyal, I.P.S., Additional Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, to be Superintendent of Police, Nadia.

Sri S. J. Barman, I.P.S., Additional Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, to act as Additional Superintendent of Police.

Sri B. B. Sanyal, I.P.S., Superintendent of Police, Nadia, to be an Additional Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, in addition to his own duties.

GRANT FOR TRIBAL STUDENTS

THE West Bengal Government have allotted Rs 5,50,000 for payment of tuition fees and other compulsory school charges to the tribal students now reading in the Secondary Schools.

Another sum of Rs 80,000 has also been sanctioned for maintenance of 37 welfare centres which function partly as Adult Education Centres while imparting training on the methods of improved poultry and kitchen gardening.

total paid up capital of Rs 15,83,930 were finally dissolved during the period under review. In 834 cases prosecutions were launched against 177 companies as well as their management under various provisions of the Act. Most of them related to the commission of default in respect of non-filing of annual returns, etc.

In Bihar 3 public companies with an authorised capital of Rs 1,15,00,000 and 7 private companies with an authorised capital of Rs 43,70,000 were registered, in Orissa one public and one private company with an authorised capital of Rs 5,00,00,000 and Rs 5,00,000 respectively were registered while in Assam 3 private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 7,00,000 were registered during the quarter ended March 31, 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 20

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One Assistant Chief Inspector of Technical Education, West Bengal in the West Bengal General Service. Post permanent. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 500—50—1,000 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A degree in Engineering of an Indian or a foreign University, Or, A Master's degree in Technology of an Indian University, Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; (ii) Five years' teaching or administrative experience in a technical institution or in a recognised industrial organisation. **Desirable**—Training in a recognised technical Teachers' Training College and experience in conducting examination. Age not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(b) Two Lecturers in Philosophy (Men's Branch).

(c) One Lecturer in Statistics at the David Hall Training College, Calcutta,

in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service. Posts temporary. Women unsuitable for posts in category (b) above. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay up to Rs 350 may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: For Lecturers in Philosophy: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with a first class Honours or second class Master's degree, in Philosophy, of an Indian University; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, If a candidate has otherwise a good academic record, a second class Master's degree with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, in Philosophy, plus five years' teaching experience in a recognised College as a whole-time teacher in the subject. The period of teaching experience may be relaxed at the discretion of the Commission. **For Lecturer in Statistics: Essential**—A first class Master's degree in Statistics, Or, A second class Master's degree in Statistics with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics or Physics, Or, A Doctorate degree in Statistics with a first class Honours in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics or Physics, or with a second class Master's degree in Statistics, of an Indian University; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, If a candidate has otherwise a good academic record, a second class Master's degree in Statistics with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics or Physics plus five years' research and/or teaching experience in Statistics. The period of research and/or teaching experience may be relaxed at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable** (for both the categories)—Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written. Age for both the categories not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(d) One Lecturer in Chemistry, College of Textile Technology, Berhampore, under the Commerce and Industries Department, West Bengal. Post temporary. Pay Rs 250—15—550 (E.B. after 10th stage) per month. Higher initial pay up to Rs 325 may be granted to a candidate, not already in Government service, on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with first class Honours or second class Master's degree, of an Indian University, in Chemistry; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, Candidates having otherwise a good academic record but possessing a second class Master's degree with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree in Chemistry plus three years' teaching experience in a recognised College as a whole-time teacher in the subject are also eligible. The period of

teaching experience is relaxable at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable**—(i) Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written; (ii) Experience in research on Textile Chemistry. Age not more than 35 years on May 1, 1963, relaxable for otherwise well qualified candidate.

(e) One Colony Officer for the Milk Colony at Haringhata in the West Bengal General Service. Post temporary. Pay Rs 250—15—550 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A degree or diploma in Dairying or in Veterinary Science; Or, A degree in Agriculture; (ii) About three years' experience in a large livestock farm, with specialised practical knowledge in cattle management or disease control. **Desirable**—(i) Sound knowledge of Bengali—spoken and written; (ii) Capacity to control labour. Age not more than 35 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable for specially well-qualified and experienced candidates and for persons holding substantive appointments under Government.

Age concession—The age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury Chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a Crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP. and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Closing date—May 28, 1963.

No. 21

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) Two Inspecting Officers, Electricity Duty, under the Directorate of Electricity, West Bengal. Posts permanent. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month. Higher initial pay up to Rs 650 may be allowed on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: (i) A degree in Electrical Engineering of an Indian University or an equivalent degree of a foreign University or any other qualification in Electrical Engineering exempting a candidate from appearing in sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); **(ii)** Two years' Post-Graduate training or experience in Electrical Engineering; **(iii)** Experience in the metering of Electrical Circuits and in Electrical Installation work and ability to calculate the energy used by lights, fans, etc.; **(iv)** Tact and initiative for dealing with the general public. Age not more than 35 years on June 1, 1963.

(b) Twenty-one Lecturers in Chemistry (Posts 12 permanent and 9 temporary),

(c) One Lecturer in Commercial Mathematics (Post temporary),

in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service (Men's Branch). Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay up to Rs 350 may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with a first class Honours or second class Master's degree in Chemistry or Mathematics, as the case may be, of an Indian University; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, If a candidate has

otherwise a good academic record, a second class Master's degree with second class Honours in the Bachelor's degree in Chemistry or Mathematics, as the case may be, plus five years' teaching experience in a recognised College as a whole-time teacher in the subject. **The period of teaching experience may be relaxed at the discretion of the Commission.** **Desirable**—(i) Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written; (ii) (for the post of Lecturer in Commercial Mathematics only) knowledge of Statistics. **Age** not more than 35 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable for specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(d) **One Lecturer in English in the West Bengal General Service (Education).** Post temporary. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 250—15—550 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher initial pay may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) At least a second class Master's degree in English; (ii) Good power of expression in Urdu—spoken and written. **Desirable**—Knowledge of Bengali—spoken and written. **Age** not more than 35 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(e) **One Games Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, in the West Bengal General Service (Education).** Post temporary. Pay Rs 175—7—225—8—325 per month. A candidate possessing Honours degree or Master's degree with other qualifications will get the higher scale of Rs 225—10—325—15—475 per month. Partly free furnished quarters provided; occupier's share of Municipal Tax and cost of electric current consumed being payable by the teacher.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A degree of a recognised University; (ii) Diploma in Physical Education with special aptitude for and training in Physical Culture, Games and School sports. **Desirable**—Ability to take some general classes in lower school. **Age** not more than 30 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of highly qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(f) **One Instructor on Elementary Principles of Construction (Non-Gazetted) in the Social Workers' Training Institute, under the Tribal Welfare Department.** Post temporary. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 200—10—400 per month plus allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) L.C.E. of the State Faculty of Education or its equivalent; (ii) Knowledge of Bengali. **Desirable**—Experience in road building, water supply, housing and minor construction. **Age** not more than 30 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable for an otherwise well qualified candidate and also for a person holding a substantive appointment under Government.

Age concession—The age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House, (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 pP and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Closing date—June 5, 1963.

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment of retail dealers in soft coke at the following places in the district of 24 Parganas: Taki Old Bazar in Taki Municipality, police-station Hasnabad; Nalabora Haikhol in Swarupnagar Union,

police-station Swarupnagar; Aturia in Bajitpur Union, police-station Baduria; Merudandi near Saratkhal Ferryghat in Shibhaty Sangrampur Union, police-station Basirhat. Application must be made in the prescribed form (if necessary in manuscript) which is available from the Office of the Sub-divisional Controller, Food and Supplies, Basirhat, 24 Parganas, and with reference to this advertisement, must reach the office of the aforesaid Sub-divisional Controller, by June 1, 1963. Applicant must have a suitable godown at a central point of the places stated above, must have adequate capital and resources and must be otherwise suitable.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women candidates who are citizens of India for the posts of **Assistant Sub-Inspectress of Police** in the Calcutta Police Force. Vacancies: Appointments against 4 vacancies are likely to be made. **Qualifications:** (i) Passed Matriculation/School Final or Junior Cambridge Examination. Candidates with higher academic qualifications and diploma in physical education will be given preference; (ii) Thorough knowledge of Bengali. **Age** between 18 and 25 years on July 1, 1963. Minimum physical standards: (i) 5 feet in height, (ii) the candidates should be medically fit for police service. Scale of pay Rs. 125—3—140—4—200. Free quarters or house rent of Rs 28 per month in lieu thereof, free uniform and free medical treatment are allowed. Application in the prescribed form (available from the Officer-in-charge, Public Relations Bureau, Calcutta Police, 18 Lalbazar Street, Calcutta, during office hours) with true copies of testimonials and educational certificates duly attested by a Gazetted Officer, should be sent by registered post superscribed "For the post of Assistant Sub-Inspectress" to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Lalbazar, Calcutta, by May 25, 1963. Candidates will have to appear before a Selection Board and in the Examination to be held in Calcutta at their own expense. Selected candidates will have to undergo a course of training for six months. Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate.

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED tenders in B.F. No. 2911(ii) are invited by the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, Writers' Buildings, Block V, Top floor, Calcutta, from reliable, bona fide and resourceful outside contractors, experienced in the particular type of work and also from enlisted building contractors in class I for "Construction of a six-storeyed building at 11A Free School Street, Calcutta (Superstructure)". Estimated cost Rs 14,85,928. Earnest money of Rs 20,000 must be deposited in favour of the Executive Engineer, Calcutta Construction Division, 11A Free School Street, Calcutta-16. Schedule of work, conditions, specifications, etc., can be seen in the offices of the aforesaid Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer concerned. Tender form at Rs 5 and tender documents at Rs 5 per set may be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer concerned. Tender form will not be sold to any outside tenderers unless they can produce documentary evidences to prove their past experiences, capabilities and financial resources to do such type of works. Up-to-date income and sales taxes clearance certificates are to be produced, failing which tender paper will not be issued. No tender form will be issued on the date of receiving tenders. Tenders will be received by the said Superintending Engineer, up to 3 p.m. on May 28, 1963 and opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same date.

SEALED tenders superscribed "Tender for Laundry Charges" are invited by the Administrative Officer, Folk Entertainment Section, Home (Publicity) Department, Government of West Bengal, 85 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-14, from bona fide launders for washing costumes and dresses (cotton, woollen and silk) of the Folk Entertainment Section. Tender enclosing Treasury chalan for Rs 100 as earnest money deposited under the head "Revenue Deposit" together with valid income tax clearance certificate will be received up to 12 noon of May 31, 1963 and opened on that day at 3 p.m. Particulars may be obtained from the aforesaid officer.

SEALED tenders are invited by the Director of Tourism, Government of West Bengal, 3/2 Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta-1, for building of three air-conditioned Deluxe bodies on 203" W.B. Leyland Comet chassis. The chassis are available immediately from Madras and Air-conditioning units will be available in November/December, 1963. All these buses should have aircraft type reclining seats and wash at the rear and one pantry by the side of the wash. Quotations should include the cost of transportation from Madras to the factory where the bodies are to be built and all local taxes, etc., should be included. The period required for giving delivery

from the date of acceptance of tenders should also be mentioned. Further specifications required for these bodies may be obtained from the aforesaid Director. Last date of submission of tenders is May 31, 1963.

SEALED separate tenders in B.F. No. 2911(ii) from bona fide outside contractors and also from approved class I contractors having experience in works of construction of major bridges for the following works, will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Northern Circle, Jalpaiguri, up to 3 p.m. of June 4, 1963 and then publicly opened. Name of work with estimated cost and earnest money are respectively as follows: (1) Construction of a permanent bridge over river Karatowa in the 13th mile of Jalpaiguri-Siliguri Road in the district of Jalpaiguri, Rs 8,87,000, Rs 17,740. (2) Construction of a permanent bridge over river Shahu in the 10th mile of Jalpaiguri-Siliguri Road in the district of Jalpaiguri, Rs 8,43,000, Rs 16,860. Detailed tender notice and contract documents may be seen by personal call only at the office of the above-mentioned officer or that of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Jalpaiguri Division.

SEALED tenders superscribed "Tender for Battery charger" are invited by the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta State Transport Corporation, Belghoria, 24-Parganas, for supply of one battery charger. Conditions of the tender along with the specification may be obtained from the said office between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. at Rs 5 (non-refundable) per set. Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. of May 28, 1963 and publicly opened on the following day at 12 noon.

SEALED tenders in W.B.F. No. 2911(ii) are invited by the Executive Engineer (P.W.D.) Bankura Division, Bankura, for the work of "Improvement of the Road Linking up the Bankura-Saltora Road and the Ranigunj-Midnapore Road (Work Portion)" from classes I and II contractors for road building works as per approved list of P.W.D. as well as from bona fide outside contractors. Estimated value Rs 95,000. Earnest money Rs 1,900. Minimum fixed deposit required for exemption from payment of earnest money: Rs 50,000. Last date for receipt of tenders: May 29, 1963 up to 3 p.m. Time of completion of work: Eight months from the date of issue of work order. Tender forms and tender documents may be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer (P.W.D.) Western Circle, P-5 New C.I.T. Road, Entally, Calcutta-14 or from the office of the Executive Engineer concerned on payment of Rs 3.50 in cash (not refundable) per set. Tenderers must produce up-to-date clearance certificates of sales tax and income tax before issue of tender documents. No tender document shall be issued on the last day of receipt of tenders.

SEALED tenders superscribing "Tender for Saw Dust" are invited by the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta State Transport Corporation, 5 Nilgunge Road, Belghoria, 24-Parganas, for supply of 112 M/Tonnes of Dry Saw Dust. Rates are to be quoted for M/Tonne inclusive of delivery charges to the Central Stores or any other Depots of this undertaking. Conditions of tender may be had on payment of Rs 2 in cash (non-refundable) from the said office between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays up to 12 noon). Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. of May 29, 1963 and opened on the following date. Acceptance of the lowest or any tender is not obligatory.

SEALED tenders in duplicate are invited by the Principal, College of Textile Technology, Berhampore and Ex-officio Deputy Director of Industries, West Bengal, post office Berhampore, district Murshidabad, for supplying Boiler Chimney 54 ft long, 1 ft diam. in 9 pieces, 7 pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ " plates and 2 pieces of $\frac{3}{16}$ " plates each 6 ft long with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " angle ring rivetted on both ends complete with necessary fittings. The carrying charge of the Chimney to the College is to be included in the tender. Estimated cost: Rs 2,000. Tenders should accompany State Bank or Treasury chalan showing deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated cost under head "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the above Officer. Tenders should also accompany income and sales taxes clearance certificates and superscribed "Tender for chimney due on May 30, 1963". Tenders will be received up to May 30, 1963 and opened on May 31, 1963 at 12-30 p.m. when the tenderers may be present. Right is reserved to reject any tender without assigning any reason whatsoever.

THE Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, P.W.D., P-5 C.I.T. Road, Scheme—LV, 2nd Floor, Calcutta-14, invites tenders from registered class I contractors of P.W. Department and also from experienced and reliable outside contractors for "Construction of a School Building for the Evening Mining Classes, West Bengal, at Ranigunj in the district of

Burdwan (Main School Building)". Tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. of June 5, 1963. Estimated value Rs 2,21,095, earnest money Rs 4,422. Detailed Tender Notice and other particulars may be seen in the office of the said Superintending Engineer or in the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Burdwan. For being entitled to purchase the tender documents tenderers are to produce valid certificates of up-to-date clearance of income tax and sales tax and outside contractors shall, in addition, have to satisfy the said Superintending Engineer about their credentials with regard to financial resources, experience, etc. No tender document will be issued on the last day of receipt of tender.

SEALED tenders superscribed "Tender for Gas Hose" are invited by the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta State Transport Corporation, 5 Nilgunge Road, Belghoria, 24-Parganas, for supply of 2700 Mtrs of Gas Hose 5/16" I.D. Detailed specification and other conditions of tender may be had from the said office on cash payment of Rs 5 per set (non-refundable). Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. of May 30, 1963 and opened publicly on the next day at 12 noon before the attending tenderers.

EDUCATION

THE Government College of Art and Craft at 28 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16, re-opens on July 1, 1963. Candidates for admission to the Preparatory Course must have passed the School Final or equivalent examination and be below 20 years of age. Only in cases of exceptional aptitude in Art and Crafts, the aforesaid conditions may be relaxed. Candidates for admission to the Certificate Course in Decorative Art must have completed their study in Class VIII of High Schools. The upper age-limit is relaxable up to 30 years in special cases for admission in the Certificate Course. Girls are also eligible to apply. Applications in the prescribed form (to be had from the College office) must reach the Principal by June 15, 1963. Candidates shall have to appear in any of the Admission Tests to be held on July 3 and 4, 1963, at 10-30 a.m. No separate intimation will be sent to the candidates. Following are the courses of study: (a) Preparatory Course for two years in drawing, painting, composition and clay modelling. (b) Diploma Course for three years in one of the following subjects, which may be taken only after completion of the Preparatory Course. The subject to be allowed for the Diploma Course will depend on the results of the Preparatory Final Examination: (1) Drawing and Painting—(i) Life, Nature and Murals, (ii) Indian Style and Murals, (2) Commercial Art, (3) Modelling and Sculpture, (4) Decorative Art and Craft-Pottery. Only those who wish to take up Diploma Course in "Decorative Art & Craft-Pottery" need not complete the Preparatory course. They will be admitted direct to the Diploma Course for three years. Students for the Diploma Courses must take up the subject mentioned against them as optional subject. Drawing and Painting—Graphic Art, Commercial Art—Graphic Art, Modelling and Sculpture—Decorative Wood-work. (c) Teachership Courses for two years, open to candidates obtaining First Class in Diploma Examination. (d) Certificate Course for two years in Decorative Art and Craft in the following subjects: (i) Leather Craft and Batik, (ii) Weaving, (iii) Decorative Wood-work.

N.B.—Candidates for the Admission Test must bring pencils, water colour, etc. Only paper will be supplied.

INDUSTRY

Training in Carpentry

APPLICATIONS from bona fide residents of West Bengal superscribed "Application for Training in Carpentry" are invited by the Additional Director of Industries, West Bengal, for selection of Trainees to undergo Training in "Carpentry" at Wood Industries Centre, Siliguri. Minimum qualification: Class VIII standard. Age between 16 and 22 years on June 30, 1963. Duration of training: One year. Session will commence from July, 1963. Selected candidates will be allowed to draw a monthly stipend of Rs 25 during the period of training subject to usual conditions of good conduct and satisfactory progress. No travelling allowance will be paid for the journeys that have to be undertaken for appearing before the Selection Committee or joining the Centre. Application containing particulars of place of birth, present address, father's name, educational qualification and experience, if any, must reach the Superintendent, Wood Industries Centre, Siliguri, post office Siliguri, district Darjeeling, by June 7, 1963.

Unite to Defend

The Freedom and Integrity of India

Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN

Chief Minister, West Bengal

DONATE MONEY

GOLD AND ORNAMENTS

TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA



THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY MAY 23 1963

No. 8
JYAISTHA 2 1885 SAKA
Sixteen Pages Two Annas or 12 nP.

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week presents a view of the members of a Village Volunteer Force in a district in West Bengal doing some physical exercise to keep them fit.

After independence Five-Year Plans have been consecutively drawn up to bring prosperity to the people of the country. Big river valley projects have been executed, steel plants have sprung up, fertilizer factories have been started and power stations have been set up to augment the supply of the much-needed electricity for the fast expanding industry. Ours is a vast country and many of these projects, being located in widely separated areas, could not directly touch each and every village. The project introduced with this end in view was the Community Development Project. The whole country is to be gradually covered by CDP Blocks through which all local developmental works are to be executed. The next step introduced for decentralisation of power is Panchayati Raj. The latest big measure inaugurated on January 26 last by the Prime Minister is the Village Volunteer Force and the Defence Labour Bank. The purpose of both is to properly utilise the idle manpower in the country side.

The VVF have a three-fold programme-augmentation of agricultural production, mass education and organising local defence units. As regards Defence Labour Banks, every able-bodied young man in the village will have to contribute at least a day's labour to them to be utilised for local developmental and defence purposes.

News in Brief

: Two members of the American expedition reached the summit of Mount Everest on May 1. One of them, Sri Nawang Gombu, a sherpa from Darjeeling, is an instructor at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute.

: President Dr Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on an official visit to Afghanistan and Iran.

: Violent anti-Chinese riots broke out in Bandung in West Java and several other towns of Indonesia in which almost every Chinese-owned shop was wrecked.

: Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, said that the steel target for the Fourth Plan had been fixed at 18 million tons as against the Third Plan target of 9 million tons.

: At a Press Conference in Washington President Kennedy strongly supported the proposal of the USA helping India to build the steel plant at Bokaro.

: President Ayub Khan, on a visit to Nepal, praised King Mahendra's efforts at building up a democracy in Nepal which he said was similar to Pakistan's own system of basic democracy.

: The Planning Commission has sanctioned the West Bengal Government's scheme to install a 150 MW power station at Durgapur. This will be the biggest single unit in the country.

: Bengali was formally introduced as the official language of the West Bengal Government on May 9, the birthday of Rabindranath Tagore.

: The new Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Lester Pearson, said that he had pledged Canada's general support for India in its border dispute with Communist China.

: The Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, Sri Sukumar Sen, died in Calcutta.

: The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned an amount of Rs 10 lakh for giving loans to goldsmiths, affected by the recent Gold Control Order, for starting business.

: The Home Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said in the Rajya Sabha that the emergency in the country will not be terminated in a hurry.

: Acharya Vinoba Bhave arrived in Calcutta on May 12, 1963.

: US Federal troops were sent to Birmingham in the southern state of Alabama by President Kennedy to stop race riots.

CHINESE NOT WILLING TO RETURN

By PREM BHATIA

ANGER has now become a familiar feature of Chinese behaviour, at least so far as India is concerned. China has been angry with us ever since March 1959, when the perfidious character of her present rulers became public knowledge in this country.

To start with, she was angry because the Government of India took the people into its confidence after a long period of patience with China's deception and aggressiveness. She became angry again because India was now alert and decided to be deceived no more.

When India tried to assert herself, China became further angry. She has continued to be in a temper in recent months because India is not prepared to accept Chinese claims of peace and friendship in the absence of tangible evidence.

Today, China is using angry language for yet another reason. This is the refusal of a large number of Chinese civilian internees in India to be repatriated to a country which the Chinese think is a paradise but which the internees concerned look upon with distrust and suspicion.

Chinese anger results from either self-righteousness or frustration. Perhaps the causes are mixed. It is possible that the Government of China, which has an

arrogant confidence in its greatness, finds it inconceivable for any citizen of China not to desire repatriation. Having come to the conclusion that China is a heaven of peace and plenty, the Chinese Government is shocked that some other people, specially Chinese citizens, do not think so. It is equally possible that, because of this uncomfortable knowledge, the Government of China feels frustrated over its efforts.

The latest Peking note to New Delhi shows traces of both reactions. But since the truth would be too

INVESTMENT IN SAFETY— DEFENCE BONDS

unpleasant to admit, all the blame has been thrown on the Government of India.

FANTASTIC CHARGE

The most fantastic charges of persecution and cruelty have been levelled at India, especially since the arrival at a Chinese port of ships carrying some 900 internees who were repatriated to China with India's co-operation and assistance. This has been a long



Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who on his Pada Yatra came to Calcutta, is seen addressing a meeting at Maldan on May 12. Others in the picture are (L. to R.) Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen, Justice Sri Sankar Prasad Mitra and Labour Minister Sri Bijoy Singh Nahar and State Congress Chief Sri Atulya Ghosh (front left)

campaign, but it was intensified last week to be timed with the arrival of the internee ships.

The Chinese campaign is an unclean device to malign India, and it has been conducted with a persistence and vigour which make the campaign suspect. It has been direct not only at India, but also at some other parts of the world where the Government of China is today trying to project an image of China which has very little relation to facts.

But the real reason for Chinese anger against India on this occasion is the unwillingness of nearly one-third of the Chinese internees to return to China. That by itself is a question which needs to be examined.

INTERNEES PREFER DETENTION IN INDIA TO FREEDOM IN CHINA

If as Peking says, India has really been ill-treating the internees, why have 33 per cent of them refused the Chinese Government's offer to go back to China? If China is really such a wonderful country, why do these internees choose to stay in an internment camp instead of going back to their motherland? Either the internees are badly treated or they are not. If the charges of ill-treatment were correct, surely the internees would have preferred freedom to detention. But the fact that they have not, proves that they would rather live in an internment camp than be transferred to China, where obviously their future is insecure.

Internment camps cost money, and it is not in India's interest to go on spending money on people who, once they are repatriated to China, cease to be a security risk to India. At the same time, India has no desire to be cruel to these people by forcing them to go to the land of their birth, even if it means displeasing China.

INDIA NOT TO YIELD TO CHINESE BULLYING

Unfortunately for Peking, India has some experience of the methods used by Chinese agents in the internee camps in Korea. There is plenty of evidence to show that, at that time Chinese agents used threats and force to repatriate Chinese nationals. There have been such agents in the internee camps at Deoli. Certain recent incidents of disorder were directly or indirectly provoked by these agents. The Government of China knows this, although it would be too much to expect them to make an admission.

In this matter India has a clear conscience. Even four months ago, a representative of the International Red Cross visited the Deoli Camp and satisfied himself about the treatment given to the Chinese internees. India has no desire to prevent a further visit by a Red Cross representative, should he wish to go to the Camp. But apparently the Chinese Government does not wish to be proved wrong, and has shown no anxiety for a Red Cross inspection. All that Peking is interested in is to abuse India and to use the argument of blackmail to force India to surrender to the mercies of the Chinese Government internees who do not wish to go home.

PEKING'S HUMANITARIAN POSTURE—A POSE

It is ridiculous that the Government of China should suddenly assume a humanitarian posture. Human considerations occupy a very low place in China's

RABINDRA MEMORIAL PRIZES, 1963-64

THREE prizes called the Rabindra Memorial Prizes of the value of Rs 5,000 each will be awarded in the year 1963-64 to the authors of the best three books published during previous three years. Of the three prizes, two will be awarded for literary and scientific works in Bengali and the third for a work in any aspect of Bengali language, literature and culture, written in any language other than Bengali.

Applications in this respect should be addressed to the Secretary, Education Department, Government of West Bengal, and should reach his office at the Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by July 31, 1963.

POLICE RANGES RECONSTITUTED

THE Government of West Bengal have re-named and reconstituted the Ranges of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in West Bengal as Jalpaiguri Range comprising the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda with its headquarters at Jalpaiguri, Presidency Range comprising the districts of 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Sealdah GRP, Howrah GRP, and Howrah with its headquarters at Alipore and Burdwan Range comprising the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia with its headquarters at Chinsurah.

scale of values. Her whole history since the advent of the Communist regime is a record of cruelty and inhumanity. The number of Chinese nationals who have been thrown into prison without trial, or with the pretence of a trial, or those who have been killed for political reasons, must run into six figures.

Against that background, it is strange that the Government of China today should show such grave concern about the internment of a few hundred Chinese nationals and blame India for persecuting them. It is even more strange that one-third of the internees should refuse to take advantage of the motherland's hospitality.

In any case, is the Chinese Government unaware of the fact that there are many more thousands of Chinese outside the internment camp of Deoli than there have been inside? Chinese propaganda is intended to convey the impression that every Chinese national in India has been rounded up and placed in a dungeon. The propaganda has been so frequently repeated that it may have succeeded in influencing opinion in some parts of the world.

But it cannot influence the Indian people, who still see thousands of Chinese among them—on the roads, in the stores and in private business. If India is such a terrible country to live in, it is amazing that these thousands of Chinese nationals who move about in freedom do not go back to China. India does not desire to send them back if they are prepared to abide by the rules of the country. In no case will India yield to China's bullying.

China's anger will probably spend itself in due course. If it does not, so much the worse for the Chinese Government.

(Courtesy: All India Radio)

The Weekly WEST BENGAL

EDUCATION IN PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

By APURBARATAN GHOSH

THERE are two known methods of prevention of cruelty to animals:

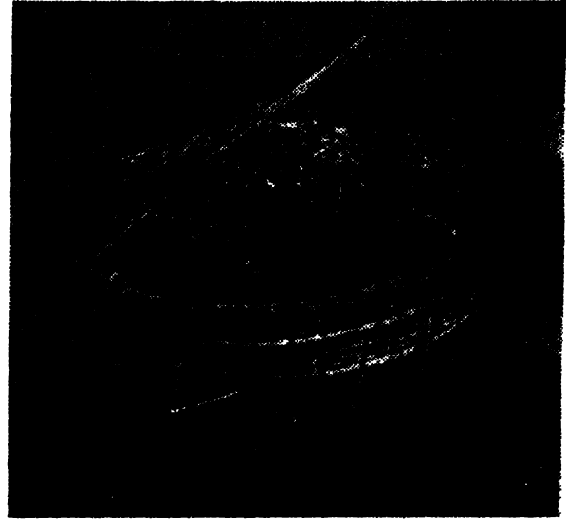
(i) **Punitive legislation** defining acts of cruelty and providing punishment for such acts. This purpose is served by the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920, and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

(ii) **Educative measures** intended to bring about a change in the outlook or heart of the offenders.

Undoubtedly, enactment is the surest of the two methods, for the offender who will not be prepared to change his outlook or mentality, will be forced into submission by legal compulsion. Fear of physical or pecuniary punishment and social degradation have been universally recognised as deterrents against all forms of offence. Naturally, therefore, the Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals lay great stress on the enforcement of the legislation against cruelty to animals.

The Calcutta Society has learnt from the experience of more than 30 years that legal punishment has not been found sufficient to check acts of cruelty, which are still on the increase, even though there are signs of a decrease in the number of animals in the city. The classes of persons with which this Society has to deal in the course of administration of the Bengal Act are as follows: butchers, carters, coachmen, milkmen, dealers in poultry and livestock, owners and drivers of lorries and push-carts carrying the animals.

All these classes of people are engaged in trade or occupation and commit acts of cruelty deliberately out



A common sight at city markets and railway stations
—overcrowding of fowls in baskets

of a motive for pecuniary gain and not out of ignorance. They have debased their mentality by prolonged contact with the lower animals and have become callous in their dealings with these animals. It will be futile to improve their mentality by educative



Acharya Bhabe being received at the Howrah Bridge by Chief Minister Sri Sen before the Acharya entered Calcutta

measures which have hitherto failed to reach them. The only way of access to their minds is through public opinion from which they are not altogether immune. They live and move in the Society, which alone can influence their conduct by deprecating acts of cruelty to the animals in their charge.

In order to shape enlightened public opinion, it will be necessary to utilise the modern organs of propaganda, viz., the press, the radio and the cinema film. None of these organs will agree to help us unless we pay for it, as it is a subject in which the public take little interest.

It would be wiser to turn to other methods of propaganda and publicity. I think we should carry our message of animal welfare to comparatively young people, whose minds are still capable of receiving and retaining impressions. The primary schools controlled by the city Corporation are the best media through which we can work. The Calcutta Corporation may help us a lot by introducing lessons on kindness to animals in the text books for these schools,

WHEN WE BUILD UP THE ECONOMY WE ALSO BUILD UP DEFENCE

where children of butchers and carters will have to assemble in the near future under the scheme of compulsory primary education. It will be a good thing to prepare pamphlets and posters in Bengali, Hindi and English for free distribution in the primary and secondary schools of Calcutta, if the authorities of these institutions co-operate with us in this respect.

We may also offer prizes to school and college boys and girls for the best essays on prevention of cruelty to animals. This will have a two-fold value. In their endeavour to prepare these essays, the students will hunt for and study the books dealing with the subject and this will go a great way in shaping their character. Secondly, the best essays may be selected for publication in periodicals or for distribution among school children.

To sum up, we should not relax our efforts at detection and prosecution of offenders, as fear of punishment is the most effective deterrent. At the same time we should carry on propaganda for prevention of cruelty primarily among the tender school children. We may arouse their enthusiasm and direct their attention towards animal welfare, by offering prizes for essay competitions.

Humanitarian organisations and lovers of animals may consider how best they can promote the welfare of dumb animals in their own way by arousing compassion and fellow-feeling in the hearts of their fellow creatures.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

THE West Bengal Cabinet at a meeting on Friday, May 10, 1963, decided the following among other subjects:

(a) **Rural Manpower Project:** Government decided to take up the execution of Rural Manpower Project in West Bengal as a Centrally-sponsored scheme according to the pattern laid down by Government of India.

The chief object of the project is to provide employment to the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas particularly during the agricultural slack season.

Government of India will bear the entire expenditure of the first series of two schemes costing Rs 2 lakh each. For the subsequent series of schemes the pattern of Central assistance will be 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. Government also decided to waive in suitable cases the condition of local contribution and payment of cost by the beneficiaries.

(b) **Legislation on Corneal Grafting:** Government decided to initiate legislation on corneal grafting in West Bengal as has been done in some other States like Madras and Maharashtra.

There are a large number of people whose vision has been so impaired that they are blind for all practical purposes. Much progress has been achieved in recent years in corneal graft surgery, and it is now possible to restore the vision of some of them by such surgery. Such operations are possible if there is an "Eye Bank" from which adequate supply of cornea may be made available.

Under the proposed legislation, it will be provided that if a person expresses the desire that his eye or eyes be used for therapeutic purpose after his death, the party in lawful possession of his dead body may authorise the removal of the eyes from the body for use for such purpose. In the case of a body lying in a hospital, prison, nursing home or institution that is not claimed by any near relative of the deceased within the prescribed time, an authority may be given to the person in charge for removal of the eye or eyes for the above purpose.

(c) **Grant to Nari Seva Sangha:** Government sanctioned a lump grant of Rs 2,16,000 to Nari Seva Sangha of Calcutta for obtaining suitable accommodation.

The Sangha is a reputed social welfare organisation devoted to the welfare of the distressed women. It is in difficulty in finding accommodation for imparting vocational training to about 150 distressed women.

(d) **Grant to Indian Red Cross:** Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs 50,000 to the West Bengal State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society towards the cost of maintenance of maternity and child welfare hospitals, etc. by it.

PUBLIC UTILITY INDUSTRIES

THE Government of West Bengal have declared the cotton textile industries, the foodstuff industries and oxygen and acetylene industries in the State to be public utility services. The action has been taken by the State Government in exercise of the power conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The foodstuff industries to be covered by this order are oil mills, hydrogenated oil industry, sugar mills, industries engaged in canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables, flour mills and bakery products.

ALLEGATION OF INADEQUATE RELIEF CONTRADICTED

ATTENTION of the Government has been drawn to a recent statement by Dr Kanailal Bhattacharyya, MLA, published in a section of the Press and alleging inadequacy in Government relief measures in the tornado-affected areas of Cooch Behar district. This allegation is unfounded in view of the adequate relief measures already undertaken by the Government in the affected areas. The different items of relief afforded to the victims of the natural calamity are stated below for the information of the public.

Immediately after the tornado on April 19 last, the Subdivisional Officer, Tufangunge, with a batch of volunteer doctors and the Subdivisional Medical Officer rushed to the devastated area and rendered first aid to the injured that very night. But for this, the number of casualties might have been higher. 232.40 quintals of rice, 22.60 quintals of chira, 2.4 quintals of gur, 1,026 lb of milk-powder, 300 loaves, 2 maunds of 'Puri', 4 tins of biscuits, 300 lanterns, 47 Kgs. of coir rope and 1,500 utensils were distributed as a measure of emergency relief. Instructions were issued immediately for distribution of cooked food or chira to the children in the affected areas. Six hundred and thirty-eight tents and tarpaulins were provided for as shelters for the homeless and blankets and garments were distributed. Four hundred and fifty pieces of dhutis, 640 pieces of sarces, 1,000 pieces of children's garments, 500 pieces of blankets and 200 pieces of tarpaulins were rushed either by air or by road to the affected areas. The district has also an adequate stock of tents, tarpaulins, etc. These are being utilised as and when necessary.

Government sanctioned by wire Rs 2,000 for distribution as gratuitous relief in cash and Rs 5,000 for meeting contingent expenditure in connexion with relief distribution. A sum of Rs 1,05,000 has also been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, for immediate distribution as

grants to expedite repair or the rebuilding of the houses damaged or destroyed by the tornado at rates ranging between Rs 150 and Rs 300 per family in consideration of the extent of devastation, so that the people can get their houses rebuilt or repaired before the rains set in. A sum of Rs 1 lakh has also been allotted for liberal issue of agricultural loans to the affected cultivators. One wagon load of CI sheets (20 tons) has already been despatched and further 2 wagons are being sent to help the homeless for reconstruction of their houses. Arrangements have also been made for free supply of 400 mds. of Aman paddy seeds, vegetable seeds, Dhaincha for green manuring and fertilizer mixtures and also agricultural implements of the total value of Rs 28,000. Twenty maunds of wheat bran have also been despatched for free distribution as cattle fodder, as a gift from the Chief Minister.

Forty-two damaged tubewells have been repaired and 20 new tubewells have been sunk. One thousand and five hundred and forty lb. of milk-powder were sent from Calcutta, of which 500 lb. were flown by air to reach quickly the victims of the tornado. Four mobile medical units were deputed to the areas with additional stores and equipments and four doctors in addition were deputed from Calcutta and Darjeeling for reinforcing the local medical staff for speedy and extensive administration of medical relief.

A sum of Rs 59,222 collected so far in the Chief Minister's Cooch Behar Relief Fund, of which Rs 25,000 has been donated from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, is being utilised for amelioration of distress of the victims.

Adequate stocks of foodgrains have also been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, for distribution as gratuitous relief to the distressed people and the local Officers have been instructed to render all possible assistance to the victims of this extraordinary calamity as quickly and as extensively as possible.



Sri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Commerce and Industries Minister, addressing a meeting held in connection with Red Cross Centenary celebrations in Calcutta on May 8 last. On his left is Justice Sri P. B. Mukherjee, Chairman, West Bengal State Branch of the Indian Red Cross



BANKURA

NEED FOR REMOVAL OF INEQUALITIES STRESSED

The need for removing social and economic inequalities and to create a sense of oneness amongst all sections of people was stressed by various speakers at the Annual Conference of the Bankura District Adibasi Mahasabha held under the presidentship of Sri Nabin Chandra Tudu, a tribal leader of Bankura. Sri Subodh Chandra Hansda, MP, was the Chief Guest at the function.

Amongst the speakers were Sri Mongal Chandra Saren, M.L.A., Sri Jadunath Murmu and Sri Babulal Hemban. The speakers explained the state of emergency now existing in the country and urged the tribal people to realise their duties at the present juncture.

DARJEEING

FLOWER SHOW AT KALIMPONG

A "FLOWER SHOW" organised at Kalimpong recently attracted a large number of people including lovers of flowers.

There were two different sections in the show—one for the professional nurseries and the other for amateurs. Blooming orchids, cactus, lilies, pansys, foliage plants, etc., attracted people from Kalimpong and neighbouring hill areas.

The show was organised by a Committee of which Sri S. B. Majumdar, SDO, Kalimpong and Sri M. K. Pradhan, Chairman, Kurseong Municipality, were the President and Secretary respectively. Rani Saheba Chuni Dorjee of Bhutan presided over the inaugural function. She also gave away prizes to growers of the best flowers.

Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Local Self-Government and Panchayats, was present on the occasion.

JALPAIGURI

VVF TRAINING CAMP

TWELVE different camps for leaders of the Village Volunteer Force Units covering all the 13 Development Blocks in Jalpaiguri district have been completed. Besides training in first-aid, fire-fighting and other civil defence measures, practical demonstrations were given to the campers on mass education, increased agricultural production and construction of village roads.

An exhibition on national defence was organised on the occasion at the Kalchini Block.

MIDNAPORE

CROP COMPETITION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

PRIZES for the Paddy Crop Competition of Midnapore (South) district were distributed at the Tamluk Town School on April 11, 1963, by Sri Chittaranjan Guha Mazumdar, Additional District Magistrate, Midnapore, at a function held in this connection. Sri Gostha Behari Jana of village Naradari and Sri Ramendra Sundar Maity of village Chakpiada received first and second prizes of Rs 200 and Rs 150 respectively. Sri Jana produced forty-eight maunds of paddy per acre whereas Sri Maity produced forty-six maunds.

DONATIONS TO DEFENCE FUND

The teachers, students and committee members of the Krishnanagar Bani Mandir have donated to the National Defence Fund a sum of Rs 557.25. The teachers are still continuing to donate one day's pay in every month.

JAWAN HONOURED IN HIS VILLAGE

How deep is the love of the common people for the Jawans, who fight for the country's freedom was revealed in a recent instance at Krishnanagar village under the Sutahata police-station. A local gentleman, who served at NEFA front, recently came back to his village Areakhata. As soon as the news of his arrival came to be known, volunteers at the Village Volunteer Training Camp at the Krishnanagar Bani Mandir invited him to their camp. A sum of Rs 50 saved from their daily ration, was presented to him as a mark of respect. The school authorities assured free education for his children up to Higher Secondary stage including free lodging and boarding facilities.

VILLAGERS IMPLEMENT IRRIGATION SCHEME

A minor irrigation scheme is now being implemented by members of the Village Volunteer Force of Hossainpur.

The scheme has been sponsored by Narayanganj Community Development Block and is being implemented by Pyrabad Gram Sabha.

This irrigation scheme will benefit a vast area of land for double cropping.

NADIA

VVF TRAINING

A COMPREHENSIVE programme for training the Dalapatis of the Village Volunteer Force Units, Adhyakshas of Gram Panchayats and the Chairmen of the Village ad-hoc Committees for the twin task of defence and national development was finalised at a meeting held at the chamber of the District Magistrate, Nadia.

For implementing the programme, 15 camps were opened throughout the district—one in each Community Development Block. The situation caused by the Chinese aggression of India and the object of the Village Volunteer Force in the context of the national emergency were explained to the campers through talks and group discussions.

The week-long programme included training in the use of fire-arms, first-aid, home-nursing, physical exercises, methods of improved agricultural production, etc. Sram Dan by members of the camps was one of the special features of the training.

COMPENSATION PAYMENT TO NADIA INTERMEDIARIES

OF the total number of 129,168 intermediaries in Nadia district, final publication of compensation rolls in respect of 94,080, involving compensation amounting to Rs 48,46,319, has already been completed by the Settlement Department. The task of payment of final compensation to small intermediaries, having claims up to Rs 250, constituting 90 per cent of the total intermediaries, has now been taken over by the Settlement Department from the Compensation Branch of the Collectorate and a scheme for decentralisation in order to expedite disbursement and facilitate payment to the intermediaries in their respective areas, as far as practicable, has been given effect to.

The decentralisation scheme was inaugurated by Sri G. N. Ganguly, Settlement Charge Officer, Nadia, at Ranaghat Camp on May 13 last by handing over a token payment. Sri B. B. Audhya, Settlement Officer of Howrah-Hooghly-Nadia who was present on the occasion, supervised the payments.

Arrangements for payments to 418 small intermediaries coming from Anchal Panchayats of Ranaghat Block were made from the Ranaghat Camp on the first two days and compensation money involved amounted to Rs 10,000. Even ladies with babies in arms and the old and infirm came to receive payment of the compensation. Besides the principal amount of compensation, an interest at 3 per cent was paid to the intermediaries calculating from the date of vesting of their lands.

Under the decentralised scheme a programme for payment at the rate of 1,000 cases per month from each of the eight Settlement Camps in the district of Nadia has been finalised. Preparation of the final compensation roll is also progressing satisfactorily.

DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE

NEXT term of the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, commences in January, 1964.

The College provides public school education for boys who wish to obtain commissions in the Army, Navy or Air Force.

Candidates for admission to the next term of the College, which commences from January, 1964, will have to qualify at an entrance examination to be held in Calcutta some time in the third week of August, 1963, followed by an interview. Candidates must have been born not earlier than January 2, 1952, and not later than January 1, 1953. No educational qualification is prescribed for admission to this College, but it is expected that the candidate should have read up to class VII standard of a Secondary School. The fees are Rs 750 per term plus additional expenses of Rs 400 (e. g., uniforms, pocket-money, books, washing, etc.). The actual cost is thus about Rs 2,300 per annum.

Two candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, who may be admitted to the College, may be charged fees at reduced rates of Rs 1,550 per annum. A cadet spends five to six years at the College.

A limited number of scholarships of Rs 1,000 per annum will be awarded to the deserving cadets after admission to the college by the West Bengal Government.

Application on the prescribed form in duplicate, which can be had on request from the Assistant Secretary, Home (Defence) Department, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta-1, should be submitted so as to reach him on or before July 15, 1963.



A section of the crowd at the Maidan meeting addressed by Acharya Bhawe on May 12 last

From Other States

PUNJAB

GIFT VALUE EXCEEDS Rs. 38 LAKH

ARTICLES worth Rs 2,11,269 were collected for gifts to Jawans on the front through the Emergency Unit working under the Joint Director, Village Industries, Punjab, and the Women's Defence Council, Punjab, in the second fortnight of April, 1963.

This brings the value of the total collections made so far by these organisations in the State to Rs 38,58,598.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE

The family planning network in Punjab now covers a population of 110 lakh.

At present there are 159 family planning clinics functioning in the State. Of these, 39 are in the urban areas and the rest in the rural areas. More than 3,000 persons received family planning advice at these clinics in February and about 7,000 persons revisited the clinics for further guidance during the month. The social workers engaged in the task of educating the masses called on 7,319 persons at their homes.

Two hundred and fifty-three male and 19 female cases were referred to hospitals for sterilisation.

RAJASTHAN

DRINKING WATER THROUGH RAIL

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the district authorities in Barmer to make available drinking water in about 10 villages of the district through Rail-borne tanks. Ten thousand gallons of water is being brought for consumption in Barmer town.

Motor tanks are taking drinking water to sixteen villages of Balotra Subdivision and two villages of Barmer Subdivision in the district. The two tubewells at Bethia and Nilam villages are supplying water to these two and other neighbouring villages.

UTTAR PRADESH

LOANS FOR IMPROVING MILCH CATTLE

A THREE-FOLD programme for improving the cattle breed and importing good milch cattle; providing subsidy for increasing green fodder production and affording veterinary aid to cattle-owners has been undertaken by the Lucknow Co-operative Milk Union to increase its milk supply and thus keep its new plants in motion.

The new plants which are shortly going to be commissioned have the capacity to handle nearly 1,100 maunds of milk per day instead of the present plants' capacity to handle about 380 maunds a day.

During the current financial year, Rs 3.5 lakh will be loaned to cattle-owners in the milkshed of the Lucknow Co-operative Milk Union for improving the breed of the present milch cattle and also for importing good milch cattle from other States. Since

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

ADVISORY BOARD

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned an ad-hoc grant of Rs 15,000 in connexion with the State Government's share of contribution towards the maintenance of the Headquarters Establishment of the West Bengal Social Welfare Advisory Board for the year 1963-64.

FAMILY WELFARE SOCIETY

Government of West Bengal have sanctioned during the current financial year a non-recurring grant of Rs 29,000 to the Family Welfare Service Society, Calcutta, towards meeting the expenses of their medical relief activities for 1963-64 and the outstanding liabilities for 1961-62.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

During the current financial year, Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a further non-recurring grant of Rs 8,400 to the Association for the Prevention

IN SAVINGS LIES SECURITY— YOURS AND THE COUNTRY'S

of Blindness, Bengal, towards meeting the deficit in the running expenses of their three travelling eye dispensaries in West Bengal for the year 1961-62.

RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY

Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a scheme for water supply in Ranaghat municipal area at a cost of Rs 6,61,114.

A sum of Rs 4,40,742 has been sanctioned by the State Government to implement the scheme during the current financial year.

WOMEN'S BODY

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs 5,000 to the All-India Women Conference, Calcutta Branch, towards the cost of maintenance of the mobile medical services run by the organisation for rendering free medical service to the poor patients of rural areas.

CO-OPERATIVE GOLAS

The West Bengal Government have allotted Rs 1,07,000 for maintenance of 180 Co-operative Grain Golas and Graingolas-cum-Credit Societies for the Welfare of the Tribes.

improving the breed is a long-term process, loans will continue to be given. A sum of Rs 4 lakh was distributed last year.

CHIEF MINISTER INAUGURATES SEMINAR

CHIEF Minister Sri P. C. Sen called upon the people to participate in the great adventure of building a new India of Mahatma Gandhi's dream and to make the peaceful revolution in the countryside for social and economic changes a success.

Inaugurating a two-day seminar of the Block Development Officers at the Calcutta Information Centre the Chief Minister asked the officers of the Government to change their outlook in the changed situation. He said that the Community Development programme was in fact a movement, though not of a political nature, and a movement cannot be imposed on the people from above. Villagers, he said, must participate in the Community Development programme actively and treat it as their own. Therein lay the success of this programme, he added.

In this context he emphasised the importance of the co-operative sector and stated that along with the public sector industries, this co-operative sector should develop, particularly in the countryside for the economic uplift of the rural people.

Sri Sen said that Community Development programme and the Co-operative movement were a part of the same movement and the programme would fail if the spirit of co-operation was not created amongst the people in villages.

He said that the duties of the Block Development Officers were to create a leadership in the areas in which they worked. This new leadership in the villages would take upon itself the task of development of their own areas. This would make the task much easier.

He referred to the deficit in rice production and suggested that people should change their food habits. That was the only solution of the food problem. He said agricultural production did not mean production of rice alone. In fact, in West Bengal where only a few years back two and a half lakh tons of potato was produced, the production of potato at the present moment stood at about eight lakh tons. This also indicated improvement in agricultural production. The changed food habits, the Chief Minister thought, would lead to better nourishment because what the people needed today was a balanced diet.

The Chief Minister advised the Block Development Officers not to treat themselves as Government officers; only but as servants of the people.

Contributions To National Defence Fund

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS MAY 9 AND 10

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received a sum of Rs 16,593.60 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were: Junior Adda the Great, 25 Ballygunj Circular Road—Rs 14,851 and the Bar-bati Raffle Committee, Cuttack through Sri Bijesh Chandra Sen, Minister of State—Rs 1,500.

MAY 11 AND 13

THE Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen, received a sum of Rs 24,105.05 and 13 grammes of gold for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were teachers of Free Primary Schools under Parganas District School Board—Rs 19,211.95 through the Director of Health Services

Save and Invest

For Victory today and Security tomorrow

—Rs 1,102.65, and through the District Magistrate of West Dinajpur—Rs 1,423.50, thirteen grammes of gold has been donated by Sri Ram Nath Shaw.

MAY 15

SRI P. C. SEN, Chief Minister, received a sum of Rs 15,625.47 in cash and cheques.

Amongst the principal donors were the staff and labour of Ambari Tea Estate, Banarhat—Rs 3,114.47, employees of Texmaco—Rs 1,083 and Sura Kanya Vidyalaya—Rs 1,001 through Sri Jagannath Kolay, Minister for Publicity.

Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Local Self-Government and Community Development, explained the Community Development programme in detail and the progress it had made in West Bengal since its inception.



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen inaugurating a Seminar of Block Development Officers at CIC on May 10 last

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

Syria's Revolutionary Council announced it had accepted the resignation of **Mr Salah Bitar** and had asked **Dr Sami el Jundi** to form a new Cabinet.

The collapse of the Ba'athist Cabinet and the appointment of a non-Ba'athist politician to form a new one can be interpreted either as a sign of Ba'athist weakness or as a stratagem.

The new Premier, **Dr Sami el Jundi**, left the Ba'ath when that party approved Syria's secession from the first United Arab Republic and joined the Socialist Unionists Front.

The choice of such a politician it is reported, would mean that the Ba'ath realizes its isolation and despite its present support from the Army, wishes to keep the door open to its Nasserist opponents. Or it could be that **Dr Jundi** is merely a front man to provide a facade of independence behind which the Ba'ath holds the substance of power. Conditions are so confused in Syria that even both could be true. In the meantime the Ba'ath continues protesting that it is determined to implement the federal union agreement.

In Iraq Baghdad Radio announced that the Iraq Cabinet of **Brig Ahmed Hassan al Bakr** had submitted its resignation to **President Aref**. **President Aref** accepted the resignation and charged **Mr Bakr** with the formation of a new Government, the radio added.

In submitting his resignation **Mr Bakr** said his Government felt its mission had been accomplished with the signing of the April 17 Cairo agreement to federate Iraq with Syria and United Arab Republic. The mission of the new Cabinet will be to implement the Cairo agreement, the radio quoted him as saying.

Pakistan and Nepal would soon exchange diplomatic missions, **President Ayub Khan** said. He said the two countries had diplomatic relations for the past three years but had no diplomatic mission at each other's capital.

The establishment of the missions, he said would facilitate friendly exchanges and would put their friendship on a firmer footing. The President did not say what would be the status of the missions to be exchanged. The President was speaking at a reception by the Nepal Pakistan Friendship Association.

The President said that relations between the two countries should grow not only at the level of diplomatic missions but also at the people's level. He referred to the exchange of students programme and suggested that such exchanges should be further stepped up.

Dr Tulsi Giri told Pakistani journalists later that Nepal was ready to allow "tax holiday" and permit remittance of profits to Pakistan to encourage Pakistani investment in this country. He said Nepal was anxious to encourage inflow of foreign capital for rapid industrial development from every quarter. He

MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING AT SODEPUR

GOVERNMENT of West Bengal have decided to construct for sale, either outright or on hire purchase basis, to people with annual income between Rs 6,001 and Rs 15,000 sixteen 3-roomed single storeyed houses with foundation for double storey, each complete with three living rooms, two verandahs, kitchen, bath and WCs comprising a total floor area of about 682 sq. ft. and occupying an area of four to five cottahs of land and costing Rs 32,000 approximately on a site adjacent to the Sodepur Rly. Station.

The sale of such quarters will be limited to bona fide persons of the income group mentioned subject to the following conditions: (1) that they would use the quarter, if sold to them, for their own residential purpose; (2) that they do not possess any other residential building in the districts of Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly; (3) that they would be prepared to deposit the amount of earnest money, as may be decided by Government, on demand before their case may be considered for final selection. The amount of earnest money will be refunded to them if they are not finally allotted a house. As and when the project is implemented, Government may, in making final selection, give preference to persons who would be prepared to pay the entire cost, or the major part of it, outright.

Detailed information are available from the Housing Directorate, New Secretariat Building, 1 Hastings Street, Calcutta-1.

MORE BURIALS FOUND

THE large-scale excavation at the proto-historic site of Pandu Rajar Dhibi in Burdwan district, has very recently brought to light two other human burials about ten feet below surface apart from those formerly discovered.

One of these two human skeletons is inhumed in a crumpled way, the bones and the skull being arranged in an apparent convention, while there is a mutilated lustrous red ware with a cluster of perforations at the base, evidently dedicated to the skeletal remains. The burial, which seems to be more than three thousand years old from the evidence of stratigraphy and excavated finds upholds a suggestion of late Ramaprasad Chanda based on a verse of the Atharvaveda that perforated vessels of the Indus Valley were once used for sprinkling water on bone relics. It is expected that the burial will throw a new light on the most ancient civilization of Eastern India.

said only principles had been discussed with the President and no specific proposals.

Nepal is neutral with regard to the Kashmir question. This was made clear to **President Ayub** during his talks with the Nepalese leaders, **Dr Giri** said.

The Week in India

India and Pakistan admitted their failure to reach agreement over Kashmir in the ministerial talks between them in New Delhi which were spread over six rounds and five months.

After two relatively short meetings **Sri Swaran Singh** and **Mr Z. A. Bhutto** issued a joint communique recording "with regret that no agreement could be reached on the settlement of the Kashmir dispute".

But neither side has ruled out further efforts to bridge the gulf either in bilateral discussions or with the good offices of a third party. **Sri Swaran Singh's** concluding comment this evening was that India intended to continue these efforts.

At separate Press conferences, held immediately after the release of the joint communique **Mr Bhutto** and **Sri Swaran Singh** reiterated the anxiety of their respective countries further to explore ways of reaching a settlement and expressed the hope that they would succeed.

Both of them referred specifically to the mediation proposal and explained the circumstances in which it might be possible to resort to it.

While confessing his inability to give any categorical answers at present **Mr Bhutto** explained in reply to questions that a proposal about mediation was received from Britain and the USA. Pakistan, he said, had asked for certain clarifications and depending on the reply she would be willing to consider mediation. He added that nothing had happened which would make mediation either more difficult or less likely.

In a stirring address at a huge prayer meeting on the Brigade Parade Ground, Calcutta, **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** said China had developed territorial ambitions, but India had no such sinister schemes and, therefore, he was certain of its ultimate victory.

In a sense, he considered the Chinese threat a God-send for it would force the people of India to overcome their inertia.

India's motto should be: "Be brave and powerful, but not inimical". A country which had no enmity towards others, no expansionist tendency and was united could never be defeated. Its victory would never hurt others. To cry till one was hoarse that China was satanical was a symptom of impotence and weakened a nation's inner strength.

In this context it was necessary to understand the glaring disparities and poverty in India's rural life. "I am not a politician, but I should say that instead of going into ecstasies over Congress victories in West Bengal by-elections, one should ask why the Communists got 10,000 votes in a Bankura constituency", he said.

The principal reason for this was economic. What disparities existed in China could only be heard of. But those in India were too apparent. "Our main enemy is not the Communist Party which can be won over, but Communism, which, though based on sympathy and love, is channelized in a wrong direction". "If we have to face it our approach should be more sympathetic. This is a challenge".

Earlier, **Acharya Bhave**, speaking at a Press conference, referred to the nature of the Chinese challenge and India's preparedness to meet it. India, he said, was committed to democratic socialism by peaceful means, which could be interpreted as representing the Sarvodaya principles and the Prime Minister had some time ago stated that normally the word "Sarvodaya" was not used, not because he did not like it, but because it represented a very lofty ideal.

In its own way, India was trying to eradicate poverty with democratic socialism as the goal. And Vinobaji had no doubt that the task would be fulfilled soon. China's challenge was directed mainly against this aspect of India's efforts. Everyone should fully realize this and try to strengthen the endeavours now being made.



Prior to his entry into Calcutta, Acharya Bhave addressed a meeting at Howrah Dahalia Park

Photo: Pranab Kumar Maltra, Howrah

On The Economic Front

Consumer Price Index for March: The consumer price index numbers for working class (Base: shifted to 1949-100 except where otherwise indicated) increased in six centres during March, 1963, according to the Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The maximum rise of three points was recorded by the index for Ludhiana which stood at 115. The index numbers for Ajmer, Gauhati, Silchar, Tinsukia and Jabalpur appreciated by one point each to 111, 111, 114, 123 and 133 respectively.

Wholesale Price Index: The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) rose by 0.7 per cent to 130.2 during the week ended April 20, 1963 as compared with 129.3 (revised) for the previous week. The index was higher by 2.4 and 5.1 per cent respectively when compared with the correspondent week of the previous month and that of a year ago.

Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia: A long-term Trade Agreement was signed between India and Yugoslavia on May 4. It will increase the trade between the two countries from the present level of Rs 30 crore both ways to approximately Rs 50 crore by the end of 1966, i. e., in the first three years of the Five-Year Trade Agreement.

India will export to Yugoslavia iron ore, manganese ore and other mineral ores; coffee, tea and other agricultural commodities; deoiled cakes; textiles; engineering goods such as diesel engines, rolled steel products, pumps and transportation equipment; tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins and leather products. Yugoslavia will sell to India lubricating base oils, detonators, mining explosives, non-ferrous metals, construction and earth moving machinery, marine diesel engines, power plants, some machine tools and other heavy engineering items.

Six Companies to raise Capital: The Controller of Capital Issues has authorised six companies to raise capital amounting to Rs 3.42 crore.

Following are the details of the companies: South India Steel and Sugars Limited, Madras (capital of Rs 73,83,000), Madras Rubber Factory Limited (equity capital of Rs 62,50,000), Kashmir Ceramics Limited (share capital of Rs 50 lakh), True Tools Limited, Madras, (equity capital of Rs 50 lakh), J & P Coats (India) Private Limited, Bombay (further capital of Rs 36 lakh), and Ownership Offices & Flats Limited (capital of Rs 70 lakh).

OFFICIAL POSTINGS

Sri R. K. Ray, ICS, Additional Member, Board of Revenue, and ex-officio Additional Secretary, Land and Land Revenue Department, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Member, Board of Revenue, and ex-officio Secretary, Land and Land Revenue and Tribal Welfare Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Sri N. Ray Chaudhuri, ICS.

Sri Pabitra Krishna Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhargram, Midnapore, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the West Dinajpur district at the headquarters station.

Sri Manindra Nath Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), now employed as Officer-in-charge, Wardens' Service, Civil Defence Organisation, Asansol, Burdwan, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the 24-Parganas district at the headquarters station.

Sri Tarun Prasad Basu, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (on probation), Purulia, to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Midnapore district, in the Jhargram subdivision.

The services of Sri Bimal Kumar Sinha, temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed as Assistant Estate Officer, Durgapur Projects Ltd., is placed at the disposal of the Durgapur Development Authority for appointment to the post of Estate Officer under them.

Sri Prafulla Chandra Chakrabarti, Subdivisional Police Officer, Alipour Duar, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at the headquarters station of the Hooghly district.

RABINDRA JAYANTI AT CIC

THE week-long programme at the Calcutta Information Centre on the occasion of Poet Rabindranath Tagore's birthday closed with an interesting and befitting function on Friday, May 10, 1963. Some well-known songs were sung by the Folk Entertainment Section of the West Bengal Government followed by the screening of the documentary film "Rabindranath" directed by Sri Satyajit Roy.

More than 500 people attended the show.

STATE BANK COUNTER CLOSED

THE State Bank of India counter, which was opened at the Chief Minister's residence to receive donations for the National Defence Fund, ceased to function from Thursday, May 16, 1963. Intending donors to the National Defence Fund are requested to deposit their contribution with any branch of the State Bank of India.

SALE OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

THE Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963, promulgated by the Government of India, has taken effect from May 1, 1963. In accordance with the provisions of that Order, the Deputy Transport Commissioner (Administration and Enforcement), Home (Transport) Department, Government of West Bengal, has been appointed to be the Officer for West Bengal to implement the said Order.

STANDARD FOR BIDIS

THE Indian Standard Institution has formulated Indian Standard Specification for "Bidis".

The specification was formulated after taking into consideration the views of manufacturers, users and others interested in bidi trade.

NOTIFICATIONS

TENDER NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 23.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One Deputy Chief Inspector, Social Education, West Bengal in the West Bengal Senior Educational Service. Post permanent. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 500—50—1,500 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. The question of granting higher initial pay may be considered in exceptional cases.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A first class Master's degree. Or, A second class Master's degree with a second class Honours degree, of a recognised University, Or, Equivalent qualifications; (ii) A B.T. or an M.Ed. degree; (iii) Recognised training in Social (Adult) Education or a diploma in Social Work (D.S.W.); (iv) At least five years' experience in the field of Social (Adult) Education or Constructive Welfare work in a recognised institution; (v) Aptitude for public speaking with good power of expression in Bengali; (vi) Administrative experience with ability for planning and organisation, capacity for undertaking extensive tours in rural areas. **Desirable—**(i) Familiarity with modern extension and audio-visual education methods; (ii) Aesthetic aptitude (Music, Art and Drama, etc.). Age not more than 45 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable in case of candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—June 19, 1963.

(b) Forty-nine Assistant Engineers (Civil), Public Works Department, in the West Bengal Engineering Service. Posts temporary. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance where admissible.

Qualifications: A degree in Civil Engineering of an Indian University or an equivalent degree of a foreign University or any other qualification in Civil Engineering exempting a candidate from appearing in Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India). Age not more than 27 years on August 1, 1963. The age limit shall, in the case of candidates who have been in the employ of the Central or the State Government or of the Damodar Valley Corporation or of any other Statutory body recognised for the purpose by the Government and are not out of such employment for more than a year on August 1, 1963, be relaxable to the extent of the actual period spent (continuously) in such employment. The relaxation of age-limit will not, however, apply to candidates who have already applied thrice for the post.

Closing date—June 12, 1963.

(c) One Assistant Research Officer in the West Bengal General Service (Class III) under the scheme for the survey of bacteriological quality of milk supply to Haringhata Centre. Post temporary. Pay Rs 250—15—550 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) M.Sc. in Bacteriology/Organic Chemistry/Applied Chemistry/B.Sc.—Chemistry/Microbiology; Or, A degree in Science with Chemistry or any Biological subject (e.g., Zoology or Botany or Physiology) in the B.Sc. course, plus a diploma in Dairying; (ii) Two years' experience of working in the quality control laboratory of a recognised Dairy Institute or Dairy Factory; (iii) Knowledge of Milk Plant, Sanitation and Hygiene. **Desirable—**(i) Evidence of specialised training in India or abroad in quality control work on milk and milk products; (ii) Experience regarding production of quality milk in rural areas; (iii) Knowledge of Bengali—spoken and written. Age not more than 35 years on April 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of persons holding substantive appointment under Government and for exceptionally qualified candidates.

Closing date—June 12, 1963.

(d) Preparation of a Panel of candidates in connection with recruitment to permanent posts of Assistant Mistress in Sanskrit (Non-Gazetted) in Government High Schools (Multi-purpose) for girls. Pay Rs 22—10—325—15—475 per month plus allowance as admissible under the rules. An untrained

candidate, if selected, will draw an ad-hoc initial salary in the scale till she is trained.

Qualifications: Essential—Honours degree or Second Class Master's degree in Sanskrit of a recognised University. **Desirable—**A degree in teaching. Age not more than 30 years on June 1, 1963. The age-limit will not be applicable to the persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Closing date—June 10, 1963.

Age concession—The age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

SITUATION VACANT

Admission in Fulia Polytechnic

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Superintendent, Fulia Polytechnic, post office Fulia Colony, district Nadia, from young displaced persons from Pakistan for admission in one year Certificate Course in trades mentioned below for the session commencing from August 1, 1963, in prescribed forms which may be obtained by sending to his office self-addressed stamped envelopes. The number of trainees to be admitted in different trades are as follows: (1) Wireman & Electrician—16; (2) Welding—8; (3) Fitting—32; (4) Printing & Book-binding—8; (5) Smithy—8; (6) Sheetmetal—8; (7) Foundry—16; (8) Tailoring—16; (9) Weaving—8; (10) Leatherworks—8; (11) Commercial Art—16; (12) Carpentry—16; (13) Masonry & Bricklaying—8; and (14) Homecraft (for girls only)—32. Girls are not eligible for admission in trades 1 to 13. Age must be between 15 and 18 years as on August 1, 1963, relaxable for girls only in exceptional cases. Candidates applying for trades 1 and 2 must have passed the School Final Examination or its equivalent, for trades 3 and 4 must have at least appeared in the School Final Examination or its equivalent and for the remaining trades must have a good general education, preferably up to class VIII standard. A very limited number of non-refugees also may be admitted on the basis of age and qualification as stated above but they are to pay tuition fee of Rs 6 per month. Stipend of Rs 30 per month may be paid to the refugee trainees only on production of valid Refugee Certificates provided Government sanction for the same is received by the institution. A limited number of seats is available for boys only in the attached hostel. No seat-rent is charged but messing is to be arranged and paid for by them. Hostel stipend of Rs 10 per month may be granted to each hostel trainee, provided Government sanction for the same is received by the institution. Candidates may be called for a test examination and interview (if found suitable in test examination) before a Selection Board at Fulia at their own expense. Last date for submission of applications is June 10, 1963.

Unite to Defend

The Freedom and Integrity of India

Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN

Chief Minister, West Bengal

DONATE MONEY
GOLD AND ORNAMENTS
TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND
AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA



THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY MAY 30 1963

Sixteen Pages Twelve Naiye Paisa

No. 9
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OUR COVER PICTURE

WE present on our cover this week a view of a row of buildings constructed by the Government of West Bengal at Layalka Math, Tollyganj, Calcutta. It is one of several such rows of buildings known as Regent Estate Housing Estate and have been constructed under the State Government's housing schemes.

The Regent Estate Housing Estate has three-room and two-room flats for both the middle income group and low income group people. It has 32 three-room flats for the former and 48 two-room flats for the latter. The Estate has some flats exclusively for Government employees. Besides, it had 20 houses for allotment under the hire-purchase scheme. All of them have already been allotted.

Government of West Bengal have now decided to construct for sale, either outright or on hire-purchase basis, to people with annual income between Rs 6,001 and Rs 15,000, 16 three-room single storeyed houses with foundation for double storey, each complete with three living rooms, two verandahs, kitchen, bath and WCs comprising a total floor area of about 628 sq ft and occupying an area of four to five cottahs of land and costing Rs 32,000 approximately on a site adjacent to the Sodepur Railway Station.

The sale of the houses will be limited to bona fide persons of the income group mentioned subject to some conditions.

Detailed information is available at the Housing Directorate, New Secretariat Building, 1 Hastings Street, Calcutta-1.

News in Brief

: After its last eruption last March when 1,500 people were reported to have been killed, Bali's (Indonesia) Mt. Agung erupted again causing considerable damage to life and property.

: Mr Chester Bowles, US Ambassador-designate to India, said that the Chinese Communists were attempting to purge Mr Khrushchev and substitute a Soviet Government willing to give them massive economic aids.

: Cuban Premier, Dr Fidel Castro, is reported to have rejected an invitation to go to Communist China.

: 87,409 Pakistani nationals, who entered India illegally during the 10-year period ended 1962, have been sent back to Pakistan.

: Anti-Chinese rioting continued to spread to more towns in West and East Java despite strong appeals by President Sukarno and other Indonesian leaders to stop it.

: An agreement for the supply of ammunition worth about Rs 3 crore by Yugoslavia to India was signed in New Delhi.

: Acharya J. B. Kripalani was declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Amroha Constituency defeating Congress candidate, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, and in the Farrukhabad Lok Sabha Constituency, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist candidate, defeated Dr B. V. Keskar.

: The CMPO has finalised a plan to construct a 22-mile circular railway around Calcutta connecting Dum Dum with Majerhat via Hastings.

: Sri T. T. Krishnamachari said at a press conference in Washington that India had asked for assistance to double the strength of the Army over the next three years.

: Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, announced in New Delhi the Government's decision to establish a separate rupee company to manage construction and operation of the proposed 4-million ton capacity Bokaro Steel Plant in Bihar State.

: The Prime Minister said at Panjim that the Government of India had decided that Goa should be a separate entity in the Union of India.

RAW FILM PROJECT MAKES PROGRESS

IF you are a camera enthusiast, you will be glad to know that a new brand of film has come into the market. It has a pleasant name—Indu. The name strikes a chord of intimacy even when placed among well-known foreign brand names. For it is an Indian name and a name of endearment. Surely, India has not started producing photo film? Not yet, but soon well. Indu itself has been manufactured in Paris by the famous French firm, Messrs Bauchet and Company.

How did a film with an Indian name come to be manufactured in France? That is Indu's story.

STORY OF INDU

Bauchets have produced this film for the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Limited, an undertaking of the Government of India. The aim of this public sector enterprise is to make India self-sufficient in the matter of photographic films, cinematographic films, X-ray films, photographic paper and other sensitive materials allied with camera craft. Bauchets are collaborating and helping the Hindustan Photo Film Company.

The factory building of Hindustan Photo Film are already coming up fast at Ootacamund, in the heart of the alluring blue mountains of Madras State.

A batch of young Indian engineers and scientists from the factory are already at the Bauchet factory in Paris getting training in techniques of manufacturing

photo film. Indu is the film produced by them on a trial basis at the factory. So far Indu film worth Rs 9 lakh has been placed on sale in India. A sales depot has been opened in Madras and similar sales depots will be opened in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other big cities. Indu is the precursor of film that will be manufactured in Ooty factory.

OOTY FACTORY

The factory will cost Rs 7 crore including Rs 4 crore for importing plant and equipment. It is expected to go into production in 1964. A technical collaboration agreement was signed with the Bauchet Company in April 1960 by the National Industrial Development Corporation. The agreement provides for the supply of plant and equipment and the training of personnel. The Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company has been set up to manage the proposed factory. Construction started in 1961.

The need for being self-sufficient in raw film is easily understood. Raw film is needed for hospitals and for scientific work. Then we have a flourishing cinema industry in India which provides employment to thousands and entertainment to millions. About 325 feature films, of an average length of 13,000 to 14,000 feet, are produced in the country every year in addition to hundreds of short films, documentaries and news-reels in various languages. The Indian film industry is reputed to be the second largest in the world. A great quantity of raw film is needed to sustain this

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Sri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, handing over to Sri Tushar Kanti Ghosh, President, Dr B. C. Roy Memorial Committee, a deed of gift of 20 bighas of land donated by the State Government for the Dr B. C. Roy Children's Hospital to be constructed by the Committee at 111 Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta, on May 16 last

CHINA CLAIMS PART OF RUSSIA

By S VED VYAS

CHINA's cartographic aggression has, of late, shown signs of spreading. Her frontier problems are not confined to "imperialist" neighbours like India alone. Even her benefactor, Russia (but for whose economic assistance, China would not have attained its present stage of industrialization), is expected to cede a slice of her territory to Mao's "Empire of the future". And, as usual, there are maps to support China's territorial ambitions.

One such map, pregnant with possibilities for the future, appears in a Chinese text book called "A Brief History of Modern China" by Liu Pei-hua published first in Peking in 1954. The second edition came out in March 1960.

The territories claimed by China on this map include, besides Tibet, and the Mongolian People's Republic, large portions of the Soviet Republics of Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan, the Pamir area, most or all of Ladakh; the whole of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan; not only the mountains and foothills south of the McMahon Line but also Assam; all of South-East Asia—Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore; the Andaman Islands, the Ryukyu Islands, North and South Korea, Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands; and finally, a large part of the Soviet mainland in the Far East, covering Vladivostok, the Maritime Krai and the Khabarovsk Krai.

This remarkable map is stated to show "the Chinese territories taken by the Imperialists in the Old Democratic Revolutionary Era (1840-1919)". Chinese Communist historians, who gave this title to the period between the first Anglo-Chinese War and the "May 4 Movement" of 1919, call the next period, up to the establishment of the People's Republic, the "New Democratic Revolutionary Era" (1919-1949). From 1949 began what is known as the "Era of Socialist Construction".

UNEQUAL TREATIES

That Mao had turned his covetous eyes on the Soviet Union became evident early this year. After a bitter attack in an editorial, the "People's Daily" on March 8, 1963, served notice on the Soviet Union that China would, one day, formally lay claim to large areas in Siberia. The editorial menacingly recalled that in the century before the Chinese revolution, many foreign powers, including Czarist Russia, had committed aggression against China and had forced her to sign "unequal treaties".

The areas to which China has laid claim is a long stretch from Vladivostok northward along the Pacific for about a thousand miles, almost as far inland as the

Amur river, including the industrial centre of Komsomolsk, and Khabarovsk. This covers an area of nearly 5½ million square miles with a population of about 9 million.

CHINESE MONGOLIA

As for Outer Mongolia, China claims closer relationship with her than Russia, despite the fact that Mongolia is depending heavily on the Soviet Union for the execution of development plans. Outer Mongolia, however, figured as prominently as Tibet in the original Chinese Communist designs for a centralized State. "When the people's revolution has been victorious in China", Mao Tse-tung told Edger Snow as early as 1936, "the Outer Mongolian Republic will automatically become a part of the Chinese federation, of their own will".

Up to December 1962, the Sino-Mongolian frontier was shown on Chinese maps as an undetermined international frontier, whereas Russian and other maps have consistently indicated a fixed international frontier. Incidentally, both Russian and Chinese

THERE CAN BE NO REAL STRENGTH WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT

maps show the frontier between the Mongolian Republic and the Soviet Union as a defined international frontier. Despite these unsatisfied ambitions, Peking released on December 26, 1962, an agreement signed in Peking, by the Prime Ministers of these countries.

This was a transparent Chinese attempt to show that problems between "Socialist" countries could be solved on the basis of "proletarian internationalism", and to add to the list of "peaceful settlements" with China's Asian neighbours in the campaign to isolate India politically.

CLAIMS ON AFGHANISTAN TOO

West of the Karakoram the international meeting-point in the Pamirs was established by the Anglo-Russian Commission of 1895 in negotiations which China at the time refused to join. The settlement was never recognised by Peking, and while Soviet maps preserved the demarcation, Chinese Communist maps continued to claim this part of Afghanistan for China, as also the adjoining areas of Tadzhikistan in the USSR.

In several sectors Chinese maps show the Sinkiang USSR frontier as undemarcated, while in Soviet maps it is firmly defined. There remains a discrepancy between Soviet and Chinese maps at the junction of the rivers Amur and Ussuri.

So, China's dreams of an empire are finding expression in maps and even "brotherly" Russia is not being spared. And judging from Chinese behaviour in relation to India, what are merely cartographic claims today may become demands tomorrow.

THE MAHARANI ADHIRANI TAKES BACK HER PALACE

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE palace of the Burdwan Raj family at Kalna in Burdwan district, about 51 miles from Calcutta, is now being renovated. Situated on 42 bighas of land in the heart of the town, and dotted with 125 temples, the palace is older than the palace at Burdwan (which now accommodates the university named after the town) and was built long before the coming of Warren Hastings to Bengal.

The Kalna palace has made history in recent years also. With the enforcement of the Estates Acquisition Act, the Raj family found it difficult to maintain it and its personal staff of 400 in charge of supervision. The Maharajadhiraja having never set his feet on the soil of Burdwan after his defeat in the general election in 1957, the Maharani Adhirani, now a Deputy Minister of West Bengal, passed on the magnificent palace, containing about 100 rooms, with spacious verandahs and a huge courtyard, to a women's handicraft training centre, which she herself set up and equipped, about two and a half years ago.

Things looked all right at this stage. The personal staff were discharged almost overnight, most of them have been given land and houses and others money. They were in the Raj family household services for generations. When I visited the palace on May 5 some local people told me that the farewell scene was heart-rending. Tears rolled down the cheeks of the "Rani-ma", as the Maharani Adhirani is called, as well as of the staff. At this time nobody suspected what was in store for the palace within a few months.

The handicraft training centre, which was opened with about 100 destitute women, disappeared within three months, giving place to what the officials describe as anti-social elements. The death of the centre is ascribed to infiltration of "bad elements" in its management. The centre has not only ceased to exist most of its paraphernalia, such as sewing machines and tools, have also disappeared.

The collapse of the centre meant removal of all barriers for hordes of anti-social and heterogeneous elements to have rendezvous in the palace and in the temples two years during which looting of articles in the palace and the temples, including chandeliers, Italian stone slabs and a replica of a throne of silver, went on. A hide-and-seek game followed between the police and the intruders in the palace, with no loss or gain for either. If the hungry stones groaned, the nostalgic old palace guards watched the spectacle from a distance with impotent rage and grief.

It was in the first week of April last that the Maharani Adhirani was able to perform a miracle. Accompanied by the SDO and a handful of policemen, she entered the palace and personally appealed to the intruders to vacate, pleading that she herself would live in the Rani Mahal, a marble house inside the palace, and would re-open the training centre in the main building. She not only spoke sweet words to them, but gave them plenty of sweets in lieu of their assurance to vacate aggression. The SDO told me

(Continued on page 152)



One of the 125 temples that embellish the Kalna House of the Maharani Adhirani of Burdwan. The House has been donated by her for women's welfare work.

RAW FILM PROJECT MAKES PROGRESS

(Continued from page 147)

industry. India spends about Rs 2 crore every year for importing cinematographic raw film alone. It must be remembered that for every foot of film exhibited in the cinemas, several feet more are 'shot'. What is not good enough is discarded when the film is edited. Besides, Rs 50 lakh are spent in importing photographic film and paper and Rs 60 lakh in X-ray film.

The total consumption of film in the country is about 6 million square metres a year. The Ootacamund factory will produce 6.5 million square metres of film valued at about Rs 4.5 crore. The production will include 4.5 million square metres of cinematographic film made into rolls and papers and half a million square metres of X-ray film. The Ooty factory will also take up the manufacture of colour film, thus meeting country's entire range of demand. It is possible that it will even handle some X-ray film for export. When the capacity is fully used, the production could rise to 10 million square metres of different kinds of raw film.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE

The production consists mainly of three processes: (1) making transparent, continuous sheets of film from flakes of cellulose acetate, (2) coating the film with a thin and uniformly even layer of photosensitive chemical emulsion (silver halide in gelatine) and (3) final finishing, that is, cutting to required sizes, perforating the sides, marking, numbering and packing. The entire work has to be carried out in darkness and extraordinary precautions have to be taken to protect the film from light and heat. (Ootacamund, as a famous hill station 7,000 feet above sea level, provides a climate cool enough for this purpose.) The factory will have its own testing laboratory to ensure that high standards are uniformly kept.

The raw materials required by the factory are available mostly within the country. They are: cellulose tracetate, triphenyl phosphate and dibutyl phthalate required for making the base of film, and ammonia, ammonium nitrate, potassium bromide, silver nitrate, acetone, butanol and methanol which go into the process of sensitising the photographic material. Licences have already been given to private firms for manufacturing some of the raw materials. For some time, however, methylene chloride, base paper, potassium iodide, gelatine, wetting agents, sensitising dyestuffs and stabilisers may have to be imported.

The Ootacamund factory is taking shape on a 273-acre plot near Wenlock Down on the Ootacamund-Mysore diversion road. More than 3,000 workers and engineers are busy at the site. A well-equipped meteorological station has already been established near the factory. Because the project has a complicated design and some special structural features, the pace of construction cannot be hastened. A township to accommodate a population of 8,000 people is also to be built near the factory. Half of the plant and equipment has already arrived at the site from France.

RASHTRIYA INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE

APPLICATIONS are invited from the permanent residents of West Bengal for admission to the next term of the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, commencing in January, 1964.

The College provides a public school education for boys who wish to obtain commissions in the Army, Navy or Air Force. The educational training is designed to bring boys up to the standard of the Senior Cambridge School Certificate and the qualifying examination for entry into the National Defence Academy. Compulsory physical training, games and parades ensure physical fitness and smartness, while special attention is paid to the imparting of discipline, self-reliance and social training to all cadets.

Candidates for admission to the next term of the College which commences from January, 1964, will have to qualify at an entrance examination to be held at Calcutta some time in the third week of August, 1963, followed by an interview. Candidates must have been born earlier than January 2, 1952 and not later than January 1, 1953. The age limits can in no case be relaxed.

No educational qualification is prescribed for admission to this College but it is expected that the candidate should have read up to Class VII standard of a Secondary School.

The fees are Rs 750 per term plus additional expenses of Rs 400 (e.g., uniforms, pocket-money, books, washing, etc.). The actual cost is thus about Rs 2,300 per annum. One candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe who may be admitted to the College may be charged fees at reduced rates of Rs 1,550 per annum. A cadet spends five to six years at the College.

A limited number of scholarships of Rs 1,000 per annum is awarded to the deserving cadets after admission to the College by the West Bengal Government.

Application on the prescribed form in duplicate which can be had on request from the Assistant Secretary, Home (Defence) Department, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta-1, should be submitted so as to reach him on or before July 15, 1963.

In addition to the Ootacamund factory, two private firms, namely the Adross Private Limited of Calcutta and the New India Industries of Boroda, have been licensed to produce 1.7 million square metres of photographic printing paper.

LIPI FILM

The Libra Photographic Industries at Podanur near Coimbatore have started production, for the first time in India, of black and white positive film of 35-millimetre in width. (This size is generally used for exhibition in cinema houses). The film is named Lipi. The present capacity of 64,000 feet per day will be stepped up to 2 lakh feet a day in the next months. Production of sound recording film and 16-millimetre film will also be taken up.

Nearly 60 per cent of the plant machinery has been designed and fabricated locally. About 25 per cent of the chemical base for this film is imported.

The Libra Industries have been manufacturing photographic printing paper since 1958. The production has now reached its peak capacity of 2,800 metres a day, which meets about 70 per cent of the demand.

(Courtesy: Yojana)

Housewives Learn to Prepare Fruit Products

SM RADHARANI MAHATAB, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal, distributed Certificates of Merit to successful trainees of the Training-cum-Production Centre for Fruit Products, Calcutta, at a function at the Calcutta Information Centre on May 21, 1963. Sri Smarajit Banerji, Minister of State for Agriculture, presided.

On this occasion an exhibition of fruit products and demonstration of their preparation was held at the Exhibition Hall of the Centre.

About 300 housewives, Gram Sevikas and girl students have been given training in the preservation of fruits and vegetables at the Training-Cum-Production Centre for fruit products running under the control of the Marketing Section of the Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal Government, since March, 1961, at Calcutta. Two other peripatetic centres have already been sanctioned by the West Bengal Government for educating rural people, particularly housewives, on the preservation of fruits and vegetables. The centres are likely to be started shortly.

Housewives receive theoretical as well as practical training at the Training-cum-Production Centre for fruit products in Calcutta. Practical training is given in the manufacture of jam, jelly, squash, cordial, beverage, marmalade, pickle, morabba, canning of peas, tomato and other fruits and vegetables, tomato ketch-up, sauce, vinegar, fruit-cheese, etc. For the practical class the entire expenditure is borne by the Government where the training is given through the demonstration of scientific methods.

Training is given for 30 working days in batches, each batch consisting of 20 candidates. A certificate

of merit is given to the trainees on the result of the examination held on the completion of training for each batch.

So far 198 ladies including 23 Gram Sevikas deputed by the Development Department of the State Government have received training at the Centre. Besides 94 girl students of Viharilall College of Home and Social Science, Calcutta, have also been trained by rotation on request from the Principal of the College.

Fruits and vegetables, it may be stated, are not only nutritive but also indispensable for maintenance of health. But a substantial portion of the production estimated at 15 to 20 per cent goes on waste. The object of the Centre is to avoid this wastage and to make the best utilisation of fruits and vegetables, which are seasonal, because unless they are scientifically preserved they cannot be made available during the period of scarcity or off-season. This will also ensure a fair price to the growers of fruits and vegetables.

Government feel that housewives receiving training at the Centre may prepare jam, jelly and other fruit products on a cottage industry scale. Besides nutritious food for the family members, the scheme if implemented, will bring an additional income for the family, because such products have a good market.

Government also propose to encourage co-operative ventures if trained personnel organised themselves for this purpose. The question of giving some financial assistance by way of loan to successful trainees of the Centre for undertaking commercial venture is also receiving attention of the Government at present.



Sri Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury, Education Minister, speaking at a meeting held at Mahajati Sadan, Calcutta, on May 18 last to celebrate the birth centenary of Swami Vivekananda

GOVERNMENT DECISION

THE West Bengal Cabinet at a meeting on Thursday, May 16, 1963, decided the following among other subjects:

Government decided to acquire premises No. 4 and 4/1, Mitra Lane, Calcutta, in connection with the extension of Mahajati Sadan. A three-storeyed building will be constructed there for accommodating the library of the Mahajati Sadan.

SUGAR FROM FAIR PRICE SHOPS

SUGAR is available from the Fair Price Shops of Calcutta Industrial (Initial and Extended) Area against Family Identity Cards, at the prices indicated below. Family Identity Card-holders are able to draw 250 grams per head per week irrespective of adult and child. Sugar is also available at the fixed rates at the Grocers' shops of the different markets and the consumers may draw the same without production of the Family Identity Cards.

Arrangements have been made to issue Establishment Permits for different kinds of establishments. Applications for this purpose should be submitted to the respective Rationing Offices for permits below 16 bags per month and to the Deputy Controllers of Rationing (Initial Area) and (Extended Area) as the case may be, for permits above that quantity.

The retail prices of Sugar: Medium Grain D 29—Rs 1.22 per Kg; Medium Grain C 29—Rs 1.23 per Kg; Bold Grain B 29—Rs 1.25 per Kg; Bold Grain A 29—Rs 1.26 per Kg.

COMPENSATION TO HALDIA EVACUEES

IN the third round of payment of compensation to evacuees of Haldia Project, a total amount of Rs 62,978.06 was distributed to 141 groups. Out of the total amount distributed, about Rs 41,000 was invested in Postal Savings under the Small Savings Scheme.

Payment of compensation was made by Sri A. K. Chatterjee, Land Acquisition Collector, Haldia Project, and his staff.

ELECTRICITY DUTY ENHANCED

THE rate of electricity duty of 1 nP per unit has been enhanced with effect from May 1, 1963, to 1.5 nP per unit of consumption or 3 nP for every two units of energy or fraction thereof, for purposes other than lights and fans, domestic power and agriculture.

MINISTER SEES DEVELOPMENT WORK

SRI S. K. DEY, Union Minister for Community Development, arrived at Bagdogra on May 22 last. He was received at the airport by Sri K. N. Das Gupta, West Bengal Minister for Public Works, Sri Abha Maity, Refugee Rehabilitation Minister, and Sri Saija Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Local Self-Government and Community Development.

On his way to Islampur, Sri Dey had a close view of the roadways and he had also seen the development activities already taken up.

THE MAHARANI ADHIRANI TAKES BACK HER PALACE

(Continued from page 149)

At the very appearance of "Rani-ma" among the local people worked like magic.

With the renovation of the palace and the temples, which has recently been undertaken, Kalna is sure to attract tourists and lovers of architecture. With its 108 Siva temples in two circular rings and 17 more other temples, the palace, situated on the bank of the Hooghly, presents a rewarding experience to travellers. According to the Regional Director of Panchayats (Burdwan Division), who is a keen student of history, the architectural work in some of the temples, terracotta and other allied designs, bears resemblance of culture which dates back to more than 400 years. Unfortunately, no official record was available.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

HOWRAH HOSPITAL

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs 40,000 to the Tulsiram Lakshmi Debi Jaiswal Hospital, Lilooah, Howrah, towards the cost of its maintenance for the current financial year including payment of outstanding liabilities pending transfer of management of the institution to Government.

STUDENTS' HEALTH HOME

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a further non-recurring grant of Rs 4,000 to the Students Health Home, Calcutta, for rendering medical relief to the students during the period from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

Government of West Bengal, during the current financial year, sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs 5,000 to the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, Calcutta, towards the cost of maintenance of its T.B. Clinic, the Balananda Arogya Bhawan, with its Home Treatment Section for the calendar year 1963.

A sum of Rs 6,500 has also been sanctioned by the State Government as a non-recurring grant to the Missionaries of Charity, Calcutta, for purchase of necessary dark room accessories for their X-ray Plant at Nirmala Sishu Bhawan, at 78 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

CANCER HOSPITAL

Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs 2,00,000 to the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, towards the cost of equipping the new Operation Theatre and installation of Cesium apparatus and meeting the outstanding liabilities on the Revenue Account and Capital Accounts.

PLANNING COMMISSION TEAM IN CALCUTTA

A PLANNING Commission Team, lead by Sri R. S. Krishnaswami, Adviser, Planning Commission, rounded off its 3-day study trip to West Bengal with a discussion at Rotunda, Writers' Buildings, on May 20, 1963. The Team had earlier visited sites in 24-Parganas district where the State Government's Agriculture Department have been executing some of the major agricultural programmes of the Third Plan, such as production of rural compost, deep tubewells, green manuring, Thana Farms, etc.

In the course of the discussion on Monday, May 20, the Planning Commission experts briefly reviewed the plan expenditure target under the agricultural programme and also the various schemes like deep tubewell, seeds saturation, green manuring, plant protection agricultural research, etc., which form the pillars of the State's Agricultural Programme under the Third Five-Year Plan.

Participants in the discussion were the Development Commissioner Sri S. K. Bannerji, Finance Secretary, Sri K. K. Ray, Agriculture Secretary, Sri R. Ghosh, Senior Officers of the Planning Commission, the Union Ministry of Agriculture, State Agriculture Department and the Development Department.

DIGHA DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEETING

THE first meeting of the Digha Development Board, of which Sri Atulya Ghosh, MP, is the Chairman, was held at Rotunda, Writers' Buildings, on May 16, 1963. Besides the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, Sm Ava Maiti, Minister for Refugee Relief and Rehabilita-

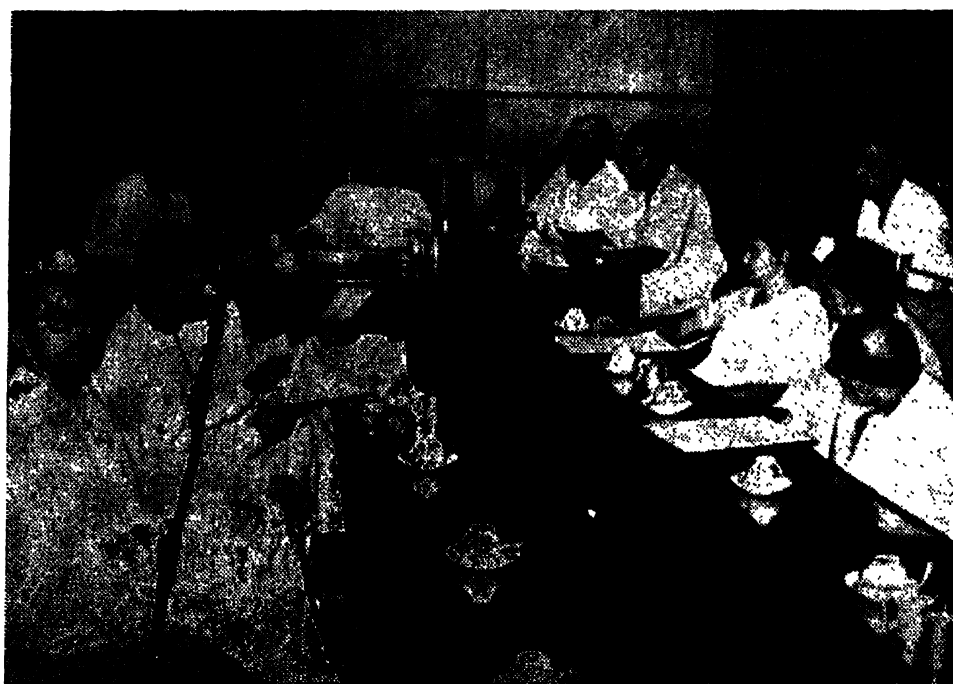
tion and Relief Departments, Sri Fazlur Rahman, Minister for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Sri Shyamadas Bhattacharya, Minister for Land and Land Revenue, Sri Bijesh Sen, Minister of State for Housing, Sri Chittaranjan Roy, Minister of State for Co-operation, Sri Trailokya Nath Pradhan and Sri S. K. Bannerji, Development Commissioner, were present. Sri Nilmoni Routh Roy, Home Minister, Orissa Government, was also present by special invitation.

The Board reviewed the progress of work in respect of development of Digha and decided that perspective planning for setting up a beautiful sea-side health resort at Digha should be drawn up and expeditiously

**NO ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY
STAND FIRM BY OUR JAWANS**

implemented. In this connection, special emphasis will have to be laid on four major items, namely, (a) land development and distribution, providing facilities to allottees in the matter of construction; (b) residential facilities to casual visitors and holiday camps; (c) afforestation, and (d) better communication facilities.

The Board approved of a plan for centralised water supplies scheme for Digha area with a capacity to cater to the water requirement of about 10,000 residents at a cost of approximately Rs 4.3 lakh.



The first meeting of the Digha Development Board, of which Sri Atulya Ghosh is the Chairman, was held at the Rotunda, Writers' Buildings, on May 16 last



NADIA

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Two minor irrigation schemes for re-excavation of the 500 ft. long Damas Canal and the 5,280 ft. long Jhorarkhal in Sardanga Mouza within Tehatta police-station have been undertaken under the Small Irrigation Scheme of the Agriculture Department, Government of West Bengal. The schemes will cost about Rs 9,500. An area of 550 acres of land will benefit.

In the district of Nadia, 38 small irrigation schemes have been executed during the year 1962-63 at a total cost of about Rs 2 lakh. The total areas benefited by these schemes come to about 6,250 acres and the expected additional production is about 2,890 tons.

PHYSICS BLOCK FOR KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE

The foundation stone of the new block for the Physics Laboratory for the Honours course classes of the Krishnagar Government College was laid on April 26 by Sri Sankar Das Banerjee, Finance Minister. Grants from the Government of West Bengal and the University Grants Commission amounting to rupees two lakh ninety thousand had been received for meeting this long-felt need of the college.

PROF KABIR AT SHIBSAGAR

The need for mass education was stressed by Prof Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, while giving away the prizes of the Kabir Award Committee at Shibsagar Social Education Centre in Nakashipara Block.

Sri D. Banerji, District Magistrate, presided over the function and Swami Gnananando welcomed the guests. The Chairman of the District Board, Sri Samirendranath Singha Roy, also addressed the gathering.

The first prize in the essay competition of the Kabir Award Committee went to Sm Tripti Ghosh and the prize in handicrafts was won by Sm Chhya Tarafdar.

In the afternoon Prof Kabir paid a visit to Rabindra Bhawan, Krishnagar, and Ramkrishna Ashram.

24-PARGANAS

RABINDRA JAYANTI AT SADHUJAN PATHAGAR

UNDER the auspices of the Sadhujan Pathagar, Bongaon, a Government Rural Library, Rabindra Jayanti was celebrated at 'Sadhu Pathmandir'. The two-day programme included flag hoisting, Sishu Mela, readings from Tagore, recitations, Grantha-Parvan, exhibition, etc. Sri Rampada Mukhopadhyay presided over the function and Sm Rama Bandyopadhyay,



"Dak Ghar", a drama by Rabindranath Tagore, was staged by Sadhu Sanskriti Sangha at Bongaon on the occasion of Tagore's birth anniversary observed by Sadhujan Pathagar

wife of Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyay of "Pather Panchali" fame, opened Bibhuti Gallery and Rabindra Exhibition. Dr Indranarayan Sengupta and others spoke. On the occasion the Poet's voice was relayed from gramophone records for an hour.

In the 4th Annual Poet's Conference held on this occasion local Poets read their own compositions. Sri Hemanta Kumar Bandyopadhyay presided and Poet Amiya Kumar Bhattacharjee was the guest-in-chief.

TRAINING CAMPS AT BONGAON

Sri Smarajit Banerjee, Minister of State for Agriculture, visited the four-day training camp of the VVF Dalapatis, Adhyakshas of Gram Panchayats and Anchal Pradhans organised by the Gaighata Block of Bongaon Subdivision at Chandpara High School. Sri Banerjee also visited the Gaighata Thana Agricultural Farm.

A similar training camp was also organised at Gopalnagar Haripara Institution by the Bongaon Development Block.

HOOGLHY SCOUTS' RALLY

ADDRESSING a rally of 100 Scouts and Guides of the Hooghly-Chinsurah Barat Scouts and Guides' Association at Chinsurah recently, Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, advised the young scouts and guides to train themselves up as disciplined soldiers of the motherland and take up their responsibilities for the welfare of the country.

The training that they received through the scout movement, he added, should be properly utilised in their day to day life.

(Continued on next page)

From Other States

ASSAM

LICENCE FOR SELLING MILK

PERSONS selling or bringing milk for sale within the Shillong Municipality shall have to obtain a licence from the Shillong Municipal Board for the year 1963-64 on or before 15th June, 1963, on payment of the fees. Sales of milk up to 10 seers in a day is Rs 5 and sale of milk above 10 seers in a day is Rs 12.

MAHARASHTRA

Rs. 10 LAKH FOR GOLDSMITHS

THE Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned an amount of Rs 10 lakh for giving loans to goldsmiths, affected by the recent Gold Control Order, and who want to start business like retail shop, for vending

**AWAKE, ARISE AND STOP NOT
TILL THE GOAL IS REACHED**

groceries, vegetables, cloth, other consumer requirements, etc. The maximum amount of loan will be Rs 1,500 to a single individual goldsmith for the purpose. This is in pursuance of the declared Government policy to rehabilitate the goldsmiths.

Accordingly, Rs 3 lakh have been placed at the disposal of the Industries Commissioner for giving loans in the Greater Bombay Municipal area, while Rs 1,75,000 each are placed at the disposal of each Divisional Commissioners of the four Divisions, viz, Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

The loan will not be available to those who have taken the loan for starting cottage or small scale industries or for the purpose of training themselves in manufacture of 14-carat gold ornaments.

PUNJAB

POULTRY MARKETING CENTRES

It is proposed to open poultry and egg marketing centres at various places in Punjab during the current year.

The aim of the scheme is to ensure supporting prices to the poultry producers for their products and to make available good quality eggs to consumers in fresh and edible condition.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICTS

(Continued from previous page)

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE AT CHINSURA

Sri Chitta Ranjan Roy, Minister of State, Co-operation, inaugurated a Government Employees' Co-operative Store at Nutan Bazar, Chinsura, on April 24, 1963, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Sri Anil Chandra Datta Chowdhury presided over the function and Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, was present as the Chief Guest.

Speaking on the occasion the Minister dwelt on the utilities of co-operative societies and explained the measures which the Government were undertaking to



Sri Chittaranjan Roy, Minister of State, Co-operation, speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the Government Employees' Co-operative Store at Chinsura

spread the co-operative movement throughout the country.

Sri Byomkesh Mazumdar, ex-MLA, Sri Sambhu Ghosh, MLA, Sri Madan Mohan Ghosh Thakur, Secretary of the Co-operative Store, Sri Sunil Bandyopadhyay and Sri Kartik Mazumdar, among others, spoke on the occasion.

This Consumers' Co-operative Store is the first of its kind in the locality and has been drawing considerable public support.

Eggs will be brought to these centres for grading, storage and ultimate disposal through organised markets.

FAMILY PLANNING COVERS 110 LAKH

The family planning network in Punjab now covers a population of 110 lakh. At present there are 159 family planning clinics functioning in the State. Of these, 39 are in the urban areas and the rest in the rural areas. More than 3,000 persons received family planning advice at these clinics in February. About 7,000 persons revisited the clinics for further guidance during the month.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

On Wednesday May 22, the American expedition to Everest brought off a spectacular double assault on the summit along the hitherto unclimbed West Ridge and the more traditional South Col route.

Apart from this first-ever double success by one expedition on the same day, the Americans also brought off another mountaineering feat—the traverse; the West Ridge team returned from the summit along the South Col route. Expedition leader, **Norman Dyhrenfurth**, termed this latter achievement “the dream of mountaineers for decades.” It has been tried only once before by the French expedition to Nanda Devi which lost two climbers.

Wednesday's feats completed a hat-trick of successful assaults on Everest by the expedition. On May 1, two of its climbers, **James Whittaker** and **Sherpa Nawang Gombu**, a nephew of **Tenzing Norgay**, had reached the summit along the South Col.

President Kennedy told his press conference that the USA would be giving further military assistance to India and consultations on the subject with Commonwealth nations would continue. The President recalled that he and **Mr Macmillan** announced at their Nassau conference last December that the USA and Britain were proceeding to furnish military aid to India.

After noting that **Sri Krishnamachari** was going to London for consultations with the British Government, **Mr Kennedy** said: “We will be giving further assistance to India”.

Meanwhile, the “Washington Post” reported that the USA and India were still in disagreement over how to assist Indian militarily to withstand any future attack from China.

The Yugoslav President, **Marshal Tito**, accused the Chinese party leaders of a dogmatic and inflexible attitude, and of trying to keep Stalinism alive.

President Tito was reading a 40-page address to some 150 members of the Yugoslav Central Party Committee at the fifth plenary session.

In a point-by-point listing of differences with the Chinese Communist party, **Mr Tito** further accused the Chinese of hindering the progress in the world and wanting war.

“They deny the possibility of the progressive forces coming to power in certain countries by any other than an armed struggle in a new war, regardless of the consequences.

They deny the possibility of solving disputed international problems by peaceful means and consider that this can be achieved only by force”, he said.

Contributions To National Defence Fund

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

MAY 16

SRI P. C. SEN, Chief Minister, received Rs 12,652.69 as donations. Among the principal donors of the day were employees of Auckland Jute Mills, Jagatdal, who contributed Rs 12,231.13.

MAY 17

The Chief Minister received a sum of Rs 15,283.58. Among the day's donors were the Western India Match Co. Ltd—Rs 9,758.58; Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Championship Dog Show—Rs 2,000; workers of Dhakeswari Cotton Mills III—Rs 1,001.

MAY 21

Members of the Agragami Club of Alipurduars came to Calcutta to present to the Chief Minister, **Sri P. C. Sen**, a sum of Rs 501 for the National Defence Fund. Another sum of Rs 1,870.06 was also handed over to the Chief Minister towards the Fund.

The Chief Minister received during the last three days Rs 3,660.84 for the National Defence Fund.

MAY 22

The Chief Minister, **Sri P. C. Sen**, received a sum of Rs 10,836.40 as donation. Among the day's collection was Rs 10,335.40 from Calcutta Motor Dealers' Association.

He rejected Chinese claims of alleged Yugoslav revisionism saying that so far the Chinese Communists had not made any attempt to explain just what revisionism meant.

A committee of the African Foreign Ministers conference at Addis Ababa unanimously agreed to recommend the banning of nuclear tests in Africa, the elimination of foreign bases and the liquidation of blocs such as the Monrovia and Casablanca groups, conference sources said.

The recommendations were included in a report intended to guide the African “summit” meeting in its efforts to draw up a charter for a proposed organization of all African independent States.

Earlier, the Ministers agreed to recommend to the Heads of State the adoption of an Ethiopian draft charter as a basis of the proposed all-African charter.

This report, which was to be attached to the Ethiopian draft charter in the form of “guiding principles”, also recommended incorporation in the new charter of the basic principles of the Monrovia charter.

These included the sovereign equality of African States, non-interference in the affairs of member States, the peaceful settlement of all disputes between member States, and the condemnation of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring or other States.

The Week in India

Sri Nehru declared at Panjim that the Government of India had decided that Goa should be a separate entity in the Union of India.

"As I have stated in the past, Goa has a distinctive personality, and it would be a pity to take away that personality", he said.

Sri Nehru was addressing a public meeting at the Campala cricket ground, attended by over 20,000 people. **Dr P. Gaitonde**, MP, who presided over the meeting, described it as the "biggest meeting held in the history of Goa".

The Prime Minister had earlier been given a rousing reception by a crowd of 10,000 when he landed at Dabolim airport on a three-day visit to Goa. He was received at the airport by **Sri T. Sivasankar**, the Lieutenant-Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Sri Nehru said the Government of India did not want to impose anything on the people of Goa. It was for the people themselves to bring about the changes they wanted.

Sri Nehru said Konkani was the language of use and it should be given that position. There should be no hurry in bringing about changes. Gradually and in course of time adjustments would take place.

He also said he could not understand why some people were yearning to join one State or another. Goa, he said, could remain as it liked within the Union of India. The people of Goa should think in terms of Goa and India together. Goa would benefit from the developments in India and India, too, would benefit from what Goa would be able to achieve, he said.

He said India was a country with different climates, different religions and different languages. But unity flowed through this diversity and the unity of India was very precious. The Indian heritage taught the people tolerance, he said, quoting from the rock edicts of Ashoka, which had stressed that a man should respect another man's religion. This was a special aspect of the Indian heritage and the Goan heritage also taught the same thing.

Referring to India's troubles with China **Sri Nehru** said that destiny had created a peculiar situation. Here was India which wanted to live in peace and was prevented from doing so by the menace of China and the threats of Pakistan. India could never tolerate any aggression.

He said when China attacked India, Pakistan had threatened India and had tried to "blackmail" her to agree to all kinds of demands about Kashmir.

This was **Sri Nehru's** first visit to Goa. In 1937 his plane had touched down at the airport at Panjim for refuelling on its way to Colombo. A large number of people had then gathered to see **Sri Nehru**, but were prevented from doing so by the Portuguese police.

The Prime Minister's visit follows a number of representations from the people of Goa, since the liberation of the enclave to the effect that he should visit Goa.

On The Economic Front

Wholesale Price Index: The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced further by 0.7 per cent to 131.1 during the week ended April 27, 1963 as compared with 130.2 for the earlier week. The index was also higher by 3.0 and 2.1 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago. The monthly average for April 1963 stood at 129.7 as against 127.1 (revised) for March 1963 and 124.2 for April 1962.

Price support for Jowar: Jowar is the third most important cereal in the country after rice and wheat. About 45 million acres are under this crop and its production is roughly 12 per cent of the total food-grains output. A large part of the rural population in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra grow jowar and have it as their staple food. Government have now decided to extend the policy of price support to jowar also for 1963-64. The price at which Government will be prepared to purchase jowar of 1963-64 crop will be Rs 24.12 per quintal (or Rs 9 per maund) for white variety and Rs 27.78 per quintal (or Rs 8.50 per maund) for yellow variety.

Import by Consumers' Co-operatives: New rules have been framed to enable consumers' stores to import consumer articles like milk powder, baby food, certain types of drugs and medicines, books, photographic material and X-ray films.

It has been decided that a society should be eligible to import consumer goods, if recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the State concerned and no condition about it having imported the goods in the past is to be imposed.

Increased Minerals Production: India produced minerals worth Rs 1,868 million during 1962, according to the Indian Bureau of Mines. The value of production during the preceding year was Rs 1,662 million.

The increase of 12 per cent in value was due to the higher output of coal, gold, gypsum, limestone and salt.

Coal was the leading commodity valued at Rs 1,338 million which constitutes about 72 per cent of the all-India value of mineral production during 1962. The value of metallic minerals produced during the year was Rs 272 million or 15 per cent of the total value of mineral production. The ferrous group of minerals contributed 9 per cent and the non-ferrous group 6 per cent.

Non-metallic minerals accounted for Rs 252 million or 14 per cent of the value of mineral production during 1962.

Bihar continued to be the leading State and produced minerals valued at Rs 721 million which was about 38.6 per cent of the total value of mineral production in India during 1962.

West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh followed with their shares at 21.6 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively.

Next in the order of value were Orissa (6.4 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (5.6 per cent), Mysore (4.6 per cent), Maharashtra (3.4 per cent), and Gujarat (3.1 per cent).

NOTIFICATIONS

CONSTRUCTION WORKS

SEPARATE sealed tenders in B.F. No. 2911 are invited by the Executive Engineer, Burdwan University Division, Construction Board, "Bonabas Palace", B.C. Road, Burdwan, from classes I, II and III enlisted contractors of the P.W. Department, and also from reliable and bona fide outside contractors for "Carriage of Building materials for Burdwan University Division for the year 1963-64". Estimated cost Rs 7,308. Earnest money Rs 146. Particulars may be seen in the office of the aforesaid Officer between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except Saturdays). Tender forms and other documents will be issued only on production of valid income tax and sales tax clearance certificates. Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on June 19, 1963 and opened shortly after on the same date. No tender form and documents will be issued in the date of opening tenders. Tender papers will be on sale from June 4, 1963, on payment of Rs 2 per set.

THE Superintending Engineer, Housing Construction Circle No. 1, 105 S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-19, invites sealed tenders in B.F. No. 2911(i) from reliable, experienced and bona fide outside Electrical contractors and also from classes I and II Registered Electrical contractors of P.W. Department and other as per rule for Internal Electrical Installation in the S.I.H. Scheme at Durgapur—(Ph.—II). Group No., Estimated cost and earnest money are respectively as follows: Group I—Rs 26,500, Rs 530; Group II—Rs 26,500, Rs 530; Group III—Rs 28,248, Rs 565; Group IV—Rs 29,248, Rs 585; Group V—Rs 31,779, Rs 636. Tender forms at Rs 3 and tender documents at Rs 3 per set are available from the office of the Executive Engineer, Housing Construction Division No. 1. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. of June 7, 1963 and opened on the same day before the tenderers present. Detailed specifications, terms and conditions, detailed tender notice and schedule of items, etc., may be seen in the said Office between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except Saturdays). No tender form, etc., will be issued on the date of opening of tenders. The earnest money is to be deposited in Reserve Bank Chalan/Treasury Chalan in favour of the Executive Engineer concerned under head "Revenue Deposit" or G.P. Notes duly endorsed in the name of the aforesaid Executive Engineer must be enclosed with the tender together with the other relevant papers as per detailed tender notice which will also be a part of the tender. Tenderers must produce up-to-date income tax and sales tax clearance certificates before issuing tender forms. (Value of G.P. Notes will be calculated at prevailing market rate less 5 per cent).

TENDER NOTICES

SEALED tenders superscribed "Tender for Cast Iron Base Plate" (for one piece) are invited by the Chief Executive Officer of Calcutta State Transport Corporation, 5 Nilgunj Road, Belghoria, 24-Parganas. Conditions of tender and drawing may be obtained from the said office on payment of Rs 5 in cash (non-refundable) per set on week days between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturday up to 1 p.m.). Acceptance of lowest tender is not obligatory. Last date of submission of tenders is June 17, 1963. Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on June 18, 1963, in presence of the tenderers. No tender form will be sold on the last date of submission of tender.

FOR the 250-bedded Employees State Insurance Hospital at Kalyani, Nadia, the Chief Engineer, Directorate of Public Health Engineering, West Bengal, New Secretariat, 1 Hastings Street, 6th floor, Calcutta-1, invites sealed tenders (separately for each work) in the prescribed forms for construction of (1) Medical Officers' Quarters, Grade II, (2) Inferior Staff Quarters, and (3) Clerks' Quarters, from experienced, bona fide, reliable and resourceful contractors. Estimated value for (1) Rs 1,58,300; (2) Rs 7,40,700; (3) Rs 3,84,500. Tenderers

including registered contractors of the aforesaid Directorate will have to deposit earnest money at two per cent of the estimated value for each work. The earnest money should be deposited, separately for each work, under head "Revenue Deposit" in Ranaghat Sub-Treasury, Ranaghat, or Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, in favour of the Executive Engineer, Hospital Construction Division, P.O. Kalyani, Nadia, and the respective Chalan is to accompany the respective tender. Time of completion for each work is seven months from the date of written work order. Full particulars and tender documents will be available from the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer on any working day. Tenders will be received by the aforesaid Executive Engineer up to 3 p.m. on June 5, 1963, for work No. (1); June 6, 1963, for work No. (2); and June 7, 1963, for work No. (3), and opened by him at 3-10 p.m. on the respective last date of their receipts. No tender paper will be issued on the date of opening of tenders. Tenderers shall have to satisfy the Executive Engineer concerned about competency of their work and also to produce valid clearance certificates of income tax and sales tax before tender documents can be issued to them. Rates should be quoted in rupees and naya paise. Acceptance of tender will rest with the aforesaid Chief Engineer who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to reject in part or in full any or all the tenders received or to split up the work to different groups without assigning any reason.

THE Executive Engineer, Kangsabati Canals Division No. II, P.O. Khatra, district Bankura, invites tenders in B.F. No. 2911(ii) for Excavation of L.B.F.C. from Ch. 184.0 to Ch. 202.0 in P.S. Khatra, district Bankura. Estimated value Rs 88,425. Earnest money Rs 2,211. Specifications, schedule, conditions, etc., may be seen in the Kangsabati Sectional Officer at 73-A Purna Das Road, Calcutta 29 and also at the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer. Tender papers may be available from the latter on payment of Rs 5 per set. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. of June 12, 1963.

THE Executive Engineer, Calcutta Electrical Division, 45 Ganesh Avenue, Calcutta-13, invites sealed quotations for "Supply and Installation of 6 passenger lift at High Court for use of Honourable Judges at Calcutta". Quotations is to be submitted in W.B.F. No. 2911(i) which will be available in the said office on payment of Rs 3 each (not refundable). Tender form will not be issued unless clearance certificates of valid sales tax and income tax are produced. Estimated amount Rs 40,000. Earnest money of Rs 800 is to be deposited in favour of the aforesaid officer in the Reserve Bank of India or in any Treasury in West Bengal under head "Revenue Deposit" and the Chalan should be enclosed with the quotations. Rates should be quoted separately and sales tax if payable extra must be mentioned. Detailed specification of the list will be available in the said office. Quotations will be received up to 12 noon of June 7, 1963 and opened shortly thereafter before the attending tenderers. Acceptance of the lowest or any quotation is not obligatory. No tender form will be issued on the opening day of the quotations. No other terms and conditions except those mentioned in the tender form will be entertained.

THE Additional Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle (P.W.D.), Jalpaiguri, invites sealed tenders (separately for each work) in B.F. No. 2911(I)/2911(II), as the case may be, from reliable, resourceful and bona fide outside contractors as well as approved road and building contractors of the class noted against each of the following works. Tenders will be received by the aforesaid officer up to 1 p.m. of June 14, 1963, and then publicly opened in presence of the attending tenderers. Prospective tenderers may submit tenders for all or any of the following works:

(A) Construction of bridge and culverts with open foundation according to the specification of span and at the mile of the Diversion Road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31. Serial No., No. span, mile, estimated cost, earnest money and class of approved tenderers are noted respectively against each: (1) 3—30'; 1st; Rs 2,25,000; Rs 4,500; I. (2) 1—10'; 3rd; Rs 80,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (3) 3—30'; 3rd; Rs 2,25,000; Rs 4,500; I. (4) 1—10'; 3rd; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (5) 1—5'; 3rd; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (6) 1—5'; 3rd; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (7) 1—5'; 4th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (8) 1—5'; 4th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (9) 1—5'; 4th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV.

IV. (10) 1—10'; 5th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (11) 1—10'; 5th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (12) 1—10'; 6th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (13) 1—5'; 7th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (14) 2—25'; 7th; Rs 1,25,000; Rs 2,500; I. (15) 1—20'; 7th; Rs 60,000; Rs 1,200; I and II. (16) 1—10'; 8th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (17) 1—5'; 9th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (18) 1—5'; 9th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (19) 1—20'; 9th; Rs 60,000; Rs 1,200; I and II. (20) 1—10'; 9th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (21) 1—10'; 9th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (22) 1—10'; 10th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III.

(B) Construction of bridges with well foundation as stated below: (1) Construction of four 65'-6" span R.C. Bridge over the river Muznai on the diversion road at 6th mile of road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31. Estimated cost Rs 10,00,000; earnest money Rs 20,000. (2) Construction of four 65'-6" span R.C. bridge over the river Fkti on the diversion road at 4th mile of road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31; estimated cost Rs 10,00,000; earnest money Rs 20,000. (3) Construction of three 65'-6" span R.C. bridge over the Birparajhora at 2nd mile of Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31; estimated cost Rs 7,90,000; earnest money Rs 15,800. Besides the outside contractors, class I approved road and building contractors are eligible to submit tenders for the abovementioned works.

(C) Earth work in road embankment at the miles of diversion road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31 as noted below. Estimated cost and earnest money are noted, respectively, against each of the works: (1) 1st and 2nd mile; Rs 1,27,718; Rs 2,554. (2) 3rd and 4th mile; Rs 1,31,598; Rs 2,632. (3) 5th and 6th mile; Rs 1,26,325; Rs 2,527. (4) 7th, 8th and 9th mile; Rs 1,56,441; Rs 3,129. Besides outside contractors, Class I approved Road and Building contractors are eligible to submit tenders for the abovementioned works.

(D) Supplying (in bulk) at the Depots boundary pillars, 10½" dia. at base and 9" dia. at top ¾ high made of cement concrete (6:3:1) with stone chips, sand and cement is noted below. Estimated cost and earnest money are mentioned, respectively, against each of the works: (1) Dalgaoon Depot, Rs 1,500; Rs 30; (2) Madarihat Depot, Rs 1,400; Rs 28. Besides the outside contractors, Classes I, II, III and IV approved road and building contractors are eligible to submit tenders for the abovementioned works.

*Detailed tender notice and contract documents may be seen by personal call only in the office of the aforesaid Additional Superintending Engineer, or in the office of the Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), Jalpaiguri/Torsa Bridge Construction/Cooch Behar/North Bengal Construction/West Dinajpur Division, during office hours.

EDUCATION

Admission into B.Sc. (Agri.) Course

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates desiring admission into B.Sc. (Agri.) course training in the Agricultural Colleges located in the various States, outside West Bengal. The applicants should attain the minimum age of sixteen on August 15, 1963 and must have passed the I.Sc. Examination from any of the recognised University in India or passed the Higher Secondary Examination in Agricultural stream of the Board of Secondary Education securing 50 per cent marks in all subjects on an average in I.Sc. or Higher Secondary Examination with Sciences. They must have thorough knowledge in Bengali. Application supported by true copies of the certificates and mark sheets attested duly by the School or College authority must reach the Director of Agriculture, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by June 10, 1963. Original certificates are to be produced at the time of interview. Candidates appearing at the Higher Secondary or Intermediate in Science examination this year, may also apply. They should produce the mark sheet and other evidence of passing the examination at the time of interview. Candidates found eligible will be called for an interview for selection for which no T.A. is admissible. After selection they will be asked to get them admitted in different colleges at their own cost, as per direction. The duration of the training course will vary from 2-4 years as the case may be in different States. A suitable stipend may be awarded for the entire period of training course upon the execution of a Bond and an Agreement to the effect that they should serve the State Government for a period of five years at least on completion of their training, failing which they should refund the entire amount with interest.

West Bengal Survey Institute, Bandel

APPLICATIONS in prescribed forms (together with a registration fee of Rs 3 which is not refundable) are invited for admission to the Junior Surveyors' Class of this Institute. The new session begins from August 1, 1963. The course is for twelve months duration, at the end of which the Board's examination is held. The candidates must have passed the School Final Examination or an equivalent examination or 10th Class Passed Certificate from the Higher Secondary School with Mathematics. The upper age-limit is 21 years on January 1, 1963. Candidates appearing at the last School Final Examination may apply; but their applications will not be considered unless they have passed the examination. The selection committee will meet by the middle of July, 1963. Last date for receiving application is July 3, 1963. About 35 of the selected candidates may be given accommodation in the attached Hostel. Prospectus and application forms may be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Principal, West Bengal Survey Institute, P.O. Bandel Junction, district Hooghly, or may be sent to the applicants on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

NOTIFICATION

No. 1338 T.—April 25, 1963.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 11 of the Central Sales Tax (West Bengal) Rules, 1958, read with sub-rule (6) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, notifies for general information that the following declaration forms have been cancelled under sub-rule (4) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules. Serial No. of declaration forms which have been cancelled under rule 27A(4) of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, and name, address and Registration Certificate No. of the dealer/undertaking to whom the declaration forms were issued by the appropriate Commercial Tax Officer are respectively as follows: (1) N-629945—Messrs. Eastern Trade Corporation (Agencies), 71 Canning Street, Calcutta—1106A(AT)(Central); (2) N-063333 to N-063350—Messrs Kohli Trading Co., P-43 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta—575A(CL)(Central); (3) N-543236 to N-543245—Messrs Indo-Sure Trading Corporation, 150 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta—898A(CL)(Central); (4) N-337091 to N-337100—Messrs Shree Ganesh Stores of Siliguri, district Darjeeling—293A(JP)(Central); (5) N-079966 to N-079970—Messrs Ghanshyamdas Probhash Chandra, 57 Clive Street, Calcutta—357A(RJ)(Central); (6) N-533189—The Ponown Confectionery Mfg. Co., 2/A Kaliprasanna Banerjee Road, Calcutta—93A(SH)(Central).—S. K. BOSE, Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

INDUSTRY

Training in Carpentry

APPLICATIONS from bona fide residents of West Bengal superscribed "Training in Carpentry" are invited for selection of candidates to undergo training in carpentry in the Training-cum-Production Centre Wood Industries, Durgapur. Minimum qualifications: Class VIII standard. Age between 16 and 22 years on June 30, 1963. Duration of Training: One year. No residential accommodation will be provided. Selected candidates must furnish an undertaking to abide by the discipline of the centre and not to discontinue the training voluntarily before its completion. If they fail to fulfil the terms and conditions of the training the Government will have the right to recover from them the expenses incurred on their training on such amount as the Government may deem fit. Stipend of Rs 25 per month will be awarded to the selected candidates. No travelling allowance will be paid for the journeys that have to be undertaken for appearing before the Selection Committee or joining the Training Centre. Applications containing particulars of place, present and permanent address, father's name, date of birth, educational qualifications and experiences, must reach the Officer-in-charge, Wood Industries Centre, P.O. Durgapur-2, district Burdwan, by June 7, 1963.

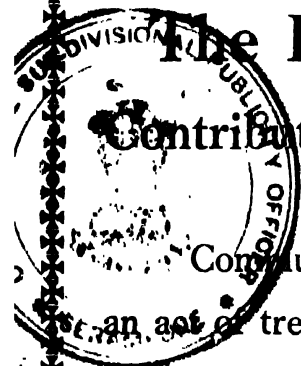
SALE

THE Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, notifies that some shot guns, rifles, revolvers, pistols ammunition and other arms of various kinds are intended for sale by auction on June 16, 1963, at 8 a.m. Holders of valid arms licenses and licensed arms dealers may call at the Arms Act Department, Lalbazar, Calcutta, on the said date and bid at the auction. Twenty-five per cent of the bid money should be deposited as earnest money on the date of auction and the balance within 15 days failing which the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

Unite to Defend

The Freedom and Integrity of India

Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund



Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India, an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN

Chief Minister, West Bengal

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GOLD AND ORNAMENTS
TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND
AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA**

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VOL. XI
THURSDAY MAY 30 1963

Sixteen Pages Twelve Naiye Paisa

No. 9
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OUR COVER PICTURE

WE present on our cover this week a view of a row of buildings constructed by the Government of West Bengal at Layalka Math, Tollyganj, Calcutta. It is one of several such rows of buildings known as Regent Estate Housing Estate and has been constructed under the State Government's housing schemes.

The Regent Estate Housing Estate has three-room and two-room flats for both the middle income group and low income group people. It has 32 three-room flats for the former and 48 two-room flats for the latter. The Estate has some flats exclusively for Government employees. Besides, it had 20 houses for allotment under the hire-purchase scheme. All of them have already been allotted.

Government of West Bengal have now decided to construct for sale, either outright or on hire-purchase basis, to people with annual income between Rs 6,001 and Rs 15,000, 16 three-room single storeyed houses with foundation for double storey, each complete with three living rooms, two verandahs, kitchen, bath and WCs comprising a total floor area of about 628 sq ft and occupying an area of four to five cottahs of land and costing Rs 32,000 approximately on a site adjacent to the Sodepur Railway Station.

The sale of the houses will be limited to bona fide persons of the income group mentioned subject to some conditions.

Detailed information is available at the Housing Directorate, New Secretariat Building, 1 Hastings Street, Calcutta-1.

News in Brief

: After its last eruption last March when 1,500 people were reported to have been killed, Bali's (Indonesia) Mt. Agung erupted again causing considerable damage to life and property.

: Mr. Chester Bowles, US Ambassador-designate to India, said that the Chinese Communists were attempting to purge Mr Khrushchev and substitute a Soviet Government willing to give them massive economic aids.

: Cuban Premier, Dr Fidel Castro, is reported to have rejected an invitation to go to Communist China.

: 87,709 Pakistani nationals, who entered India illegally during the 10-year period ended 1962, have been sent back to Pakistan.

: Anti-Chinese rioting continued to spread to more towns in West and East Java despite strong appeals by President Sukarno and other Indonesian leaders to stop it.

: An agreement for the supply of ammunition worth about Rs 3 crore by Yugoslavia to India was signed in New Delhi.

: Acharya J. B. Kripalani was declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Amroha Constituency defeating Congress candidate, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, and in the Farrukhabad Lok Sabha Constituency, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist candidate, defeated Dr B. V. Keskar.

: The CMPO has finalised a plan to construct a 22-mile circular railway around Calcutta connecting Dum Dum with Maerhat via Hastings.

: Sri T. T. Krishnamachari said at a press conference in Washington that India had asked for assistance to double the strength of the Army over the next three years.

: Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, announced in New Delhi the Government's decision to establish a separate rupee-company to manage construction and operation of the proposed 4-million ton capacity Bokaro Steel Plant in Bihar State.

: The Prime Minister said at Panjim that the Government of India had decided that Goa should be a separate entity in the Union of India.

RAW FILM PROJECT MAKES PROGRESS

IF you are a camera enthusiast, you will be glad to know that a new brand of film has come into the market. It has a pleasant name—Indu. The name strikes a chord of intimacy even when placed among well-known foreign brand names. For Indu is an Indian name and a name of endearment. Surely, India has not started producing photo film? Not yet, but soon well. Indu itself has been manufactured in Paris by the famous French firm, Messrs Bauchet and Company.

How did a film with an Indian name come to be manufactured in France? That is Indu's story.

STORY OF INDU

Bauchets have produced this film for the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Limited, an undertaking of the Government of India. The aim of this public sector enterprise is to make India self-sufficient in the matter of photographic films, cinematographic films, X-ray films, photographic paper and other sensitive materials allied with camera craft. Bauchets are collaborating and helping the Hindustan Photo Film Company.

The factory building of Hindustan Photo Film are already coming up fast at Ootacamund, in the heart of the alluring blue mountains of Madras State.

A batch of young Indian engineers and scientists from the factory are already at the Bauchet factory in Paris getting training in techniques of manufacturing

photo film. Indu is the film produced by them on a trial basis at the factory. So far Indu film worth Rs 9 lakh has been placed on sale in India. A sales depot has been opened in Madras and similar sales depots will be opened in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other big cities. Indu is the precursor of film that will be manufactured in the Ooty factory.

OOTY FACTORY

The factory will cost Rs 7 crore including Rs 4 crore for importing plant and equipment. It is expected to go into production in 1964. A technical collaboration agreement was signed with the Bauchet Company in April 1960 by the National Industrial Development Corporation. The agreement provides for the supply of plant and equipment and the training of personnel. The Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company has been set up to manage the proposed factory. Construction started in 1961.

The need for being self-sufficient in raw film is easily understood. Raw film is needed for hospitals and for scientific work. Then we have a flourishing cinema industry in India which provides employment to thousands and entertainment to millions. About 325 feature films, of an average length of 13,000 to 14,000 feet, are produced in the country every year in addition to hundreds of short films, documentaries and newsreels in various languages. The Indian film industry is reputed to be the second largest in the world. A great quantity of raw film is needed to sustain this

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Sri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, handing over to Sri Tushar Kanti Ghosh, President, Dr B. C. Roy Memorial Committee, a deed of gift of 20 bighas of land donated by the State Government for the Dr B. C. Roy Children's Hospital to be constructed by the Committee at 111 Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta, on May 16 last

CHINA CLAIMS PART OF RUSSIA

By S VED VYAS

CHINA's cartographic aggression has, of late, shown signs of spreading. Her frontier problems are not confined to "imperialist" neighbours like India alone. Even her benefactor, Russia (but for whose assistance, China would not have attained its present stage of industrialization), is expected to yield a slice of her territory to Mao's "Empire of the future". And, as usual, there are many who support China's territorial ambitions.

One such map, pregnant with possibilities for the future, appears in a Chinese text book called "A Brief History of Modern China" by Liu Pei-hua, published first in Peking in 1954. The second edition came out in March 1960.

The territories claimed by China on this map include, besides Tibet and the Mongolian People's Republic, large portions of the Soviet Republics of Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan, the Pamir area, most or all of Ladakh; the whole of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan; not only the mountains and foothills south of the McMahon Line but also Assam; all of South-East Asia—Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore; the Andaman Islands, the Ryukyu Islands, North and South Korea, Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands; and finally, a large part of the Soviet mainland in the Far East, covering Vladivostok, the Maritime Krai and the Khabarovsk Krai.

This remarkable map is stated to show "the Chinese territories taken by the Imperialists in the Old Democratic Revolutionary Era (1840-1919)". Chinese Communist historians, who gave this title to the period between the first Anglo-Chinese War and the "May 4 Movement" of 1919, call the next period, up to the establishment of the People's Republic, the "New Democratic Revolutionary Era" (1919-1949). From 1949 began what is known as the "Era of Socialist Construction".

UNEQUAL TREATIES

That Mao had turned his covetous eyes on the Soviet Union became evident early this year. After a bitter attack in an editorial, the "People's Daily" on March 8, 1963, served notice on the Soviet Union that China would, one day, formally lay claim to large areas in Siberia. The editorial menacingly recalled that in the century before the Chinese revolution, many foreign powers, including Czarist Russia, had committed aggression against China and had forced her to sign "unequal treaties".

The areas to which China has laid claim is a long stretch from Vladivostok northward along the Pacific for about a thousand miles, almost as far inland as the

Amur river, including the industrial centre of Komsomolsk, and Khabarovsk. This covers an area of nearly 5½ million square miles with a population of about 9 million.

CHINESE MONGOLIA

As for Outer Mongolia, China claims closer relationship with her than Russia, despite the fact that Mongolia is depending heavily on the Soviet Union for the execution of development plans. Outer Mongolia, however, figured as prominently as Tibet in the original Chinese Communist designs for a centralized State. "When the people's revolution has been victorious in China", Mao Tse-tung told Edgar Snow as early as 1936, "the Outer Mongolian Republic will automatically become a part of the Chinese federation, of their own will".

Up to December 1962, the Sino-Mongolian frontier was shown on Chinese maps as an undetermined international frontier, whereas Russian and other maps have consistently indicated a fixed international frontier. Incidentally, both Russian and Chinese

**THERE CAN BE NO REAL STRENGTH
WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT**

maps show the frontier between the Mongolian Republic and the Soviet Union as a defined international frontier. Despite these unsatisfied ambitions, Peking released on December 26, 1962, an agreement signed in Peking, by the Prime Ministers of these countries.

This was a transparent Chinese attempt to show that problems between "Socialist" countries could be solved on the basis of "proletarian internationalism", and to add to the list of "peaceful settlements" with China's Asian neighbours in the campaign to isolate India politically.

CLAIMS ON AFGHANISTAN TOO

West of the Karakoram the international meeting-point in the Pamirs was established by the Anglo-Russian Commission of 1895 in negotiations which China at the time refused to join. The settlement was never recognised by Peking, and while Soviet maps preserved the demarcation, Chinese Communist maps continued to claim this part of Afghanistan for China, as also the adjoining areas of Tadzhikistan in the USSR.

In several sectors Chinese maps show the Sinkiang USSR frontier as undemarcated, while in Soviet maps it is firmly defined. There remains a discrepancy between Soviet and Chinese maps at the junction of the rivers Amur and Ussuri.

So, China's dreams of an empire are finding expression in maps and even "brotherly" Russia is not being spared. And judging from Chinese behaviour in relation to India, what are merely cartographic claims today may become demands tomorrow.

THE MAHARANI ADHIRANI TAKES BACK HER PALACE

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE palace of the Burdwan Raj family at Kalna in Burdwan district, about 51 miles from Calcutta, is now being renovated. Situated on 42 bighas of land in the heart of the town, and dotted with 125 temples, the palace is older than the palace at Burdwan (which now accommodates the university named after the town) and was built long before the coming of Warren Hastings to Bengal.

The Kalna palace has made history in recent years also. With the enforcement of the Estates Acquisition Act, the Raj family found it difficult to maintain it and its personal staff of 400 in charge of supervision. The Maharajahdiraja having never set his feet on the soil of Burdwan after his defeat in the general election in 1957, the Maharani Adhirani, now a Deputy Minister of West Bengal, passed on the magnificent palace, containing about 100 rooms, with spacious verandahs and a huge courtyard, to a women's handi-craft training centre, which she herself set up and equipped, about two and a half years ago.

Things looked all right at this stage. The personal staff were discharged almost overnight, most of them have been given land and houses and others money. They were in the Raj family household services for generations. When I visited the palace on May 5, some local people told me that the farewell scene was heart-rending. Tears rolled down the cheeks of the "Rani-ma", as the Maharani Adhirani is called, as well as of the staff. At this time nobody suspected what was in store for the palace within a few months.

The handicraft training centre, which was opened with about 100 destitute women, disappeared within three months, giving place to what the officials describe as anti-social elements. The death of the centre is ascribed to infiltration of "bad elements" in its management. The centre has not only ceased to exist: most paraphernalia, such as sewing machines and hosiery, have also disappeared.

The collapse of the centre meant removal of all barriers for all sorts of anti-social and heterogeneous elements to hold rendezvous in the palace and in the temples. For two years during which looting of articles from the palace and the temples, including chandeliers, Italian stone slabs and a replica of a throne made of silver, went on. A hide-and-seek game followed between the police and the intruders in the palace, with no loss or gain for either. If the hungry stones could, the nostalgic old palace guards watched the spectacle from a distance with impotent rage and grief.

It was in the first week of April last that the Maharani Adhirani was able to perform a miracle. Accompanied by the SDO and a handful of policemen, she entered the palace and personally appealed to the intruders to vacate, pleading that she herself would live in the Rani Mahal, a marble house inside the palace, and would re-open the training centre in the main building. She not only spoke sweet words to them, but gave them plenty of sweets in lieu of their assurance to vacate aggression. The SDO told me

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One of the 125 temples that embellish the Kalna House of the Maharani Adhirani of Burdwan. The House has been donated by her for women's welfare work

RAW FILM PROJECT MAKES PROGRESS

(Continued from page 147)

industry. India spends about Rs 2 crore every year for importing cinematographic raw film alone. It must be remembered that for every foot of film exhibited in the cinemas, several feet more are 'shot'. What is not good enough is discarded when the film is edited. Besides, Rs 50 lakh are spent on importing photographic film and paper and Rs 60 lakh on X-ray film.

The total consumption of film in the country is about 6 million square metres a year. The Ootacamund factory will produce 6.5 million square metres of film valued at about Rs 4.5 crore. The production will include 4.5 million square metres of cinematographic film made into rolls and papers and half a million square metres of X-ray film. The Ooty factory will also take up the manufacture of colour film, thus meeting country's entire range of demand. It is possible that it will even export some X-ray film for export. When the capacity is fully used, the production could rise to 10 million square metres of different kinds of raw film.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE

The production consists mainly of three processes: (1) making transparent, continuous sheets of film from flakes of cellulose acetate, (2) coating the film with a thin and uniformly even layer of photosensitive chemical emulsion (silver halide in gelatine) and (3) final finishing, that is, cutting to required sizes, perforating the sides, marking, numbering and packing. The entire work has to be carried out in darkness and extraordinary precautions have to be taken to protect the film from light and heat. (Ootacamund, as a famous hill station 7,000 feet above sea level, provides a climate cool enough for this purpose.) The factory will have its own testing laboratory to ensure that high standards are uniformly kept.

The raw materials required by the factory are available mostly within the country. They are: cellulose trisacetate, triphenyl phosphate and dibutyl phthalate required for making the base of film, and ammonia, ammonium nitrate, potassium bromide, silver nitrate, acetone, butanol and methanol which go into the process of sensitising the photographic material. Licences have already been given to private firms for manufacturing some of the raw materials. For some time, however, methylene chloride, base paper, potassium iodide, gelatine, wetting agents, sensitising dyestuffs and stabilisers may have to be imported.

The Ootacamund factory is taking shape on a 273-acre plot near Wenlock Down on the Ootacamund-Mysore diversion road. More than 3,000 workers and engineers are busy at the site. A well-equipped meteorological station has already been established near the factory. Because the project has a complicated design and some special structural features, the pace of construction cannot be hastened. A township to accommodate a population of 8,000 people is also to be built near the factory. Half of the plant and equipment has already arrived at the site from France.

RASHTRIYA INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE

APPLICATIONS are invited from the permanent residents of West Bengal for admission to the next term of the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, commencing in January, 1964.

The College provides a public school education for boys who wish to obtain commissions in the Army, Navy or Air Force. The educational training is designed to bring boys up to the standard of the Senior Cambridge School Certificate and the qualifying examination for entry into the National Defence Academy. Compulsory physical training, games and parades ensure physical fitness and smartness, while special attention is paid to the imparting of discipline, self-reliance and social training to all cadets.

Candidates for admission to the next term of the College which commences from January, 1964, will have to qualify at an entrance examination to be held at Calcutta some time in the third week of August, 1963, followed by an interview. Candidates must have been born earlier than January 2, 1952 and not later than January 1, 1953. The age limits can in no case be relaxed.

No educational qualification is prescribed for admission to this College but it is expected that the candidate should have read up to Class VIII standard of a Secondary School.

The fees are Rs 750 per term plus additional expenses of Rs 400 (e.g., uniforms, pocket-money, books, washing, etc.). The actual cost is thus about Rs 2,300 per annum. One candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe who may be admitted to the College may be charged fees at reduced rates of Rs 1,550 per annum. A cadet spends five to six years at the College.

A limited number of scholarships of Rs 1,000 per annum is awarded to the deserving cadets after admission to the College by the West Bengal Government.

Application on the prescribed form in duplicate which can be had on request from the Assistant Secretary, Home (Defence) Department, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta-1, should be submitted so as to reach him on or before July 15, 1963.

In addition to the Ootacamund factory, two private firms, namely the Adross Private Limited of Calcutta and the New India Industries of Boroda, have been licensed to produce 1.7 million square metres of photographic printing paper.

LIPI FILM

The Libra Photographic Industries at Podanur near Coimbatore have started production, for the first time in India, of black and white positive film of 35-millimetre in width. (This size is generally used for exhibition in cinema houses). The film is named Lipi. The present capacity of 64,000 feet per day will be stepped up to 2 lakh feet a day in the next months. Production of sound recording film and 16-millimetre film will also be taken up.

Nearly 60 per cent of the plant machinery has been designed and fabricated locally. About 25 per cent of the chemical base for this film is imported.

The Libra Industries have been manufacturing photographic printing paper since 1958. The production has now reached its peak capacity of 2,800 metres a day, which meets about 70 per cent of the demand.

(Courtesy: Yojana)

Housewives Learn to Prepare Fruit Products

SM RADHARANI MAHATAB, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal, distributed Certificates of Merit to successful trainees of the Training-cum-Production Centre for Fruit Products, Calcutta, at a function at the Calcutta Information Centre on May 21, 1963. Sri Smarajit Banerji, Minister of State for Agriculture, presided.

On this occasion an exhibition of fruit products and demonstration of their preparation was held at the Exhibition Hall of the Centre.

About 300 housewives, Gram Sevikas and girl students have been given training in the preservation of fruits and vegetables at the Training-Cum-Production Centre for fruit products running under the control of the Marketing Section of the Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal Government, since March, 1961, at Calcutta. Two other peripatetic centres have already been sanctioned by the West Bengal Government for educating rural people, particularly housewives, on the preservation of fruits and vegetables. The centres are likely to be started shortly.

Housewives receive theoretical as well as practical training at the Training-cum-Production Centre for fruit products in Calcutta. Practical training is given in the manufacture of jam, jelly, squash, cordial, beverage, marmalade, pickle, morabba, canning of peas, tomato and other fruits and vegetables, tomato ketch-up, sauce, vinegar, fruit-cheese, etc. For the practical class the entire expenditure is borne by the Government where the training is given through the demonstration of scientific methods.

Training is given for 30 working days in batches, each batch consisting of 20 candidates. A certificate

of merit is given to the trainees on the result of the examination held on the completion of training for each batch.

So far 198 ladies including 23 Gram Sevikas deputed by the Development Department of the State Government have received training at the Centre. Besides, 94 girl students of Viharilall College of Home and Social Science, Calcutta, have also been trained by rotation on request from the Principal of the College.

Fruits and vegetables, it may be stated, are not only nutritive but also indispensable for maintenance of health. But a substantial portion of the production estimated at 15 to 20 per cent goes on waste. The object of the Centre is to avoid this wastage and to make the best utilisation of fruits and vegetables, which are seasonal, because unless they are scientifically preserved they cannot be made available during the period of scarcity or off-season. This will also ensure a fair price to the growers of fruits and vegetables.

Government feel that housewives receiving training at the Centre may prepare jam, jelly and other fruit products on a cottage industry scale. Besides nutritious food for the family members, the scheme if implemented, will bring an additional income for the family, because such products have a good market.

Government also propose to encourage co-operative ventures if trained personnel organised themselves for this purpose. The question of giving some financial assistance by way of loan to successful trainees of the Centre for undertaking commercial venture is also receiving attention of the Government at present.



Sri Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury, Education Minister, speaking at a meeting held at Mahajati Sadan, Calcutta, on May 18 last to celebrate the birth centenary of Swami Vivekananda

GOVERNMENT DECISION

THE West Bengal Cabinet at a meeting on Thursday, May 16, 1963, decided the following among other subjects:

Government decided to acquire premises No. 4 and 4/1, Mitra Lane, Calcutta, in connection with the extension of Mahajati Sadan. A three-storeyed building will be constructed there for accommodating the library of the Mahajati Sadan.

SUGAR FROM FAIR PRICE SHOPS

SUGAR is available from the Fair Price Shops of Calcutta Industrial (Initial and Extended) Area against Family Identity Cards, at the prices indicated below. Family Identity Card-holders are able to draw 250 grams per head per week irrespective of adult and child. Sugar is also available at fixed rates at the Grocers' shops of the different markets and the consumers may draw the same without production of the Family Identity Card.

Arrangements have been made to issue Establishment Permits for different kinds of Establishments. Applications for this purpose should be submitted to the respective Rationing Offices for permits below 16 bags per month and to the Deputy Controllers of Rationing (Initial Area) and (Extended Area) as the case may be, for permits above that quantity.

The retail prices of Sugar: Medium Grain D 29—Rs 1.22 per Kg; Medium Grain C 29—Rs 1.23 per Kg; Bold Grain B 29—Rs 1.25 per Kg; Bold Grain A 29—Rs 1.26 per Kg.

COMPENSATION TO HALDIA EVACUEES

IN the third round of payment of compensation to evacuees of Haldia Project, a total amount of Rs 62,978.06 was distributed to 141 groups. Out of the total amount distributed, about Rs 41,000 was invested in Postal Savings under the Small Savings Scheme.

Payment of compensation was made by Sri A. K. Chatterjee, Land Acquisition Collector, Haldia Project, and his staff.

ELECTRICITY DUTY ENHANCED

THE rate of electricity duty of 1 nP per unit has been enhanced with effect from May 1, 1963, to 1.5 nP per unit of consumption or 3 nP for every two units of energy or fraction thereof, for purposes other than lights and fans, domestic power and agriculture.

MINISTER SEES DEVELOPMENT WORK

SRI S. K. DEY, Union Minister for Community Development, arrived at Bagdogra on May 22 last. He was received at the airport by Sri K. N. Das Gupta, West Bengal Minister for Public Works, Sri Abha Maity, Refugee Rehabilitation Minister, and Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Local Self-Government and Community Development.

On his way to Islampur, Sri Dey had a close view of the roadways and he had also seen the development activities already taken up.

THE MAHARANI ADHIRANI TAKES BACK HER PALACE

(Continued from page 149)

At the very appearance of "Rani-ma" among the local people worked like magic.

With the renovation of the palace and the temples, which has recently been undertaken, Kalna is sure to attract tourists and lovers of architecture. With its 108 Siva temples in two circular rings and 17 more other temples, the palace, situated on the bank of the Hooghly, presents a rewarding experience to travellers. According to the Regional Director of Panchayats (Burdwan Division), who is a keen student of history, the architectural work in some of the temples, terracotta and other allied designs, bears resemblance of culture which dates back to more than 400 years. Unfortunately, no official record was available.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS HOWRAH HOSPITAL

THE Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs 40,000 to the Tulsiram Lakshmi Debi Jaiswal Hospital, Lilooah, Howrah, towards the cost of its maintenance for the current financial year including payment of outstanding liabilities pending transfer of management of the institution to Government.

STUDENTS' HEALTH HOME

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a further non-recurring grant of Rs 4,000 to the Students Health Home, Calcutta, for rendering medical relief to the students during the period from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

Government of West Bengal, during the current financial year, sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs 5,000 to the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, Calcutta, towards the cost of maintenance of its T.B. Clinic, the Balananda Arogya Bhawan, with its Home Treatment Section for the calendar year 1963.

A sum of Rs 6,500 has also been sanctioned by the State Government as a non-recurring grant to the Missionaries of Charity, Calcutta, for purchase of necessary dark room accessories for their X-ray Plant at Nirmala Sishu Bhawan at 78 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

CANCER HOSPITAL

Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs 2,00,000 to the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, towards the cost of equipping the new Operation Theatre and installation of Cesium apparatus and meeting the outstanding liabilities on the Revenue Account and Capital Accounts.

PLANNING COMMISSION TEAM IN CALCUTTA

A PLANNING Commission Team, lead by Sri R. S. Krishnaswami, Adviser, Planning Commission, rounded off its 3-day study trip to West Bengal with a discussion at Rotunda, Writers' Buildings, on May 20, 1963. The Team had earlier visited sites in 24-Parganas district where the State Government's Agriculture Department have been executing some of the major agricultural programmes of the Third Plan, such as production of rural compost, deep tubewells, green manuring, Thana Farms, etc.

In the course of the discussion on Monday, May 20, the Planning Commission experts briefly reviewed the plan expenditure target under the agricultural programme and also the various schemes like deep tubewell, seeds saturation, green manuring, plant protection agricultural research, etc., which form the pillars of the State's Agricultural Programme under the Third Five-Year Plan.

Participants in the discussion were the Development Commissioner Sri S. K. Bannerji, Finance Secretary, Sri K. K. Ray, Agriculture Secretary, Sri R. Ghosh, Senior Officers of the Planning Commission; the Union Ministry of Agriculture, State Agriculture Department and the Development Department.

DIGHA DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEETING

THE first meeting of the Digha Development Board, of which Sri Atulya Ghosh, MP, is the Chairman, was held at Rotunda, Writers' Buildings, on May 16, 1963. Besides the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, Sm Ava Maiti, Minister for Refugee Relief and Rehabilita-

tion and Relief Departments, Sri Fazlur Rahman, Minister for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Sri Shyamadas Bhattacharya, Minister for Land and Land Revenue, Sri Bijesh Sen, Minister of State for Housing, Sri Chittaranjan Roy, Minister of State for Co-operation, Sri Trailokya Nath Pradhan and Sri S. K. Bannerji, Development Commissioner, were present. Sri Nilmoni Routh Roy, Home Minister, Orissa Government, was also present by special invitation.

The Board reviewed the progress of work in respect of development of Digha and decided that perspective planning for setting up a beautiful sea-side health resort at Digha should be drawn up and expeditiously

**NO ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY
STAND FIRM BY OUR JAWANS**

implemented. In connection, special emphasis will have to be laid on four major items, namely, (a) land development and distribution, providing facilities to allottees in the matter of construction; (b) residential facilities to casual visitors and holiday camps; (c) afforestation, and (d) better communication facilities.

The Board approved of a plan for centralised water supplies scheme for Digha area with a capacity to cater to the water requirement of about 10,000 residents at a cost of approximately Rs 4.3 lakh.



The first meeting of the Digha Development Board, of which Sri Atulya Ghosh is the Chairman, was held at the Rotunda, Writers' Buildings, on May 16 last.



NADIA

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Two minor irrigation schemes for re-excavation of the 500 ft. long Damas Canal and the 5,280 ft. long Jhorakhal in Sardanga Mouza within Tehatta police-station have been undertaken under the Small Irrigation Scheme of the Agriculture Department, Government of West Bengal. The schemes will cost about Rs 9,500. An area of 550 acres of land will benefit.

In the district of Nadia, 38 small irrigation schemes have been executed during the year 1962-63 at a total cost of about Rs 2 lakh. The total areas benefited by these schemes come to about 6,250 acres and the expected additional production is about 2,890 tons.

PHYSICS BLOCK FOR KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE

The foundation stone of the new block for the Physics Laboratory for the Honours course classes of the Krishnagar Government College was laid on April 26 by Sri Sankar Das Banerjee, Finance Minister. Grants from the Government of West Bengal and the University Grants Commission amounting to rupees two lakh ninety thousand had been received for meeting this long-felt need of the college.

PROF KABIR AT SHIBSAGAR

The need for mass education was stressed by Prof Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, while giving away the prizes of the Kabir Award Committee at Shibsagar Social Education Centre in Nakashipara Block.

Sri D. Banerji, District Magistrate, presided over the function and Swami Gnananando welcomed the guests. The Chairman of the District Board, Sri Samirendranath Singha Roy, also addressed the gathering.

The first prize in the essay competition of the Kabir Award Committee went to Sm Tripti Ghosh and the prize in handicrafts was won by Sm Chhya Tarafdar.

In the afternoon Prof Kabir paid a visit to Rabindra Bhawan, Krishnagar, and Ramkrishna Ashram.

24-PARGANAS

RABINDRA JAYANTI AT SADHUJAN PATHAGAR

UNDER the auspices of the Sadhujan Pathagar, Bongaon, a Government Rural Library, Rabindra Jayanti was celebrated at 'Sadhu Pathmandir'. The two-day programme included flag hoisting, Sishu Mela, readings from Tagore, recitations, Grantha-Parvan, exhibition, etc. Sri Rampada Mukhopadhyay presided over the function and Sm Rama Bandyopadhyay,



"Dak Ghar", a drama by Rabindranath Tagore, was staged by Sadhu Sanskriti Sangha at Bongaon on the occasion of Tagore's birth anniversary observed by Sadhujan Pathagar

wife of Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyay of "Pather Panchali" fame, opened Bibhuti Gallery and Rabindra Exhibition. Dr Indranarayan Sengupta and others spoke. On the occasion the Poet's voice was relayed from gramophone records for an hour.

In the 4th Annual Poet's Conference held on this occasion local Poets read their own compositions. Sri Hemanta Kumar Bandyopadhyay presided and Poet Amiya Kumar Bhattacharjee was the guest-in-chief.

TRAINING CAMPS AT BONGAON

Sri Smarajit Banerjee, Minister of State for Agriculture, visited the four-day training camp of the VVF Dalapatis, Adhyakshas of Gram Panchayats and Anchal Pradhans organised by the Gaighata Block of Bongaon Subdivision at Chandpara High School. Sri Banerjee also visited the Gaighata Thana Agricultural Farm.

A similar training camp was also organised at Gopalnagar Haripada Institution by the Bongaon Development Block.

HOOGHLY SCOUTS' RALLY

ADDRESSING a rally of 500 Scouts and Guides of the Hooghly-Chinsurah Bharat Scouts and Guides' Association at Chinsurah recently, Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, advised the young scouts and guides to train themselves up as disciplined soldiers of the motherland and take up their responsibilities for the welfare of the country.

The training that they received through the scout movement, he added, should be properly utilised in their day to day life.

(Continued on next page)

From Other States

ASSAM

LICENCE FOR SELLING MILK

PERSONS selling or bringing milk for sale within the Shillong Municipality shall have to obtain a licence from the Shillong Municipal Board for the year 1963-64 on or before 15th June, 1963, on payment of the fees. Sales of milk up to 10 seers in a day is Rs 5 and sale of milk above 10 seers in a day is Rs 12.

MAHARASHTRA

Rs. 10 LAKH FOR GOLDSMITHS

THE Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned an amount of Rs 10 lakh for giving loans to goldsmiths, affected by the recent Gold Control Order, and who want to start business like retail shop, for vending

**AWAKE, ARISE AND STOP NOT
TILL THE GOAL IS REACHED**

groceries, vegetables, cloth, other consumer requirements, etc. The maximum amount of loan will be Rs 1,500 to a single individual goldsmith for the purpose. This is in pursuance of the declared Government policy to rehabilitate the goldsmiths.

Accordingly, Rs 3 lakh have been placed at the disposal of the Industries Commissioner for giving loans in the Greater Bombay Municipal area, while Rs 1,75,000 each are placed at the disposal of each Divisional Commissioners of the four Divisions, viz. Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

The loan will not be available to those who have taken the loan for starting cottage or small scale industries or for the purpose of training themselves in manufacture of 14-carat gold ornaments.

PUNJAB

POULTRY MARKETING CENTRES

IT is proposed to open poultry and egg marketing centres at various places in Punjab during the current year.

The aim of the scheme is to ensure supporting prices to the poultry producers for their products and to make available good quality eggs to consumers in fresh and edible condition.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICTS

(Continued from previous page)

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE AT CHINSURA

Sri Chitta Ranjan Roy, Minister of State, Co-operation, inaugurated a Government Employees' Co-operative Store at Nutan Bazar, Chinsura, on April 24, 1963, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Sri Anil Chandra Datta Chowdhury presided over the function and Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, was present as the Chief Guest.

Speaking on the occasion the Minister dwelt on the utilities of co-operative societies and explained the measures which Government were undertaking to



Sri Chittaranjan Roy, Minister of State, Co-operation, speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the Government Employees' Co-operative Store at Chinsura

spread the co-operative movement throughout the country.

Sri Byomkesh Mazumdar, ex-MLA, Sri Sambhu Ghosh, MLA, Sri Madan Mohan Ghosh Thakur, Secretary of the Co-operative Store, Sri Sunil Bandyopadhyay and Sri Kartik Mazumdar, among others, spoke on the occasion.

This Consumers' Co-operative Store is the first of its kind in the locality and has been drawing considerable public support.

Eggs will be brought to these centres for grading, storage and ultimate disposal through organised markets.

FAMILY PLANNING COVERS 110 LAKH

The family planning network in Punjab now covers a population of 110 lakh. At present there are 159 family planning clinics functioning in the State. Of these, 39 are in the urban areas and the rest in the rural areas. More than 3,000 persons received family planning advice at these clinics in February. About 7,000 persons revisited the clinics for further guidance during the month.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

On Wednesday May 22, the American expedition to Everest brought off a spectacular double assault on the summit along the hitherto unclimbed West Ridge and the more traditional South Col route.

Apart from this first-ever double success by one expedition on the same day, the Americans also brought off another mountaineering first—the traverse; the West Ridge team returned from the summit along the South Col route. Expedition leader, **Norman Dyhrenfurth**, termed this latter achievement “the dream of mountaineers for decades.” It was tried only once before by the French expedition to Nanda Devi which lost two climbers.

Wednesday's feats complete a hat-trick of successful assaults on Everest by the expedition. On May 1, two of its climbers, **Jos Whittaker** and **Sherpa Nawang Gombu**, a nephew of **Tenzing Norgay**, had reached the summit along the South Col.

President Kennedy told his press conference that the USA would be giving further military assistance to India and consultations on the subject with Commonwealth nations would continue. The President recalled that he and **Mr Macmillan** announced at their Nassau conference last December that the USA and Britain were proceeding to furnish military aid to India.

After noting that **Sri Krishnamachari** was going to London for consultations with the British Government, **Mr Kennedy** said: “We will be giving further assistance to India”.

Meanwhile, the “Washington Post” reported that the USA and India were still in disagreement over how to assist Indian militarily to withstand any future attack from China.

The Yugoslav President, **Marshal Tito**, accused the Chinese party leaders of a dogmatic and inflexible attitude, and of trying to keep Stalinism alive.

President Tito was reading a 40-page address to some 150 members of the Yugoslav Central Party Committee at the fifth plenary session.

In a point-by-point listing of differences with the Chinese Communist party, **Mr Tito** further accused the Chinese of hindering the progress in the world and wanting war.

“They deny the possibility of the progressive forces coming to power in certain countries by any other than an armed struggle in a new war, regardless of the consequences.

They deny the possibility of solving disputed international problems by peaceful means and consider that this can be achieved only by force”, he said.

Contributions To National Defence Fund

CHIEF MINISTER'S COLLECTIONS

MAY 16

SRI P. C. SEN, Chief Minister, received Rs 12,652.69 as donations. Among the principal donors of the day were employees of Auckland Jute Mills, Jagatdal, who contributed Rs 12,231.13.

MAY 17

The Chief Minister received a sum of Rs 15,283.58. Among the day's donors were the Western India Match Co. Ltd—Rs 9,758.58; Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Championship Dog Show—Rs 2,000; workers of Dhakeswari Cotton Mills III—Rs 1,001.

MAY 21

Members of the Agragami Club of Alipurduars came to Calcutta to present to the Chief Minister, **Sri P. C. Sen**, a sum of Rs 501 for the National Defence Fund. Another sum of Rs 1,870.06 was also handed over to the Chief Minister towards the Fund.

The Chief Minister received during the last three days Rs 3,660.84 for the National Defence Fund.

MAY 22

The Chief Minister, **Sri P. C. Sen**, received a sum of Rs 10,836.40 as donation. Among the day's collection was Rs 10,335.40 from Calcutta Motor Dealers' Association.

He rejected Chinese claims of alleged Yugoslav revisionism saying that so far the Chinese Communists had not made any attempt to explain just what revisionism meant.

A committee of the African Foreign Ministers conference at Addis Ababa unanimously agreed to recommend the banning of nuclear tests in Africa, the elimination of foreign bases and the liquidation of blocs such as the Monrovia and Casablanca groups, conference sources said.

The recommendations were included in a report intended to guide the African “summit” meeting in its efforts to draw up a charter for a proposed organization of all African independent States.

Earlier, the Ministers agreed to recommend to the Heads of State the adoption of an Ethiopian draft charter as a basis of the proposed all-African charter.

This report, which was to be attached to the Ethiopian draft charter in the form of “guiding principles”, also recommended incorporation in the new charter of the basic principles of the Monrovia charter.

These included the sovereign equality of African States, non-interference in the affairs of member States, the peaceful settlement of all disputes between member States, and the condemnation of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring or other States.

The Week in India

Sri Nehru declared at Panjim that the Government of India had decided that Goa should be a separate entity in the Union of India.

"As I have stated in the past, Goa has a distinctive personality, and it would be a pity to take away that personality", he said.

Sri Nehru was addressing a public meeting at the Campala cricket ground, attended by over 20,000 people. Dr P. Gaitonde, MP, who presided over the meeting, described it as the "biggest meeting held in the history of Goa".

The Prime Minister had earlier been given a rousing reception by a crowd of 10,000 when he landed at Dabolim airport on a three-day visit to Goa. He was received at the airport by Sri T. Sivasankar, the Lieutenant-Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Sri Nehru said the Government of India did not want to impose anything on the people of Goa. It was for the people themselves to bring about the changes they wanted.

Sri Nehru said Konkani was the language of use and it should be given that position. There should be no hurry in bringing about changes. Gradually and in course of time adjustments would take place.

He also said he could not understand why some people were yearning to join one State or another. Goa, he said, could remain as it liked within the Union of India. The people of Goa should think in terms of Goa and India together. Goa would benefit from the developments in India and India, too, would benefit from what Goa would be able to achieve, he said.

He said India was a country with different climates, different religions and different languages. But unity flowed through this diversity and the unity of India was very precious. The Indian heritage taught the people tolerance, he said, quoting from the rock edicts of Ashoka, which had stressed that a man should respect another man's religion. This was a special aspect of the Indian heritage and the Goan heritage also taught the same thing.

Referring to India's troubles with China Sri Nehru said that destiny had created a peculiar situation. Here was India which wanted to live in peace and was prevented from doing so by the menace of China and the threats of Pakistan. India could never tolerate any aggression.

He said when China attacked India, Pakistan had threatened India and had tried to "blackmail" her to agree to all kinds of demands about Kashmir.

This was Sri Nehru's first visit to Goa. In 1937 his plane had touched down at the airport at Panjim for refuelling on its way to Colombo. A large number of people had then gathered to see Sri Nehru, but were prevented from doing so by the Portuguese police.

The Prime Minister's visit follows a number of representations from the people of Goa, since the liberation of the enclave to the effect that he should visit Goa.

On The Economic Front

Wholesale Price Index: The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced further by 0.7 per cent to 131.1 during the week ended April 27, 1963 as compared with 130.2 for the earlier week. The index was also higher by 3.0 and 5.1 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago. The monthly average for April 1963 stood at 129.7 as against 127.1 (revised) for March 1963 and 124.2 for April 1962.

Price support for Jowar: Jowar is the third most important cereal in the country after rice and wheat. About 43 million acres are under this crop and its production is roughly 12 per cent of the total food-grains output. A large part of the rural population in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra grow jowar and have it as their staple food. Government have now decided to extend the policy of price support to jowar also for 1963-64. The price at which Government will be prepared to purchase jowar of 1963-64 crop will be Rs 24.12 per quintal (or Rs 9 per maund) for white variety and Rs 27.78 per quintal (or Rs 8.50 per maund) for yellow variety.

Import by Consumers' Co-operatives: New rules have been framed to enable consumers' stores to import consumer articles like milk powder, baby food, certain types of drugs and medicines, books, photographic material and X-ray films.

It has been decided that a society should be eligible to import consumer goods, if recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the State concerned and no condition about it having imported the goods in the past is to be imposed.

Increased Minerals Production: India produced minerals worth Rs 1,868 million during 1962, according to the Indian Bureau of Mines. The value of production during the preceding year was Rs 1,662 million.

The increase of 12 per cent in value was due to the higher output of coal, gold, gypsum, limestone and salt.

Coal was the leading commodity valued at Rs 9,338 million which constitutes about 72 per cent of the all-India value of mineral production during 1962. The value of metallic minerals produced during the year was Rs 272 million or 15 per cent of the total value of mineral production. The ferrous group of minerals contributed 9 per cent and the non-ferrous group 6 per cent.

Non-metallic minerals accounted for Rs 252 million or 14 per cent of the value of mineral production during 1962.

Bihar continued to be the leading State and produced minerals valued at Rs 721 million which was about 38.6 per cent of the total value of mineral production in India during 1962.

West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh followed with their shares at 21.6 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively.

Next in the order of value were Orissa (6.4 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (5.6 per cent), Mysore (4.6 per cent), Maharashtra (3.4 per cent), and Gujarat (3.1 per cent).

NOTIFICATIONS

CONSTRUCTION WORKS

SEPARATE sealed tenders in B.F. No. 2911 are invited by the Executive Engineer, Burdwan University Division, Construction Board, "Bonabas Palace", B.C. Road, Burdwan, from classes I, II and III enlisted contractors of this Department, and also from reliable and bona fide outside contractors for "Carriage of Building materials for Burdwan University Division for the year 1963-64". Estimated cost Rs 7,308. Earnest money Rs 146. Particulars may be seen in the office of the aforesaid Officer between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except Saturdays). Tender forms and other documents will be issued only on production of valid income tax and sales tax clearance certificates. Tenders will be received up to 2-30 p.m. on June 19, 1963 and opened shortly after on the same date. No tender form and documents will be issued in the date of opening tenders. Tender papers will be on sale from June 4, 1963, on payment of Rs 2 per set.

THE Superintending Engineer, Housing Construction Circle No. 1, 105 S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-14, invites sealed tenders in B.F. No. 2911(i) from reliable, experienced and bona fide outside Electrical contractors, and also from classes I and II Registered Electrical contractors of P.W. Department and other as per rule for Internal Electrical Installation in the S.I.H. Scheme at Durgapur—(Ph.—II). Group No., Estimated cost and earnest money are respectively as follows: Group I—Rs 26,500, Rs 530; Group II—Rs 26,500, Rs 530; Group III—Rs 28,248, Rs 565; Group IV—Rs 29,248, Rs 585; Group V—Rs 31,779, Rs 636. Tender forms at Rs 3 and tender documents at Rs 3 per set are available from the office of the Executive Engineer, Housing Construction Division No. 1. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. of June 7, 1963 and opened on the same day before the tenderers present. Detailed specifications, terms and conditions, detailed tender notice and schedule of items, etc., may be seen in the said Office between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except Saturdays). No tender form, etc., will be issued on the date of opening of tenders. The earnest money is to be deposited in Reserve Bank chalan/Treasury chalan in favour of the Executive Engineer concerned under head "Revenue Deposit" or G.P. Notes duly endorsed in the name of the aforesaid Executive Engineer must be enclosed with the tender together with the other relevant papers as per detailed tender notice which will also be a part of the tender. Tenderers must produce up-to-date income tax and sales tax clearance certificates before issuing tender forms. (Value of G.P. Notes will be calculated at prevailing market rate less 5 per cent).

TENDER NOTICES

SEALED tenders superscribed "Tender for Cast Iron Base Plate" (for one piece) are invited by the Chief Executive Officer of Calcutta State Transport Corporation, 5 Nilgunj Road, Belghoria, 24-Parganas. Conditions of tender and drawing may be obtained from the said office on payment of Rs 5 in cash (non-refundable) per set on week days between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturday up to 1 p.m.). Acceptance of lowest tender is not obligatory. Last date of submission of tenders is June 17, 1963. Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on June 18, 1963, in presence of the tenderers. No tender form will be sold on the last date of submission of tender.

FOR the 250-bedded Employees State Insurance Hospital at Kalyani, Nadia, the Chief Engineer, Directorate of Public Health Engineering, West Bengal, New Secretariat, 1 Hastings Street, 6th floor, Calcutta-1, invites sealed tenders (separately for each work) in the prescribed forms for construction of (1) Medical Officers' Quarters, Grade II, (2) Inferior Staff Quarters, and (3) Clerks' Quarters, from experienced, bona fide, reliable and resourceful contractors. Estimated value for (1) Rs 1,58,300; (2) Rs 7,40,700; (3) Rs 3,84,500. Tenderers

including registered contractors of the aforesaid Directorate will have to deposit earnest money at two per cent of the estimated value for each work. The earnest money should be deposited, separately for each work, under head "Revenue Deposit" in Ranaghat Sub-Treasury, Ranaghat, or Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, in favour of the Executive Engineer, Hospital Construction Division, P.O. Kalyani, Nadia, and the respective chalan is to accompany the respective tender. Time of completion for each work is seven months from the date of written work order. Full particulars and tender documents will be available from the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer on any working day. Tenders will be received by the aforesaid Executive Engineer up to 3 p.m. on June 5, 1963, for work No. (1); June 6, 1963, for work No. (2); and June 7, 1963, for work No. (3), and opened by him at 3-10 p.m. on the respective last date of their receipts. No tender paper will be issued on the date of opening of tenders. Tenderers shall have to satisfy the Executive Engineer concerned about competency of their work and also to produce valid clearance certificates of income tax and sales tax before tender documents can be issued to them. Rates should be quoted in rupees and naya paise. Acceptance of tender will rest with the aforesaid Chief Engineer who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to reject in part or in full any or all the tenders received or to split up the work to different groups without assigning any reason.

THE Executive Engineer, Kangsabati Canals Division No. II, P.O. Khatra, district Bankura, invites tenders in B.F. No. 2911(ii) for Excavation of I-B.F.C. from Ch. 184.0 to Ch. 202.0 in P.S. Khatra, district Bankura. Estimated value Rs 88,425. Earnest money Rs 2,211. Specifications, schedule, conditions, etc., may be seen in the Kangsabati Sectional Officer at 73-A Purna Das Road, Calcutta 29 and also at the office of the aforesaid Executive Engineer. Tender papers may be available from the latter on payment of Rs 5 per set. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. of June 12, 1963.

THE Executive Engineer, Calcutta Electrical Division, 45 Ganesh Avenue, Calcutta-13, invites sealed quotations for "Supply and Installation of 6 passenger lift at High Court for use of Honourable Judges at Calcutta". Quotations is to be submitted in W.B.F. No. 2911(i) which will be available in the said office on payment of Rs 3 each (not refundable). Tender form will not be issued unless clearance certificates of valid sales tax and income tax are produced. Estimated amount Rs 40,000. Earnest money of Rs 800 is to be deposited in favour of the aforesaid officer in the Reserve Bank of India or in any Treasury in West Bengal under head "Revenue Deposit" and the chalan should be enclosed with the quotations. Rates should be quoted separately and sales tax if payable extra must be mentioned. Detailed specification of the list will be available in the said office. Quotations will be received up to 12 noon of June 7, 1963 and opened shortly thereafter before the attending tenderers. Acceptance of the lowest or any quotation is not obligatory. No tender form will be issued on the opening day of the quotations. No other terms and conditions except those mentioned in the tender form will be entertained.

THE Additional Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle (P.W.D.), Jalpaiguri, invites sealed tenders (separately for each work) in B.F. No. 2911(I)/2911(II), as the case may be, from reliable, resourceful and bona fide outside contractors as well as approved road and building contractors of the class noted against each of the following works. Tenders will be received by the aforesaid officer up to 1 p.m. of June 14, 1963, and then publicly opened in presence of the attending tenderers. Prospective tenderers may submit tenders for all or any of the following works:

(A) Construction of bridge and culverts with open foundation according to the specification of span and at the mile of the Diversion Road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31. Serial No., No. span, mile, estimated cost, earnest money and class of approved tenderers are noted respectively against each: (1) 3—30'; 1st; Rs 2,25,000; Rs 4,500; I. (2) 1—10'; 3rd; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (3) 3—30'; 3rd; Rs 2,25,000; Rs 4,500; I. (4) 1—10'; 3rd; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (5) 1—5'; 3rd; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (6) 1—5'; 3rd; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (7) 1—10'; 4th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (8) 1—5'; 4th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (9) 1—5'; 4th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and

IV. (10) 1—10'; 5th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (11) 1—10'; 5th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (12) 1—10'; 6th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (13) 1—5'; 7th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (14) 2—25'; 7th; Rs 1,25,000; Rs 2,500; I. (15) 1—20'; 7th; Rs 60,000; Rs 1,200; I and II. (16) 1—10'; 8th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (17) 1—5'; 9th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (18) 1—5'; 9th; Rs 16,000; Rs 320; I, II, III and IV. (19) 1—20'; 9th; Rs 60,000; Rs 1,200; I and II. (20) 1—10'; 9th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (21) 1—10'; 9th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III. (22) 1—10'; 10th; Rs 30,000; Rs 600; I, II and III.

(B) Construction of bridges with well foundation as stated below: (1) Construction of four 65'-6" span R.C. Bridge over the river Muznai on the diversion road at 6th mile of road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31. Estimated cost Rs 10,00,000; earnest money Rs 20,000. (2) Construction of four 65'-6" span R.C. bridge over the river Ekti on the diversion road at 4th mile of road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31; estimated cost Rs 10,00,000; earnest money Rs 20,000. (3) Construction of three 65'-6" span R.C. bridge over the Birparajhora at 2nd mile of Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31; estimated cost Rs 7,90,000; earnest money Rs 15,800. Besides the outside contractors, class I approved road and building contractors are eligible to submit tenders for the abovementioned works.

(C) Earth work in road embankment at the miles of diversion road from Dalgaoon to Madarihat on N.H. No. 31 as noted below. Estimated cost and earnest money are noted, respectively, against each of the works: (1) 1st and 2nd mile; Rs 1,27,718; Rs 2,554. (2) 3rd and 4th mile; Rs 1,31,598; Rs 2,632. (3) 5th and 6th mile; Rs 1,26,325; Rs 2,527. (4) 7th, 8th and 9th mile; Rs 1,56,441; Rs 3,129. Besides outside contractors, Class I approved Road and Building contractors are eligible to submit tenders for the abovementioned works.

(D) Supplying (in bulk) at the Depots boundary pillars, 10½" dia. at base and 9" dia. at top 3' high made of cement concrete (6:3:1) with stone chips, sand and cement is noted below. Estimated cost and earnest money are mentioned, respectively, against each of the works: (1) Dalgaoon Depot, Rs 1,500; Rs 30; (2) Madarihat Depot, Rs 1,400; Rs 28. Besides the outside contractors, Classes I, II, III and IV approved road and building contractors are eligible to submit tenders for the abovementioned works.

*Detailed tender notice and contract documents may be seen by personal call only in the office of the aforesaid Additional Superintending Engineer, or in the office of the Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), Jalpaiguri/Torsa Bridge Construction/Cooch Behar/North Bengal Construction/West Dinajpur Division, during office hours.

EDUCATION

Admission into B.Sc. (Agri.) Course

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates desiring admission into B.Sc. (Agri.) course training in the Agricultural Colleges located in the various States, outside West Bengal. The applicants should attain the minimum age of sixteen on August 15, 1963 and must have passed the I.Sc. Examination from any of the recognised University in India or passed the Higher Secondary Examination in Agricultural stream of the Board of Secondary Education, securing 50 per cent marks in all subjects on an average in I.Sc. or Higher Secondary Examination with Sciences. They must have thorough knowledge in Bengali. Application supported by true copies of the certificates and mark sheets attested duly by the School or College authority, must reach the Director of Agriculture, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by June 10, 1963. Original certificates are to be produced at the time of interview. Candidates appearing at the Higher Secondary or Intermediate in Science examination this year, may also apply. They should produce the mark sheet and other evidence of passing the examination at the time of interview. Candidates found eligible will be called for an interview for selection for which no T.A. is admissible. After selection they will be asked to get them admitted in different colleges at their own cost, as per direction. The duration of the training course will vary from 2-4 years as the case may be in different States. A suitable stipend may be awarded for the entire period of training course upon the execution of a Bond and an Agreement to the effect that they should serve the State Government for a period of five years at least on completion of their training, failing which they should refund the entire amount with interest.

West Bengal Survey Institute, Bandel

APPLICATIONS in prescribed forms (together with a registration fee of Rs 3 which is not refundable) are invited for admission to the Junior Surveyors' Class of this Institute. The new session begins from August 1, 1963. The course is for twelve months duration, at the end of which the Board's examination is held. The candidates must have passed the School Final Examination or an equivalent examination or 10th Class Passed Certificate from the Higher Secondary School with Mathematics. The upper age-limit is 21 years on January 1, 1963. Candidates appearing at the last School Final Examination may apply; but their applications will not be considered unless they have passed the examination. The selection committee will meet by the middle of July, 1963. Last date for receiving application is July 3, 1963. About 35 of the selected candidates may be given accommodation in the attached Hostel. Prospectus and application forms may be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Principal, West Bengal Survey Institute, P.O. Bandel Junction, district Hooghly, or may be sent to the applicants on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

NOTIFICATION

No. 132C.T.—April 25, 1963.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 11 of the Central Sales Tax (West Bengal) Rules, 1958, read with sub-rule (6) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal, notified general information that the following declaration forms have been cancelled under sub-rule (4) of rule 27A of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules. Serial No. of declaration forms which have been cancelled under rule 27A(4) of the Bengal Sales Tax Rules, 1941, and name, address and Registration Certificate No. of the dealer/undertaking to whom the declaration forms were issued by the appropriate Commercial Tax Officer are respectively as follows: (1) N-629945—Messrs Eastern Trade Corporation (Agencies), 71 Canning Street, Calcutta—1106A(AT)(Central); (2) N-063333 to N-063350—Messrs Kohli Trading Co., P-43 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta—575A(CI)(Central); (3) N-543236 to N-543245—Messrs Indo-Sure Trading Corporation, 150 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta—898A(CI)(Central); (4) N-337091 to N-337100—Messrs Shree Ganesh Stores of Siliguri, district Darjeeling—293A(JP)(Central); (5) N-079966 to N-079970—Messrs Ghanshyamdas Probbhash Chandra, 57 Clive Street, Calcutta—357A(RJ)(Central); (6) N-533180—The Ponown Confectionery Mfg. Co., 2/A Kaliprasanna Banerjee Road, Calcutta—93A(SH)(Central).—S. K. BOSE, Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

INDUSTRY

Training in Carpentry

APPLICATIONS from bona fide residents of West Bengal superscribed "Training in Carpentry" are invited for selection of candidates to undergo training in carpentry in the Training-cum-Production Centre Wood Industries, Durgapur. Minimum qualifications: Class VIII standard. Age between 16 and 22 years on June 30, 1963. Duration of Training: One year. No residential accommodation will be provided. Selected candidates must furnish an undertaking to abide by the discipline of the centre and not to discontinue the training voluntarily before its completion. If they fail to fulfil the terms and conditions of the training the Government will have the right to recover from them the expenses incurred on their training on such amount as the Government may deem fit. Stipend of Rs 25 per month will be awarded to the selected candidates. No travelling allowance will be paid for the journeys that have to be undertaken for appearing before the Selection Committee or joining the Training Centre. Applications containing particulars of place, present and permanent address, father's name, date of birth, educational qualifications and experiences, must reach the Officer-in-charge, Wood Industries Centre, P.O. Durgapur-2, district Burdwan, by June 7, 1963.

SALE

THE Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, notifies that some shot guns, rifles, revolvers, pistols ammunition and other arms of various kinds are intended for sale by auction on June 16, 1963, at 8 a.m. Holders of valid arms licenses and licensed arms dealers may call at the Arms Act Department, Lalbazar, Calcutta, on the said date and bid at the auction. Twenty-five per cent of the bid money should be deposited as earnest money on the date of auction and the balance within 15 days failing which the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

**Unite to Defend
The Freedom and Integrity of India
Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund**

Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

**DONATE MONEY
GOLD AND ORNAMENTS
TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND
AT ANY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA**

THE
weekly
**West
Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY JUNE 6 1963

No. 10
JYAISTHA 16 1985 SAKA

Sixteen Pages Twelve Naiye Paisa

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week shows Governor Sm Padmaja Naidu and Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen talking to a female T.B. patient at the new 30-bed T.B. hospital at Darjeeling which Chief Minister Sri Sen inaugurated on May 26. The Governor presided over the inauguration ceremony.

In her speech Sm Naidu said the disease owed its origin more to congested living conditions, particularly in the industrial areas, to unemployment and poor intake of nutritious food. The factors had to be tackled on a long term basis.

The Chief Minister said that in spite of the heavy incidence of TB in the State, the death ratio had declined from four in 10,000 in 1948 to one in 1962 which showed the success of Government's health measures.

The incidence of TB varies from 1.3 per cent to 2.5 per cent with the heaviest toll being confined to the industrial and hill areas. In West Bengal, there are an estimated 700,000 pulmonary TB cases, of which 200,000 are infective cases which require immediate isolation and treatment. The State has 4,417 TB beds to which another 400 would be added by the end of the present Plan period.

Emphasis is now being given to an anti-TB campaign entailing an expenditure of Rs 1 crore during the present Plan period.

Under the scheme 102 chest clinics would be established. Four mass miniature radiography units in the State have been sanctioned to detect early cases. Fifty thousand school children in the State have been examined and the Government is spending Rs 400,000 annually in distributing anti-TB drugs to poor patients.

News in Brief

: At the request of the Dandakaranya Development Authority sending of refugees from West Bengal to Dandakaranya is going to be stopped for the rest of the current year due to difficulties now being experienced by the DDA for the quick dispersal of refugees from work sites to rehabilitation sites.

: Sale of Savings certificates in 1962-63 recorded an all-time high of Rs 65.68 crore.

: An agreement between India and the Soviet Union has been signed in New Delhi providing for the expansion of the oil refineries at Barauni (Bihar) and Koyali (Gujarat) and the establishment of a precision instruments factory near Palghat in Kerala with Soviet assistance.

: The 12th and last group of 382 Indian prisoners-of-war was handed over by the Chinese on May 25 last bringing the total number of POW's so repatriated to 3,211. 1,500 Indian soldiers are still unaccounted for.

: Pakistan's National Economic Council approved a tentative outline of the country's Third Five-Year Plan for 1965-70 envisaging an outlay of Rs 4,350 crore.

: The Kashmir Premier, Bakshi Gulam Mohammad, said in Janmu that there was a definite conspiracy hatched by China and Pakistan to divide Kashmir between themselves.

: Sri M. R. Masani, Swatantra candidate, was elected to the Lok Sabha in the Rajkot Constituency by-election by a majority of over 14,151 votes over the Congress candidate, Sri Jethalal Joshi, in a straight contest.

: India has strongly protested against fresh Chinese intrusion into NEFA upto a point about three miles south of Longju.

ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS IN INDONESIA

By PREM BHATIA

By its very nature the presentation of news in the press or in news bulletins broadcast by the Radio has to be selective. As a rule, a newspaper throws away more news items than it can publish.

This process of acceptance and rejection is even more marked in news broadcast by radio systems throughout the world. With newspapers, space is limited and choice has to be exercised. With the radio, the limitation relates to time. Selectivity is, therefore, an integral part of the pattern of news presentation.

In the context of this necessity to prune and reject, the question of selectivity is governed by the important consideration of fairness. In democratic countries the choice of news items published, or broadcast is dictated considerably by readership interest. No newspaper or radio system can hope to keep its customers if it defies their interests and requirements.

This is not a consideration which carries any weight in totalitarian States. There the reader or listener is given only what is regarded by the Government as suitable or good.

PEKING BLACKS OUT RIOT NEWS

China has recently provided yet more evidence to confirm this fact. Serious rioting took place in certain towns of Indonesia against citizens of Chinese origin. The first series of incidents occurred on May 10.

These were followed by more rioting on May 11. Not a word has been published or broadcast by China even for purposes of record. Peking Radio has been running along its predetermined course, completely ignoring the unpleasant facts relating to the Chinese population in Indonesia. Its news bulletins showed a complete black out of the demonstrations of anger in Indonesia against the Chinese people.

While Peking Radio has totally excluded mention of these incidents, in which widespread damage has been caused to the properties of the Chinese people in that country, it has continued to shout itself hoarse over China's allegations of Indian ill-treatment of Chinese internees in the Dewa Camp. In each succeeding bulletin broadcast from Peking Radio, thousands of words have been cast about what Indian newspapers, by virtue of their freedom in which they function, say sometimes in critical comments about the administration.

Peking Radio has also been telling the world about the great reception which Mr Liu Shao-chi is supposed to have had in North Vietnam. Peking Radio has also been broadcasting yards of vitriolic comment against Yugoslavia. But not a word has been said about the distrust and suspicion in which the Chinese people are held in Indonesia and which led to the strong violent demonstrations against them. This is selectivity with a vengeance.

(Continued on page 166)



Sri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of State for Transport and Communications, visited the Central Workshop of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation at Belghoria on May 28. Sri J. N. Talukdar, Chairman, and Sri A. K. Dutt, Chief Executive Officer of the CSTC, showed him round.

INDIA'S BURIED TREASURES AND THE INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

MINERAL wealth is buried treasure of great significance to prosperity in peace and security in war. Minerals are to industry what food is to human beings. Mineral raw materials are required even for development in agriculture involving irrigation projects, use of machinery and chemical fertilisers. Mineral deposits are rare and concentrated forms of wealth are often cunningly hidden from the view of man by the hand of nature.

Intensive exploration of the mineral wealth of the country and ensuring its scientific and systematic exploitation is the function of the Indian Bureau of Mines. The Bureau is a large and well-knit organisation with its headquarters at Nagpur and its activities spread out over the length and breadth of this vast country.

The Indian Bureau of Mines came into existence only in 1948 when its total strength consisted of a Director and two officers and a few members of staff and the functions were limited to acting as an advisory body to the Government. Today it has a total strength of around 2,000 officers and staff and the scope of activities embrace a variety of functions including the introduction of scientific methods of prospecting, exploration, mining and utilisation of minerals through systematic and regular inspection of mines.

It carries out detailed exploratory and probing operations to convert prospects into working mines, conducts research investigations in the field of mineral beneficiation and mineral technology. It, also, collects, collates and interprets information relating to all aspects of India's mineral industry, such as production, consumption, marketing, import, export, reserves and grade and utilisation.

PROSPECTING DIVISION

The responsibilities and duties of the Prospecting Division of the Bureau include selection of prospects for detailed probing operations, drawing up of programmes of explorations and collecting, assembling, studying and interpreting the data resulting from such operations. It carries out final appraisal of the deposit, including estimation of reserves and grade of ore in the deposit. It draws conclusions mainly on the minability and exploitation of the deposit.

Exploration programmes involve near-surface investigations consisting of detailed geological study of surface exposures, examination of old workings where such workings existed, as well as exploration in depth, which may be either through drilling or exploratory mining, or by both.

The Bureau has a fleet of 86 drilling machines and carries out extensive drilling programmes. In the course of the past few years, the total metreage drilled is of the order of 350,000 M. The holes vary in depth, inclination and size and the material from the bore holes provide extremely valuable, accurate quantitative data essential for locating ore bodies and assessing the reserves and grade of ore in them. The Bureau has drilled holes as deep as 900 M.

Exploratory mining is often the only method of obtaining conclusive evidence with respect to the minability of a deposit. It has also an added

advantage inasmuch as in many cases exploratory mine openings can be made a part of mine development preparatory to exploitation. The Bureau has carried out several thousand feet of underground development of this nature.

The Drilling and Mining Divisions of the Bureau have a large complement of highly skilled technical personnel and considerable resources in machinery and plant. These are engaged in the important task of probing the earth in order to uncover its hidden mineral wealth.

ORE DRESSING AND MINERAL TECHNOLOGY

The Ore Dressing and Mineral Technology Division of the Indian Bureau of Mines, which has large well-equipped laboratories at headquarters and a few field laboratories, attends to the work relating to chemical analysis of the large number of samples collected in the course of field operations and carries out beneficiation tests on bulk samples of ore. Beneficiation tests relate to the separation of the valuable mineral from the large mass of waste with which it is usually associated.

In many instances more than one valuable mineral are present and tests require to be carried out to determine the manner in which all the valuable constituents can be recovered at minimum cost. In addition to performing small scale laboratory tests on batch samples, regular pilot plant tests are also carried out on large bulk samples.

The Mines Control and Conservation of Minerals Division through detailed advice, based on systematic and regular inspection of operating mines, has brought about improvements in various aspects of mineral development, such as prospecting, exploration, mining and utilisation of minerals. Careful husbanding of the known mineral wealth is essential, because otherwise mineral deposits are wasting assets.

A number of important legislative acts have been brought into force in recent years to regulate the development and exploitation of mineral deposits. In the framing of such legislative measures as well as in their implementation, the Mines Control and Conservation of Minerals Division has played an important part. This Division has also prepared detailed Project Reports for major mining projects, which are being undertaken in the public sector.

The Mineral Economics Division of the Bureau is engaged in the collection, collation, interpretation and dissemination of all information relating to the mineral industry including reserves and grade, mineral production, marketing, processing and utilisation. It is responsible for bringing out the Indian Minerals year Book, which is an important annual publication of the department.

Exploration on a significant scale by the Indian Bureau of Mines commenced from 1954 and in the course of just under a decade, the organisation has proved large reserves of ore in a variety of minerals. It has proved reserves of 1969 million tons of coal, 811 million tons of iron ore, 100.5 million tons of copper ore (Khetri and Dariba), 0.66 million tons of copper-lead-zinc-silver ore (Sikkim), 88.6 million tons of limestone and dolomite, 0.81 million tons of low

ade manganese ore, 76.2 million tons of pyrites, 12.9 million tons of magnesite and 1.5 million tons of apatite. The approximate pit's mouth value of the reserves proved is of the order of Rs 4,200 crore.

COPPER EXPLORATION

The search for copper is one of great and urgent importance to India. The current annual production of copper is of the order of 8,500 tons of fire-refined copper, which comes from the only copper producing mine in the country. The consumption rate has been increasing rapidly in recent years. The annual consumption, which was 26,000 tons in 1955, rose to 70,000 tons in 1961. During the same period, the imports of copper rose from 18,500 tons to 62,000 tons. The domestic production registered only a small increase, from 7,300 tons in 1955 to 8,300 tons in 1961. The present drain on foreign exchange resources on account of copper imports is about Rs 20 crore.

Even the present greatly increased rate of consumption of 70,000 tons annually represents only a per capita consumption of 0.4 lb of copper metal, as against around 17 lb in USA and 5 lb in Europe. According to one estimate, the present trend towards increased consumption of copper in India is not likely to cease until at least an annual rate of around 300,000 tons of primary copper metal consumption is reached and it is anticipated that this rate of consumption will be attained by around 1976.

Every effort, therefore, has to be made to increase domestic production and this can be brought about only through exploration and detailed probing of new copper prospects. The copper exploration programmes, therefore, occupy a very important place in the exploration programmes of the Bureau.

Exploratory and probing operations carried out by the Bureau in Sikkim have resulted in the conversion of Bhotang copper-lead-zinc-silver prospect into a mine capable of producing 100 tons of ore per day, with an average combined metal content of 6.24 per cent. A Corporation has already been set up to exploit the above deposit. At Bikchu, in Sikkim, exploratory operations are nearing completion and a rich copper-zinc-silver lode has been proved to exist for a strike length of at least 548 M., containing about 0.3 million

tons of ore with an average grade of 2.5 to 3 per cent copper, 1.5 per cent zinc and 1 oz silver per ton.

KHETRI COPPER PROMISES BRIGHT FUTURE

In the Madhan-Kudhan section of the Khetri copper belt, reserves of the order of 100 million tons of an average grade of 1 per cent copper have been established and exploitation is to commence on a scale of 21,000 tons of electrolytic copper metal per annum. The magnitude of the achievement of the Indian Bureau of Mines in this investigation can be readily appreciated from the fact that when the mine goes into production here, the addition to our copper production will be about 250 per cent in relation to our present production of 8,500 tons annually.

The investigation has succeeded in converting India into one of the 12 countries of the world with known resources in copper metal of the order of 1 million tons and above.

In the Dariba copper deposit, reserves of the order of 500,000 tons of an average grade of 2.5 per cent Cu have been established. The significant success achieved in the above investigations, apart from being a tribute to the competence of the technical personnel of the Indian Bureau of Mines, are indicative of the great potentiality of the country with respect to copper. The success so far achieved should be regarded as a precursor of far greater developments to follow.

The success achieved by the Indian Bureau of Mines in its copper exploration programmes throws interesting light on a significant general fact. India has a peculiar national asset, namely, a long tradition of civilised life, which is reflected in numerous old workings for gold, copper, lead, zinc and silver in different parts of the country. These areas have been evidently combed with amazing skill by older generations. The old workings, which are the result of their activities, provide a wealth of data which have proved of immense help in the search for ore by the Indian Bureau of Mines. The organisation has clasped, as it were, the helping and preferred by our ancestors and through the success achieved in probing operations for copper and various other metals, it leads the country to a brighter future.



Sri Ajoy Mukherjee, Irrigation Minister, addressing the 11th meeting of the North Bengal Flood Control Advisory Committee at Raj Bhavan, Darjeeling, on May 23 last

ANTI CHINESE RIOTS IN INDONESIA

(Continued from page 163)

It is unfortunate that the Chinese population in Indonesia had to suffer physical damage and humiliation in a country which was only recently visited by Mr Liu Shao-chi and Marshal Chen Yi. Their stay in Indonesia became the occasion for the usual expressions of eternal friendship and understanding. Yet within not much more than a fortnight of their departure from Jakarta the Indonesian people felt provoked to attack Chinese business houses and the Chinese people themselves.

Without giving details of the extent of the damage, the Government of Indonesia has officially admitted that such incidents occurred. The Government of China, therefore, cannot say that these incidents were invented by countries unfriendly to China. Why should such demonstrations have taken place?

PEKING'S ARROGANCE—THE CAUSE

This is not the first time that the Indonesians have expressed displeasure with people of Chinese origin in that country. Less than four years ago, the Chinese in Indonesia became the subject of critical attention by the Indonesian Government. Certain laws were passed restricting the business activities of the Chinese people. This also led to restrictions on their places of residence. Since then China has tried very hard to get closer to Indonesia and her efforts appeared to have largely succeeded.

The revival of Indonesian suspicion of the Chinese people at this stage is, therefore, noteworthy. The reasons are the same as in the past. The principal reason is Chinese arrogance. China's belief that she is a superior race has a lot to do with the dislike in which many Chinese people are held overseas.

Thus the sins of the Chinese Government are often unfortunately reflected in the treatment which the Chinese people overseas receive at the hands of the host country. This is a fact which does not imply approval of unruly conduct. But the fact has to be faced.

FEAR HIDES REAL FEELINGS

China has been at pains for some months to show to the world that there is a new upsurge of friendship and good feeling for her in Asia and Africa. Mr Liu Shao-chi's visits to Indonesia, Burma, Cambodia and North Vietnam were intended essentially to promote that impression.

But there is a great deal of difference between sweet words in joint communiques and the real feelings of Asia and Africa. Most countries in this part of the world have decided to live in friendship with China, not because they love and admire her, but because China has succeeded in producing in these countries an element of fear. The requirements of diplomacy and good manners cannot always hide this fear and the distrust which arises from China's expansionist policies.

Last week's incidents in Indonesia will not prove to be the last evidence of Asia's real feelings about China. Nor can the smaller nations of Asia be blamed for choosing to make a virtue of necessity by

ANOTHER HUMAN SKELETON AT RAJAR DHIBI

THE large-scale archaeological excavation at the proto-historic mounds of Pandu Rajar Dhibi in Burdwan district, which is still being carried out by the Directorate of Archaeology of West Bengal, before its completion at the end of this month, has surprisingly effected discovery of a human skeleton in the natural soil of mottled sandy silt beneath the already reached cemetery level, which has yielded a few grave goods including a complete bowl of lustrous red ware bearing beautiful painted designs in black pigment, a perforated vessel and a tubular bead of copper.

The human skeleton from the lowest level, about 12 feet below the surface of the mound, evidently belongs to the earliest epoch of the proto-historic civilisation of Pandu Rajar Dhibi which seems to synchronise the chalcolithic civilisation of Central India and Rajasthan in the 2nd millennium B.C.

Dr Mono Mohon Das, Union Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs who recently visited the site, has expressed his deep satisfaction at the work and has liked that the work should be continued more extensively in future.

subduing their real and inner attitude in the interests of safety and security.

INDIA REFUSES TO BE BULLIED

China had hoped very much that India would fall in line with this fairly common acceptance of Chinese superiority in numbers and power. But India chose a different course and has refused to surrender to Chinese bullying which is sometime mixed with blandishments.

India is determined to live with honour irrespective of Chinese threats and blackmail.

India is also determined that the sins of the Chinese Government will not be visited on the Chinese people in this country. Even in the worst days of anger against China, the people of India showed towards Chinese nationals in this country a degree of tolerance which is truly remarkable. With the enemy on our soil, the Chinese people in India enjoyed a measure of security, which the Government of China has refused ungratefully to acknowledge. The removal of a small part of the people of Chinese origin to Deoli Camp has so greatly upset the Government of China that it still continues to abuse the Indian Government.

Although the incidents in Indonesia are unfortunate, they should serve to the Chinese Government as a lesson. We have had much more provocation from China. Let the Government of China look inwards and search for the truth. But truth is an unknown fact in China, and we shall most probably continue to hear the crude and uncivilized language which Peking Radio has been using with such habitual facility.

(Courtesy: All India Radio)

LIFE AT DEOLI CAMP

HER face mirrored the mood of the moment.

Sobbing soundlessly, Mani Kumari Tewang was pleading with her husband and son—internees at the Central Internment Camp, Deoli—not to go back to China and an uncertain future.

Between sobs, she said, "Chin Main Khane Ka Bahuth Dukh Hoga".

Shifting uneasily in his chair in the office of the Camp's Welfare Officer, fifty-year-old Kwan Sho Lam, her husband, sounded non-committal, weighing pros and cons, to go, or not to go. Words tumbled out of his mouth haltingly. Eighteen-year-old Min Shing Kwan, their son, sat between them, head bent, gazing at his toes.

"Chin Main Namak Bhi Nahin Hai", Mani Kumari said. Her logic was elemental: what was the sense



Chinese internees at Deoli Camp can purchase their extra requirements from the camp canteen. This happy looking internee, returning from the canteen, has chicken among his purchases

in leaving for a land where even the barest necessities of life were not available?

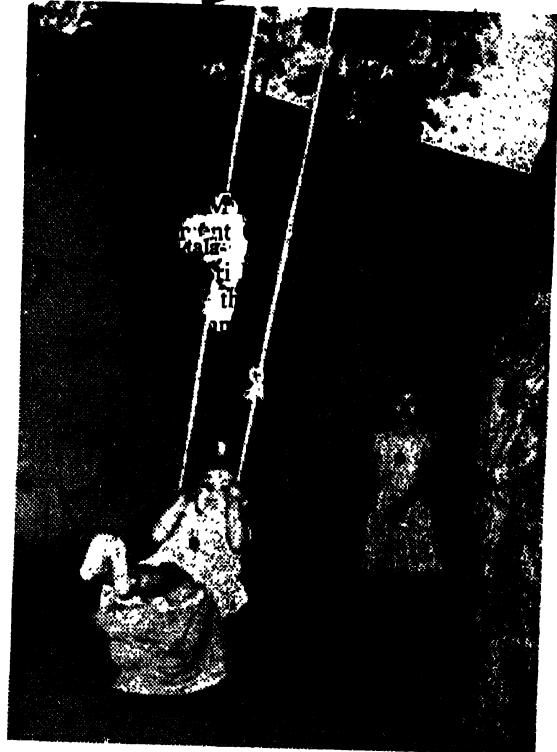
Mani Kumari had come all the way to Deoli camp from Siliguri, tormented by acute anxiety about the plight of her husband and son. Vague wisps of rumour had darkly hinted that some 500 internees had perished in a cholera epidemic at the camp. She had feared the worst about the fate of her husband and son, but here they were, alive and healthy, in a setting that resembled a family reunion. As for cholera, it had been a myth.

As is customary, the Welfare Officer was present at the interview, but his presence did not matter. He never took sides, and, if at all, he was always helpful.

MANY DECIDE NOT TO LEAVE

Living conditions for Kwan Sho Lam, as an internee at the Deoli Camp, are all in accordance with the Geneva Convention (1949) Regulations covering the treatment of civilian internees.

With the massive invasion of India's northern borders by China last October, some 2,000 out of 15,000 Chinese living in India had become security



A Chinese child enjoying a swing at the Deoli Camp

risks overnight. These were interned at the Deoli Camp, and 878 of them have been, at their option, allowed to go back to China. A further batch is now due for repatriation, but many, running into a few hundreds, have expressed their voluntary decision not to leave India.

The first batch of repatriates left Kota, the nearest railhead, for Madras, the port of embarkation, in a special train. Even then, a few had dropped out, on second thoughts, and returned to Deoli Camp, reversing their earlier decision to leave for China.

It was a VIP show, the trip to the port of embarkation. Doctors, nurses and other attendants accompanied the repatriates up to Madras. The special train had kitchen car, canteen and sick bay. Comfort was the operative word. The repatriates carried all their personal luggage with them, and were provided with foreign exchange up to Rs 666 for expenditure en route.

LIBERAL FOOD RATIONS

For those at the Deoli Camp, life goes on an even keel.

The internees stay in well-ventilated, high-roofed barracks, with open space around. The camp has

(Continued on page 170)



DR SUJATA CHAUDHURI has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (FRCP), London.

Dr Chaudhuri is stated to be the first Indian woman to receive this honour. She has already been a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, FRCP, Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. She was elected Fellow of the International Society of Haematology in 1952.

A graduate of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, and a member of the WMS (All India Medical Service for Women) she worked as Professor of Medicine in the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, for many years and at present she is working as Professor-in-charge of the Department of Haematology, in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

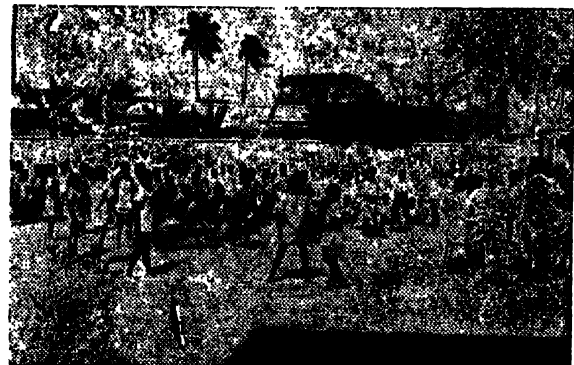
SM LEEA ROW DAYAL, wife of the Ambassador of India in Nepal, accomplished a record mountaineering in the Himalayas unequipped, unaided and without any previous training. She went alone on what is called the first woman's solo expedition on Mount Tobuche and reached a height of 19,000 feet.

ABOUT 1,100 personnel of the Village Volunteer Force including 100 women have completed in one day re-excavation of a derelict tank at Hatnagar village under Berhampore Community Development Block in Murshidabad district. The estimated cost of the work done was about Rs 2,000.

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES WORK ON PEDAGOGIC PRINCIPLES

(From the talk given by Hermann Gmetner at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi)

THE idea of SOS Children's Villages is a very simple one. It points at the most natural method in the education of an orphan, namely, to re-integrate the child who had been cruelly separated from its own family in the normal world of a home and family. Quite certainly the great success with which the SOS-Children's Villages idea has met, is also based on the



These children belonging to the Sunderbal Moolchand Mahato Home at Lillooah, Howrah, are given proper education by the Social Welfare Department of Government of West Bengal

fact that no complicated structure is involved, but an idea which is so clear, so simple so natural.

Fourteen years ago—in 1949—I started to build the first SOS-Children's Village in the vicinity of the town of Imst in the Austrian province of Tyrol. It was a hard and difficult beginning because the idea was new and because I was lacking in funds. Today, we have 30 SOS-Children's Village existing in Europe and as much as 9 in Austria. And in about 40 countries throughout the world further SOS-Children's Villages are either being planned or already under construction. This is the first time that I have come to Asia to tell interested people about this idea.

It was back in 1949. In Europe there were times of great misery. Especially noticeable were the terrible damages which World War II inflicted upon our youth. In the bombed ruins of big cities and in

the mass shelters for millions of refugees there were confusion, despair and helplessness and the worst educational climate. I studied medicine at the University of Innsbruck. In my past time I was engaged in youth welfare work. Both in the children's clinic and in my own youth group, I came to realise that many children and many young people must fatefully go on the road to ruin. These children and youngsters had been separated from their families. All that could be done to support them was to send them to an institution or a mass home. I came to realise that the existing institutions could not provide a solution to the problem, as they deprived the child of the most essential thing he needs for his normal development: the security of a family, a home, a mother, brothers and sisters, and an affectionate love. I, therefore resolved to take up a new path. I wanted to build for these children a village with family houses, where they could again have the feel of a home, where they could be re-integrated in the normal world.

The SOS-Children's Village idea is only a realisation of what scientific research has established during the last few decades. We all know today the concept of "Hospitalism". A child cannot achieve physical and mental development if it does not grow up in a personal atmosphere with a mother, in a family. Educationists agree today on what the great Swiss pedagogue Pestalozzi had said 100 years ago: "Outside the family living room there is no efficient education". He said, in other words, that we can efficiently help a child that was separated from its own family only if we can place it back into a family, which means, into human society. If, however, we send the child to an institution, then we only complete its separation from the human society.

THE PEDAGOGIC PRINCIPLES

The SOS-Children's Village idea is based on four pedagogic principles:

We want first of all to give back to a parentless, deserted child a mother. A mother instead of an educator who after several hours of work would be replaced by a colleague. We want to give to the child

a mother, a woman who once for ever accepts the child and who is always available for the child.

All children who come to us are desperate and suffer from psychic shocks. They are physically and mentally normal children, but children who had undergone a great deal by an ill fate, so that they become suffering children. Many of these children are so much harmed and ruined, that we adults cannot for some time educate them at all. The only things that help these children in the beginning are acts of love, a therapy through love. These children, therefore, need most of all our love, our understanding, our kindness. That is why we want to give to these children a mother who adopts them mentally and who always stays with them.

The second principle is governed by desire to give the children brothers and sisters, real brothers and sisters instead of inmates separated by age and sex. In every SOS-Children's Village family there are eight or nine children, boys and girls, from the baby to the 14 or 15 years old youngster. Today if the parents die in an accident and there are five children but no one lives to take care of them, the baby will be sent to a babies' home, the two boys will come to a boys' home, the younger girl to a girls' home and the elder girl to a girl students hostel. We thus add to the initial tragedy a second one. In the SOS-Children's Villages, however, over 60 per cent of the children grow up with real brothers and sisters. In many Children's Village families we have 5, 6, 7 or even eight real brothers and sisters. Can you imagine how simple the upbringing becomes? Many difficulties which children in large institutions normally create, and are bound to create, do not exist in SOS-Children's Villages.

The third educational principle of the SOS-Children's Village is the family kitchen. We give to every Children's Village family an independent kitchen, an independent hearth, on which the SOS-mother prepares the food for the children just like any other mother and housewife. This hearth and the kitchen in the family is a very effective educational factor. Just imagine a girl who gets married at say 20 years of age,



Children neglected by the society are taken care of by the State at the Sunderbal Moolchand Mahato Home, Lillooah, Howrah

and who had lived all her childhood and youth in a large girls' home. This girl never experienced the presence of a mother in the kitchen, never experienced the sorrows and joys of a housewife. Should we be surprised if the marriage of such a girl did not work out happy? In the SOS-Children's Village family, the complete experience of a family, the smallest cell of the human society is manifested. There is warmth, there is security, there is normal life just like anywhere in an ordinary, normal family. This is a very essential element of the SOS-Children's Village idea.

The fourth principle scores out separate schools in the SOS-Children's Villages. All children attend the public schools of the nearby town or city. Day after day thousands of children rush out from their SOS-Children's Village to the public schools. From elementary schools up to universities they meet and mix with other children. They have a place in the outside world. They are not separated. Not isolated. They meet with friends from the town. They find themselves in the midst of human society. Nothing differentiates these children from other children. They are assimilated into normal society.

ASSIMILATION IN SOCIETY

The education in the SOS-Children's Village is, therefore, quite a natural education. Eight or nine children from together a family, in a house that will always remain their house. This family, this single unit house is the cell, the first and innermost educational ground. The second educational ground is the SOS-Children's Village into which the family house is placed. Between 15 and 20 houses from a SOS-Children's Village. The SOS-Children's Village again form a part of an existing, historically grown community. That means, a SOS-Children's Village is built on the outskirts of a town or city. And this large community is the third natural educational ground. The child is placed into the normal world, not separated by any fence or wall of complexes or inhibitions. Therefore, we have never experienced any one of our children running away from home. Such a problem which exists with every large institution, does not arise with us. There would be no motivation. The child lives in that normal, healthy world into which it will seek to escape if it has to grow up in an institution.

A MODEL OF MODERN CHILD WELFARE WORK

Our aim is to erect one SOS-Children's Village in every country of the world as a model of modern child welfare work. In Europe, the SOS-Children's Village idea has already greatly contributed to a reformation of general child welfare work. Institutions and large homes have begun to form family groups and to loosen their existing systems.

In the course of my present tour of Asia it has been possible to launch the establishment of one SOS-Children's Village each in South Korea, in Hong Kong and in the Philippines. Here in India I have had the privilege of visiting several valuable welfare institutions and of discussing the problems of modern youth welfare work with many experts. I could ascertain with great joy and satisfaction that there was general acceptance of the idea of family-like education and that there was even a concrete tendency for the loosening of old structures. I should very much like to congratulate all experts in this country for this attitude.

LIFE AT DEOLI CAMP

(Continued from page 167)

its own 50-bed modern hospital, complete with X-Ray plant and with two doctors in attendance, one of them a lady. If specialised treatment is required, the patient is sent to hospitals at Ajmer, Jaipur or Kota.

For administrative convenience, the camp is divided into five wings, each having its own elected leader—secret ballot, democratic fashion—who looks after the needs and problems of his wing, while keeping liaison with the camp authorities.

Food rations are liberal, both in quantity and quality adequate for healthy living; and, indeed, in calorie intake, fabulously high when compared with present-day scarcity-ridden China with its great leap backwards.

Every internee above 12 gets daily fifteen ounces of rice and four of wheat; six ounces of meat and another six of fresh vegetables; two ounces of dal; half ounce of sugar; an ounce of milk (for children under five, half a litre of milk); and three-fourth ounce of oil. Mutton is available thrice a week; fish twice; and prok

EVERY MOMENT MATTERS WORK RESOLUTELY

and eggs once. The quantum of adult daily ration works out at 2,500 calories.

SMILING FACES OF CHILDREN

Each internee receives an allowance of Rs 5 a month for pocket expenses, and from his own funds kept in the custody of the camp authorities he could draw up to Rs 150 a month for purchases from the canteen, or up to Rs 350 for remittance to dependents in India, if any. The canteen, with its displayed price list, has on its shelves anything from straw hats to tinned fruits and readymade garments, and is open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

All in-coming mail for the internees is distributed in the morning, while at the same time all outgoing letters and parcels are collected from them for dispatch, postage for outward mail being met by the camp authorities.

The internees are free to spend their time as they like; no work is ever given to them. Facilities exist for both indoor and outdoor games. These include tennis, volley ball, badminton, chess, playing cards, carroms and bagatelle. For the musically-inclined violin, harmonium and tabla have been provided.

To the visitor, the Deoli Camp, with its leisurely pace of life and happy, smiling faces of children, friskily playful, looks like a holiday camp and an all-paid vacation for the internees.

For, if we help the abandoned child to grow into a normal person we will make it a healthy, useful human being. And it is thereby that we secure our own future.

(Courtesy: Social Welfare)



HOOGHLY

SOCIAL SERVICE CAMP AT KALIPORE

ORGANISED by the Directorate of National Cadet Corps, West Bengal and Andamans, a Pilot Project of Auxiliary Cadet Corps Labour and Social Service Camp was opened at Kalipore under the Arambagh NES Block for a period of three weeks from May 18, 1963.

Nearly 400 ACC teachers and cadets from schools all over Hooghly district including 20 Senior Division NCC Cadets from the Medical Company and Engineering Platoon from Calcutta joined the Camp. Sri Gregory Gomes, IAS, District Magistrate, inaugurated the Camp on May 18.

The cadets constructed an embankment on the approaches to the Ramkrishna Bridge over the river Dwarakeswar at Arambagh. The Senior Division NCC Cadets from the Medical Company did social service work, such as, improving local hygiene and sanitation standard.

The Camp was commanded by Major S. J. Sinha, Officer Commanding, 3 Bengal Battalion, NCC, Serampore.

VVF ORIENTATION CAMP

The Village Volunteer Force leaders attending an Orientation Camp held at Kamarhati Junior High School took up constructive works during the period of training and removed water-hyacinth from two big tanks and constructed a one-mile road.

The training camp was held to gear up the ideas and activities of the Gram Panchayats and of the Village Volunteer Force. More than 100 representatives of Gram Panchayats and Village Volunteer Force Units participated in the training course.

WEST DINAJPUR

UNION MINISTER IN RAIGANJ BLOCK

THE Union Minister for Community Development, Sri S. K. Dey, accompanied by Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, West Bengal Minister for Community Development and Local self-Government, visited the Raiganj Development Block in West Dinajpur. In the evening, the Ministers met the members of the Block Development Committee and Panchayats.

In his speech, Sri Dey said that Panchayati Raj was being established throughout the country. Through it, people's Government will replace the "Hukum Raj". Sri Mukherjee, said that Gram and Anchal Panchayats will be set up through the State by November next.

After the meeting, the Ministers met the officers of Raiganj Development Block and discussed with them various aspects of the Community Development Programme. At night, the Ministers visited Rupahar and Baniapukur villages. The visitors expressed satisfaction at seeing the building of the Rupahar Community Development Education Centre built by voluntary labour. The Ministers were glad to see the 1-mile irrigation dam at Baniapukur village. This, along with one half mile road, was constructed by voluntary labour.



Dividends were distributed among the member-institutions of the Central Engineering Organisation at Damagar, Howrah, on May 23. Sri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Commerce and Industries Minister who was the Chief Guest at the function, distributed the dividends

From Other States

PUNJAB

IMPROVED SEEDS FOR CULTIVATORS

IMPROVED gram seed to the tune of 37,000 maunds will be procured from the registered growers this year. About 15,000 maunds of improved bajra seed will also be procured. These seeds will be sold to cultivators for sowing purposes.

Gram and bajra crops occupy an area of about 62 lakh acres and 22 lakh acres respectively in Punjab. The improved varieties of bajra seed are T 55 and A 1/3 and those of gram seed are C 235, G 24, Punjab 7 and C 104.

GRAPE-VINE CULTIVATION IN PUNJAB

The State Agriculture Department is taking steps to intensify the cultivation of grape-vine in Punjab.

A sum of Rs one lakh has been made available for the implementation of the scheme this year.

The object of the scheme is to increase the area under grape cultivation and to step up the production of table and raisin varieties of grapes by giving the cultivators correct guidance in regard to the latest technique of its cultivation.

It is intended to cover about 1,000 acres with grape-vines in two or three years time.

GIFTS FOR JAWANS

Articles worth Rs 2,11,269 were collected for gifts to Jawans on the front through the Emergency Unit working under the Joint Director, Village Industries, Punjab, and the Women's Defence Council, Punjab, in the second fortnight of April, 1963. This brings the value of the total collections made so far by these organisations in the State to Rs 38,58,598.

The State Citizens' Council observed the Amenities Collection Week from May 15 to 21. A special campaign was launched during the week in order to collect articles of amenities for the comfort of the jawans.

RAJASTHAN

COLLEGE OF NURSING IN JAIPUR

THE first group of students for the proposed University degree of B.Sc. (Nursing) will be admitted to the College of Nursing in Jaipur in July this year.

This new college affiliated to the University of Rajasthan aims at preparing students through a 4-year study, both theory and clinical, to give nursing care in hospitals and other community agencies, rural and urban, and in homes. Four Nurse Education Advisors employed by the United State Agency for international development, Mission to India, are assigned to the college to guide its development during the formative years.

Selected students who sign a bond to serve the Government for the required number of years on successful completion of their studies at the College, will be given Stipends at the rate of Rs 70.00 per month each to defray their University fees and other expenses.

SRI KOLAY AT KALIMPONG INFORMATION CENTRE

SRI JAGANNATH KOLAY, West Bengal's Minister for Publicity, visited the Kalimpong Information Centre in Darjeeling district on May 26 last. He was accompanied by Sri Bijesh Sen, Minister of State for Housing.

The Kalimpong Information Centre, with charts and panels showing the development plans in the district, also displays through posters and photographs the



Sri Jagannath Kolay, Publicity Minister, and Sri Bijesh Chandra Sen, Minister of State for Housing, visited the Information Centre at Kalimpong on May 26 last, donning Nepali caps.

hill people's spontaneous response to the defence of the country against the Chinese aggression.

Sri Kolay discussed with readers present at the Centre's reading room their requirements and suggestions for the improvement of the Information Centre. It was pointed out on behalf of the readers that they would like to have a few more magazines and more books in Nepalese.

UTTAR PRADESH

NINETEEN NEW WAREHOUSES

THE UP State Warehousing Corporation will set up 19 new warehouses in the State during the remaining three years of the Third Five-Year Plan. Six warehouses will be opened this year, six in 1964-65, and seven in 1965-66.

The warehouses in the first instance will start functioning in hired accommodation, but 12 warehouses having a storage capacity of 25,000 tons will be constructed before the end of the Plan period. It is proposed to invest Rs 50,00,000 on land and buildings and Rs 2,20,000 on equipment. The provision for the current year is Rs 20,00,000 for land and buildings and Rs 70,000 for equipments.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

The USA has given the Indian Government assurances of long-range aid to build up India's armed forces to discourage any future attack by Communist China and defend the country if the Chinese attack again.

The long-range military aid, going beyond the present US-British \$120-million emergency programme, will be tailored to strengthen India's permanent defence capacity, and presumably will be geared to an Indian Army of at least 22 divisions.

Officials said at Washington that areas of military assistance to India where the USA clearly would go further included road construction, the air transport field generally, communications and training.

They said that Sri Krishnamachari's talks in Washington had also included a further full exchange of views on India's long-term strategic requirements, though no firm decisions had been taken in this regard yet.

The supply and equipment of six mountain divisions by the USA and Britain was also going ahead expeditiously, officials said.

The officials said US military experts considered road construction in the northern border region to be a high-priority item. A team of US technicians was already in India studying this problem.

One reason why China had a distinct military advantage along the whole border area was the good lateral road network on the Chinese side of the border which permitted much greater mobility than India could achieve, officials said.

* * * *

The leaders of independent Africa on May 25 approved a bold plan aimed at turning their 32 States into one powerful political force.

The summit meeting of African Heads of State adopted a board unity Charter as the first step towards the pooling of the continents' human and materials resources and eventual unity.

The Charter sets up a conference of the Chiefs of State each year, a permanent secretariat, a Council of Ministers to meet more often and a commission to mediate or arbitrate disputes among the State of Africa.

The leaders of Africa's nations agreed in principle to seek reinforcement of unity, coordinate their efforts to raise the standard of living defend their sovereignty, eliminate the remnants of colonialism in Africa and promote co-operation within the UN.

The Charter did not call for the dissolution of the existing African power blocs, but it was understood that the various groupings will eventually give way to one organization. However, many of the men who approved the Charter also emphasized their determination to seek regional groupings within African unity.

* * * *

THURSDAY JUNE 6 1963

West Bengal Government Publications

1. REPORT ON THE LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 1956, WEST BENGAL.
Price—Rs 32.00 nP.
2. CONCH-SHELL INDUSTRY—A Type Study.
Price—Rs 7.50 nP.
3. WEST BENGAL LABOUR YEAR BOOK, 1959.
Price—Rs 10.25 nP.
4. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CODE, Volume I.
Price—Rs 3.85 nP.
5. WEST BENGAL THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.
Price—Rs 5.50 nP.
6. REPORT ON THE BUSTEE SURVEY IN CALCUTTA 1958-59—
(i) Ultadanga-Maniktala area.
Price—Rs 22.00 nP.
(ii) Mechuabazar area.
Price—Rs 26.44 nP.
(iii) Kalatala-Mirzapur area.
Price—Rs 14.86 nP.
7. REPORT ON THE SAMPLE SURVEYS FOR ESTIMATING ACREAGES AND YIELD RATES OF RABI CROPS IN WEST BENGAL IN 1957-58, Vol. VII, Part III.
Price—Rs 2.50 nP.

Local Cash Sales only

PUBLICATION SALES OFFICE,
1 Hastings Street,
Calcutta.

Mail orders—

WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT PRESS,
Publication Branch,
38 Gopalnagar Road,
Alipore, Calcutta-27.

The prospect of Iraq and Syria merging with President Nasser's UAR faded on May 26 as the Iraqi Government tightened up security measures and arrested Nasser supporters.

The arrests followed an announcement by Baghdad Radio that the Revolutionary Command uncovered a plot to "split the Army, provoke an economic crisis, alienate confidence in the Government and organize mob violence in the country."

It implied clearly that supporters of President Nasser were accused of planning the alleged coup. The Revolutionary Council named 26 plotters—eight civilians and 18 Army officers, including two Generals—and confiscated their property. The plotters will be tried in public by a military court, it said.

The Military Governor-General, Brigadier Rashed Musleh, has announced a 1,000-dinar reward for the arrest of a teacher, Mr Sallam Ahmed, who was described as a member of the Political Bureau of Rebels.

Other known Nasserites were also on the list including Mohammed Shanshal, a former Minister.

The Iraqi move appeared to form an axis of the Ba'athist Governments of Iraq and Syria.

The Revolutionary Command in Syria, where the Ba'ath is also cracking down on Nasserite movements, pledged full support to Iraq. General Atassi, head of the Damascus Revolutionary Council, placed "all Syria's capabilities"—at Iraq's disposal.

The latest threat to the dream of Arab unity came while President Nasser himself was in Addis Ababa discussing African unity at a summit conference.

The Week in India

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme for people paying income-tax and salaried employees with annual incomes of Rs 1,500 or above but below the income-tax level will come into force on July 1.

Details of the scheme were announced on May 26. Under it, income-tax payers will have to make their deposits themselves. In the case of employees with incomes below the income-tax level, it has been made obligatory on the part of employers to make the deductions.

The deposits under both categories—for income-tax payers and employees not ordinarily liable to income-tax, will be accepted at all head post offices and departmental sub-post offices, all offices of the Reserve Bank and branches of the State Bank and its subsidiaries.

The scheme relating to people who pay land revenue will take some more time to be finalized. The Centre is stated to be in correspondence with the State Governments, which are the land revenue collecting authorities, on a tentative scheme it has drawn up.

Under the scheme depositors will be issued a separate pass-book in each case. The deposited amount together with simple interest at 4 per cent per annum will be repaid five years after the end of the year in which the deposits are made.

There is provision for declaration of nominees to whom the deposits are to be paid in the event of the death of the depositors. The deposits, which are exempt from attachment in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the depositors, may be made by cash or cheque.

* * * *

The Union Home Minister, **Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri**, presiding over the Southern Zonal Council meeting at Hyderabad suggested the setting up of a committee with one representative from each State to formulate a programme for the use of Hindi in administrative matters.

This committee, he said could also keep an eye on the implementation of the scheme.

Sri Shastri reiterated the assurance that English would continue to be the official language of the Union for an indefinite period without any letters on its use. He added that something would have to be done to accelerate the use of Hindi without causing any inconvenience to the non-Hindi speaking people.

The Home Minister assured the non-Hindi people that in no case they would suffer in the matter of employment now or in the future, nor would they have any disadvantage in having promotions or increments.

Sri Shastri said that since Hindi had to replace English ultimately some start should be made, however small or modest. All the States should consider this.

Referring to the Official Languages Bill, he said he agreed with the Madras Chief Minister that it was a

On The Economic Front

Five Companies to raise Rs 1.65 crore: Five companies, of which two are new, have been authorised to issue capital totalling Rs 9.6 crore. Of these, one company will issue rights shares, three equities and one equity plus cumulative preference shares. The consent in all cases is valid for 12 months. Following are the details of the companies:

Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited (capital of Rs 400 lakh), Hindustan Polymers Limited, Maharashtra, (capital of Rs 3 crore), A. K. Cements Limited, Andhra Pradesh (capital of Rs 1.50 crore), The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited, Bhubaneswar (capital of Rs 1 crore) and Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited, Bombay (Rs 15 lakh capital).

Movement of commodity prices in March: Wholesale prices as measured by the official index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) registered a rise of 0.4 per cent to 127.1 during the month of March 1963 as against 126.6 for February 1963. During the month under review, 'Tobacco' rose by 12.2 per cent to 107.4, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' by 9.3 per cent to 135.4 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 1.1 per cent to 135.2 and 'Manufactures' by 0.3 per cent to 129.6 while the index for 'Food Articles' receded by 0.6 per cent to 123.4.

Additional Yen Credit from Tokyo: As a result of discussions between the Governments of Japan and India regarding Japan's additional yen credit of 15 million dollars (Rs 7.14 crore) for the first two years of India's Third Five-Year Plan, an understanding was reached to the effect that Rs 7.14 crore worth of yen credit will be made available for the first two years of India's Third Five-Year Plan in addition to the second yen credit of 28.8 billion yen by the Export-Import Bank of Japan together with private Japanese banks to assist in the financing of India's purchases from Japan.

The credit will be used for the Durgapur special steel and alloy project as well as for purchases from Japan agreed upon between the two Governments.

The credit of 5.4 billion yen is repayable over 15 years including a period of grace of 5 years.

compromise formula. English would continue and there was no time limit tagged on.

Sri Shastri denied that any circular had been issued by the Union Home Ministry on the use of Hindi in Central Government offices. The Ministry, he added had issued an official memorandum on March 27, 1961, in which it had been mentioned how Hindi could be used in addition to English for certain specified official purposes. It had been suggested that in selected sections for a limited purpose Hindi could be used for notings if the bulk of the staff, say 75 per cent, knew Hindi. But he had made it clear that for the benefit of 25 per cent non-Hindi knowing employees notings would have to be translated into English.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 24

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One Junior English Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, in the West Bengal General Service (Education). Post temporary. Men unsuitable. Pay Rs 225—10—325—15—475 per month. Free partly furnished quarters provided; occupier's share of Municipal Tax and cost of electric current consumed being payable by the teacher.

Qualifications: (i) A degree of a recognised University in Arts, preferably with Honours in English; (ii) Adequate experience in Teaching, preferably with Diploma in Teaching. Age not more than 30 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable for a highly qualified candidate and for a person holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(b) One Assistant Professor of Economics in the West Bengal Educational Service. Post permanent. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 per month.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A first class Master's degree, Or, A second class Master's degree with first class Honours in the Bachelor's degree, Or, A Doctorate degree with second class Master's or first class Honours degree, of an Indian University, in Political Science or Economics (Group B), preferably with Sociology as a special subject; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; (ii) Two years' teaching experience in a college in the subject, relaxable in the case of candidates possessing exceptionally high academic qualifications or having done significant research work; (iii) Ability to lecture in Bengali. **Desirable—**Capacity for carrying on research work in the case of candidates who do not possess a Doctorate degree. **Special condition—**Willing participation in the corporate life of the College by taking part in games and sports and social activities and interest in the welfare of the students. Age not more than 35 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(c) Seven Assistant Engineers (Civil) in the West Bengal Service of Engineers (Irrigation). Posts temporary. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month. Higher initial pay admissible on the basis of age and experience, subject to the condition that the period during which this may be allowed is three years and that the maximum of such higher initial pay will be up to the stage of 35 years in the sanctioned time-scale. A special compensatory allowance at 20 per cent of the basic pay per month is at present admissible to Assistant Engineers posted in (a) areas more than five miles away from the nearest Civil District or Subdivisional Headquarters with the exception of Khargpur, Jaynagar and Bolpur or in (b) the Sundarbans area south of the Dampier Hodge's line.

Qualifications: A degree in Civil Engineering of a recognised University or any other qualification in Civil Engineering exempting a candidate from appearing in sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India). Age not more than 27 years on August 1, 1963, except that in the case of candidates who have been in the employ of the Central or State Government or of the Damodar Valley Corporation or any other statutory body recognised for the purpose by Government and are not out of such employment for more than a year on August 1, 1963, the age-limit of 27 years shall be relaxable to the extent of the actual period spent continuously in such employment. This will not, however, apply to candidates who have applied thrice for the post.

(d) One Assistant Agricultural Chemist (Soils) III, in the West Bengal Agricultural Service (Research). Post temporary. Pay Rs 300—30—900 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A second class degree in Agriculture, Or, A second class Master's degree in Chemistry; (ii) A reasonably high standard of post graduate training in Agricultural Chemistry. **Desirable—**(i) Experience of research work in Agricultural Chemistry; (ii) Experience of teaching; (iii) Familiarity with agricultural problems of West Bengal. Age not more than 25 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of candidates specially well-qualified and experienced

and for persons already in permanent Government service provided that in the case of outsiders the age-limit should not exceed 40 years.

(e) One post in the West Bengal Statistical Service, Class II. Post temporary. Persons having a lien or a conditional lien on a permanent post in the West Bengal Statistical Service, Class III, who are eligible for appointment to the post by promotion are ineligible to apply. Pay Rs 300—30—900 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: (i) A first or second class M.A. or M.Sc. degree of an Indian University or an equivalent degree of a foreign University in Statistics, Mathematics, Physics, Economics or an allied subject; (ii) Experience of statistical research or statistical surveys. Age between 22 and 30 years on June 1, 1963.

(f) Three Lecturers in Mathematics in the West Bengal Junior Educational Service (Men's Branch). Posts temporary. Women unsuitable. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month. Higher initial pay up to Rs 350 may be granted on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—A first class Master's degree in Applied Mathematics, Or, A second class Master's degree in Applied Mathematics with first class Honours in Mathematics, Or, A Doctorate degree with first class Honours in Mathematics, or with second class Master's degree in Applied Mathematics, of an Indian University; Or, Equivalent foreign qualifications; Or, If a candidate has otherwise a good academic record, a second class Master's degree in Applied Mathematics with second class Honours in Mathematics plus five years' teaching experience in a recognised college as a wholtime teacher, in the subject. The period of teaching experience may be relaxed at the discretion of the Commission. **Desirable—**Good power of expression in Bengali—spoken and written. Age not more than 35 years on June 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of specially qualified candidates and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

Age concession—The upper age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the upper age-limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House, (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

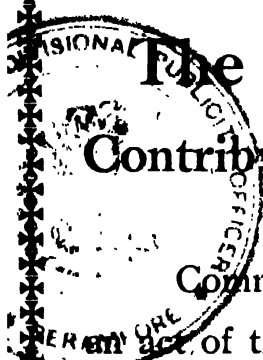
Closing date—June 19, 1963.

TENDER NOTICE

THE Executive Engineer, Western Electrical Division, 11A Free School Street, 3rd floor, Calcutta-16, invites sealed quotations superscribed with the name of the work for "Special Repair to the H.T.O.H. lines at Asansol Polytechnic" from the manufacturers and suppliers of repute. A.C.S.R. conductor of the following size: (1) 7/102" dia.—10 K.M.; (2) 7/110" dia.—10 K.M.; (3) 7/118" dia.—10 K.M. Rates must be quoted inclusive of sales tax and delivery charges in Calcutta. Any other charges if to be paid extra, may also be quoted separately and in case of no such mention the same will not be paid extra. None need quote who will not be able to supply the consignment from ready stock. Acceptance of any quotation is not obligatory. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of June 24, 1963.

Unite to Defend

The Freedom and Integrity of India Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund



Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN

Chief Minister, West Bengal

DONATE MONEY
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**West
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VOL. XI
THURSDAY JUNE 13 1963

Sixteen Pages Twelve Naiye Paisa

No. 11
JYAISTHA 23 1985 SAKA

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week shows the cadets of the ACC Labour and Social Service Camp, which was held at Kalipur in Arambagh subdivision of Hooghly district from May 18 to June 7, 1963, engaged in earth removing work.

Organised by the NCC Directorate, West Bengal and Andamans, the Camp was inaugurated by Sri Gregory Gomes, District Magistrate, Hooghly. The camp was located at Sri Netaji Mahavidyalaya and Sri Swaniji High School and was attended by 384 ACC teachers and cadets including 14 Senior Division cadets from the Medical Company Engineering Platoon.

Commanded by Major S. J. Sinha, the main task allotted to the campers was removal of earth and construction of an embankment to the approaches of a reinforced concrete bridge which is being constructed over the Dwarakeswar river at Arambagh by the Development (Roads) Department, Government of West Bengal. Till May 30, 1963, the ACC cadets dug up and placed approximately 57,000 cft. of earth. The campers are expected to have been able to handle 90,000 to 1,00,000 cubic feet of earth work by June 7.

The Senior Division Engineering Platoon Cadets gave assistance and advice to the junior cadets at the worksite and Medical Company cadets were regularly sent out in teams of two or three to surrounding villages for social service work, for raising their standard of living. They demonstrated first aid methods and carried with them medicines for rendering immediate help to sick villagers during their social service tour.

The campers went through their daily programme of physical training, drill and organised study and passed their leisure time in cultural activities. Short feature films were shown to the campers every evening by the Audio Visual Unit of the Subdivisional Publicity Office, Arambagh.

News in Brief

: President Ayub Khan of Pakistan has admitted that he has failed in making the people of Pakistan accept his philosophy of working out a political set-up through basic democracies.

: The Union Government has decided to increase the rate of interest of Provident Fund from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent per annum.

: Mr Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya African National Union, has formed his cabinet as his country's first Prime Minister after elections in Kenya recently.

: Pope John XXIII died in a coma on May 3 at Vatican city.

: The official death toll caused by cyclone in East Pakistan has been put at 16,000. But unofficial estimates put it between 25,000 to 50,000.

: Sri T. T. Krishnamachari said in New Delhi that his discussions with leaders of Canadian, US and UK Governments went off very well and they had arrived at some broad understanding and the details had to be worked out.

: Dr B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, said that the FAO's study of the lower Ganga-Brahmaputra basin of India and Pakistan had shown that food production in this area could be increased about fourfold.

: The Government of India has rushed Rs 50,000 worth of medicines and clothing for the relief of the victims of the cyclone in East Pakistan.

: Ten countries plus the World Bank at a Paris meeting of the Consortium for aid to India pledged an assistance totalling slightly under \$1,000 million.

: One hundred and twenty-two persons were killed and 26 injured in a violent sectarian clash between Shias and Shunnies on the Moharram day in Thari in West Pakistan.

BORDER WELL GUARDED

CHIEF MINISTER'S RADIO-TALK FROM KURSEONG

THE Chief Minister of West Bengal, Sri P. C. Sen, assured the people of Darjeeling on May 27, 1963, that the borders of the district were being guarded strongly by India's valiant jawans. "We shall never allow your peaceful life to be disturbed," he added.

Broadcasting from the Kurseong station of All India Radio in Nepali and Hindi, the Chief Minister said:

"To outsiders, Darjeeling, at the foot of snow-white Himalayas, appears to be calm, quiet and beautiful. The modern age of machines has not yet fully affected the life of the villagers in this district. But when the foreign enemy from across the mountains cast his greedy eyes on this land, dark days came in the life of the people. But they are the children of mother India and that is why when the danger came, Darjeeling loomed large in the minds of the people of this country.

The co-operation that you have offered in various developmental activities is really commendable. In the present national emergency the first thing that is needed among the people on the border areas is integration and co-operation. You have taken up a very important role in the defence of the country. I know that you are discharging the responsibility very well but I should tell you that there is no respite in the great task of defending the motherland.

We believe in peaceful co-existence. That is why, after Independence, we utilised the small resources of the country for economic development and not for

war preparation to grab any foreign territory. Taking advantage of it, China invaded India like a traitor. We realise the truth today that Communist China can no more be trusted. Therefore, we have now been compelled to augment the country's military strength. If China attacks India again, they will be opposed rather than be embraced. Our gallant Jawans will resist their attack.

Incidentally, there are reasons why the thought that some can embrace the Chinese has arisen in my mind. You are aware that many Communists in West Bengal are pro-Chinese. They believe that China can do no wrong. We have information that if the Chinese soldiers advanced further into this country these Communists would have embraced them and welcomed them. The Government has taken necessary steps against these enemies of the country. In the Darjeeling district also some traitors are indulging in subversive activities. I feel certain that my patriotic brothers and sisters of this hilly region will be able to resist these enemies themselves. They will not believe in false rumours and they will refuse to be misled by their tendentious propaganda.

Today you are on the road to progress. There must not be any halt in this onward march to progress. In this hilly district, Nepalese, Tibetans, Lepchas, Bhutanese, Sikkimese are living together. Your culture is rich, you are religious, honest and painstaking. Today, you take this pledge that you will work hard so that the irreligious communism cannot destroy your religious faith, culture and progress."



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen broadcasting a talk from the Kurseong Station of AIR on May 27, 1963

THEY LEARN HERE TO WORK FOR VILLAGES

By KALZ BISWAS

THE Story of Gandhigram goes back to 1947. Some close disciples of Mahatma Gandhi decided to set up a village in south India where rural reconstruction work could be tried out along the lines laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. They were able to find a place west of the beautiful Sirumalai hills and east of the Kodaikanal ranges. From there, joining Chinnallapatti village came a gift of 25 acres of land. With a small number of students and workers they set up a basic school, a basic training school and a Gram Sevika training centre.

Today Gandhigram is a large institution. It occupies about 400 acres of well-wooded land and the expanse is dotted with huts, homely buildings and farms. Its Rural Institute of Higher Education offers a three-year diploma course and trains the youth in agriculture, co-operation, village industries and rural sanitation. The Institute has two colleges—a College of Rural Services and a College of Agricultural Science.

I met and talked to many of the students. One was ploughing a field and I asked him what had made

weaving. The place also has a large hospital, the Kasturba Maternity Hospital with 100 beds, serving the needs of the surrounding villages. There is also an auxiliary nursing training school which provides training for nurse and midwife. "I am here for the last eight years," said Ganapati Ammal, an auxiliary nurse, "and I like my job. Her duty is to go round a few villages every day and also attend delivery cases. The village Industries Court has a training and producing centre for such cottage industries as hand-pounding of rice, oilpressing, paper-making and soap manufacture. There are three Khadi production centres also with sales depots at Gandhigram and Madurai. Besides, there is a Children's Home which provides training for about 200 orphans. Two other departments are the Social Education Organisers Training Centre and the Ford Foundation-aided Pilot Health Project entrusted to Gandhigram by the Madras Government. The first of these trains social education organisers for the community projects and the second seeks to establish a model type of rural health service suitable for India's needs.

The distinctive feature of the entire place is the emphasis given to agriculture. Part of the requirements in foodgrains, oilseeds and vegetables is met from the production in Gandhigram itself.



A primary class under trees at Gandhigram in South India

him choose this line. He said he was from an agriculturist family and that his plans after the training were to go back to his village. But he had no time to give me. Like any true farmer he twisted the bullock's tail and gave a cluck with his tongue. The bullock and its yoke-fellow started running.

Besides this higher institute, Gandhigram runs as many as 25 departments directly related to rural development. The curriculum in pre-basic, basic and post-basic schools is built around agriculture and

Day begins early at Gandhigram with prayers. Streets are cleaned by the inmates. Simple food is served in the community kitchens, also run and managed by the inmates. "I like this place" said Susma Saha one of the 45 mukhyasevikas under training. "The training I am getting here in community living will stand me in good stead." This young woman from distant UP spoke for all the inmates of Gandhigram.

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THE STORY OF MEMARI BLOCK

THE challenge of Japanese aggression produced the magnificent response of nationwide resurgence in India. The Village Volunteer Force seeks to stabilise the aroused enthusiasm in concrete programmes of action and typical of the revolution now fermenting in the rural areas is the recent history of Memari in West Bengal.

VVF

The village under the Memari Block are situated some 65 miles from Calcutta on the road to Burdwan. This Block covers an area of about 167 square miles with a population of about 172,000. In this Block, the VVF has been organised in all the 110 gram panchayats. About 70,000 persons have volunteered to offer their services for the benefit of the community at large. Programme of work for the volunteers in each village has been chalked out in detail and special committees at the block level have been formed to ensure that the enthusiasm of the villagers is properly utilised.

To raise the villagers' zeal for self help leadership is of great importance and so Adhyakshas and Dalapatis selected from gram sabhis are being given a special reorientation training to guide the rural masses. One of the unique features of the training programme which was started in April in the Memari Block is that whereas the Dalapatis are given training in defence the Adhyakshas are given training in development work.

PRODUCTION PLANS

With the help of Block Officers production plans have already been prepared for 227 villages. Manuring instructions regarding improved agricultural practices

construction of irrigation and drainage channels, afforestation—all these aspects have been taken into account in the village plans. As many as 3,500 families have had their agricultural production plans prepared.

A visit around some of the villages in the Block shows substantial progress in respect of land reclamation, construction and renovation of minor irrigation works, construction and repair of village roads and digging of compost pits. Field channels for about a mile and a half have been dug in one village and more are planned. New village roads completed run to over eight to ten miles and another many miles are planned. A look at the assets and utilisation of the Defence Labour Bank shows that from January 26 to the end of February, the villagers in this particular Block promised over 8,200 mandays and to their credit all the entire volume of the labour offered was utilised effectively.

MAHILA SAMITIS

The 205 members of the 10 Mahila Samitis functioning in the Block have taken up a scheme of small savings amongst the women of the villages. One thousand small saving boxes have so far been distributed in selected villages.

The villagers in Memari Block have shown keen interest in availing the facilities offered by the co-operative societies. There are 106 societies in the Block covering 25,000 cultivating families. More than 50 per cent of the total number of co-operative

(Continued on next page)



Sm Radharani Mahatab, Deputy Minister, Social Welfare, being received on her arrival as Chief Guest at the closing ceremony of the training camp of Dalapatis of Purbasthali I Development Block held recently at the Samudragarh High School of Burdwan district.

HMI PASSING-OUT PARADE

THE fundamental objective of mountaineering was to produce in young men and women a spirit of adventure and instil into them a new sense of value which creates the urge for sacrifice and readiness to face all possible dangers, said Sri Padmaja Naidu, Governor of West Bengal, presiding over the passing-out parade of the 36th Basic and 15th Advance Course of Training of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, on Saturday, June 1, 1963.

The Governor congratulated the successful women students, numbering 32 in the Basic Course and nine in Advanced Course, representing different States. She felt confident that the women in India would not lag behind men and would play their own glorious part in the defence of the motherland. It was for them to inculcate discipline not for themselves alone, but to make the whole community disciplined and equipped for the task of defending the integrity of the country.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal and Vice-President of the Institute, Sri P. C. Sen, in his speech said that the great Himalayas, the sentinel of Indian culture, civilisation and spiritual awakening, had still



Sri Y. B. Chavan, Defence Minister of India, addressing the trainees of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, at the Passing-out Parade, on June 1, 1963. Governor Sri Naidu and Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen are on Sri Chavan's right. Photo: S. M. Singh, Darjeeling

to be discovered. The lure of the Himalayas was a source of inspiration to the people of India and every effort had to be made to know the Himalayas, he added.

An ice-axe was presented to the Chief Minister by Mr H. Linder, Manager of Messrs. Siemens of West Germany, while handing over to the Executive Council of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute a consignment of mountaineering equipments valued at about Rs 40,000. It may be recalled that Dr Peter Von Siemens, Senior Member of the Board of Directors of Messrs. Siemens-Schuckertwerke AG of West Germany, while visiting the HMI in 1961 was so much impressed with the work done there that he proposed to donate these valuable mountaineering equipments to the Institute. Mr Linder said that the donation of these equipments represented the "spirit of friendship and goodwill between the two countries—India and Germany".

The Union Defence Minister, Sri Y. V. Chavan, addressing the successful trainees said that India had

THE STORY OF MEMARI BLOCK

(Continued from previous page)

societies in the Block are service co-operatives, co-operatives which have a good reputation with the farmer.

CO-OPERATIVE EARNS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Besides the credit co-operative societies, there are industrial co-operatives in the Block. Prominent among them, the Memari Chamra Silpa S.S. Ltd., a society of the feather workers in this area, is making good progress. The Panam Samabaya Kutir Silpa Pratisthan Ltd., a co-operative venture in the production of fancy goods, has also earned good reputation. The goods of the society are popular even in markets abroad and are earning foreign

DO NOT TAKE FREEDOM FOR GRANTED PRESERVE IT WITH ALL YOUR STRENGTH

exchange. The society consists of some skilled artisans working under the guidance of an instructor of the Industries Department, Government of West Bengal. There are also three weaving societies in the Block all under the rebate scheme. One of the societies is offering training facilities to the local boys of weavers' families.

One of the most important industrial co-operatives in this area is the Cold Storage (Burdwan) Central Co-operative Agricultural Production and Marketing Society Ltd. This is a pioneering effort. The need of cold storage for the easily perishable commodity, potato, which is a important crop in this area, is very great. The society has storage facility for 23,000 maunds of potato. It also supplies fertilizers and manures to its members.

only made a beginning in mountaineering, which was very important for the national life. The youths of the country, he added, should be properly trained to face all sorts of dangers and the Mountaineering Institute provided them with that training. He expressed the hope that the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute would make further progress in course of time and more and more young men and women would be attracted by it.

The Principal of the HMI gave a review of the progress of the Institute and said that so far 833 students, including 77 women, had received training in the Basic Course and 102 students, including 16 women, in Advance Course.

The Defence Minister pinned ice-axes, symbol of the HMI, on successful candidates of both the courses.

Amongst others, Sri Sankardas Banerji, Finance Minister, and Dr P. K. Guha, Minister of State for Health and Labour, attended the function.

VVF TRAINING CAMPS IN DISTRICTS

TRAINING camps for Village Volunteer Forces were held recently in different districts of West Bengal with great enthusiasm. The activities and discussions at the camps centred round the three-fold programme of the Force—Production, Village Defence and Mass Education. Some of the reports received from districts are given below:

A training camp of the Panchayat-Adhyakshas and Dalapatis of Village Volunteer Force was held at Kalikapur in Burdwan district from May 8 to 14, 1963. Fifty persons joined the camp and received training in improved methods of agriculture, first aid, home nursing, fire-fighting, parades and PT, etc. During the period of training the campers repaired a road and a channel which helped irrigate their fields.

The Adhyakshas and Dalapatis of the Bhatar Development Block opened their camp at Erur on May 12. They followed all the activities of the camp with great earnestness and discussed ways and means of improving their village.

A Village Volunteer Force training camp was held at Ranibandh Development Block in Bankura district

from April 30 to May 6, 1963. During this period the Adhyakshas and Dalapatis dug five compost pits and repaired a road. They were also given training in improved method of agricultural production. They attended parade and PT lessons and were taught how to spread literacy among the masses.

Training camps were organised from May 19 to 30, 1963, at Nalhati I and II and Mayureshwar II Blocks in Birbhum district. The training included discussions on agricultural production, mass education, law and order, first aid, home nursing, physical exercises, etc. "Shramdan" was a special feature of the programme and the trainees dug several compost pits, repaired roads, cleared tanks of weeds and did other social services.

The trainees of the camp held at Mirik in Darjeeling district were given lessons in the use of fire-arms, civil defence measures, parades and PT. They were shown improved methods of cultivation and were given lessons on the steps that the leaders of the Village Volunteer Force were expected to take in mobilising human and material resources in the rural areas for the work of national development.



Members of Village Volunteer Force constructing a road at Miribandh, Bankura. The B.D.O. of Khatra II Block, along with others, is seen at work

CONTROLLED PRICE OF SUGAR

THE order issued by the West Bengal Government fixing, under the Sugar (Control) Order, 1963, the prices of the different varieties of sugar for sale in the Calcutta Industrial area as also in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Malda, West Dinajpur and Cooch Behar, have been published in an Extraordinary Issue of "Calcutta Gazette" on May 23, 1963.

Sugar is to be sold in the remaining areas of the State within the maximum prices to be fixed by the District Officers concerned in their respective jurisdiction. Any dealer contravening the provisions of these price Control Orders will be liable to prosecution under the Defence of India Act, 1962, and the rules thereunder, says a Press Note.

ANTIQUITIES EXAMINED BY HISTORIAN

ANTIQUITIES from Pandu Rajar Dhigi in Burdwan district, as excavated by the Directorate of Archaeology of West Bengal from stratified layers, have recently been examined by Sri V. D. Krishnaswamy, an eminent pre-historian and formerly Deputy Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India and now Director of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

He has expressed the opinion that the painted pottery and microliths from lower levels of the site probably belong to a copper age appertaining to the latter half of the 2nd millennium B.C. According to him, the civilisation should be studied in the context of proto-historic cultural movements.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

THE Government of West Bengal have laid down certain principles for admission of students to the 1st year normal MBBS Course in the Medical Colleges in Calcutta and Bankura during the session 1963-64.

The Medical Colleges in Calcutta, viz., (1) Medical College, (2) Nilratan Sircar Medical College and (3) R.G. Kar Medical College will have 125 seats each. The seats will be filled up by the candidates who, on selection by the Selection Committee of the college concerned according to the districtwise allocation of seats, are prosecuting studies in the Pre-Medical Course and will pass the Pre-Medical University Examination, 1963. Certain seats will be kept reserved in the said colleges in the following manner: **Medical College, Calcutta**—one seat each for (a) one Cultural Scholar nominated by the Government of India, (b) an Indian student domiciled abroad nominated by the Government of India, (c) a student of Tripura Administration to be nominated by the Government of India, and (d) a nominee of Her Highness Jagadamba Devi of Nepal recommended by the Madan Puraskar Committee, and three seats for students nominated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. **Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta**—one seat each for (a) a student to be nominated by the Government of Sikkim, (b) a student of the Andaman Administration to be nominated by the Government of India, and (c) a student belonging to the Scheduled Castes Tribes of West Bengal, and two seats for Colombo Plan Scholars to be nominated by the Government of India. **R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta**—one seat each for (a) a nominee of B. C. De, (b) a nominee of Shum Sher Jung Bahadur of Nepal, (c) a student to be nominated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, (d) a student to be nominated by the Government of India, (e) a nominee of Her Highness Jagadamba Devi of Nepal, and a student belonging to Scheduled Castes Tribes of West Bengal. These reservations are subject to modification at the discretion of the State Government. The seats remaining vacant after provision of reservations as indicated above shall be filled up by the candidates, who are eligible for admission to the 1st year of the MBBS Course under the existing Calcutta University Regulations to be selected according to the principles enunciated in the Government notification, dated May 25, 1963.

The Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura, will have 50 seats which will be filled up by the students who, on selection by the Selection Committee of the college according to the prescribed principles, are prosecuting studies in the Pre-Medical Course in the Bankura Christian College and will pass the Pre-Medical University Examination, 1963. The seats remaining vacant after provision of seats for the candidates as indicated above will be filled up by the candidates who are eligible for admission to the 1st year of the MBBS Course under the Calcutta University Regulations to be selected according to the principles laid down in the Government notification as referred to above.

The minimum requirement for consideration for admission to the medical colleges in Calcutta will be 1st Division in I.Sc., or in an equivalent examination, and in the case of those who have not gone through the I.Sc. or an equivalent examination but are otherwise eligible for admission, 1st Division in the Higher

DEVELOPMENT WORK IN MURARAI BLOCK

THE sixth year of Murarai II Stage Development Block at Paikar in the district of Birbham presents an all round development in the different sectors of rural life although maximum emphasis was laid on agriculture.

During the last financial year 27 plots were laid in cultivators' holdings to demonstrate improved methods of cultivation. About one lakh of vegetable seedlings were distributed among the cultivators. Nine brick-on-edge floors and 28 pucca manure pits were constructed. A canal was excavated at a cost of Rs 6,463 under Small Irrigation Scheme.

Villagers of Amdole constructed a cross-bundh over the river Bansloi through Shramdan and about 4000 acres of land were brought under double cropping. One hundred and sixty tons of sludge were distributed among the cultivators besides 20 bags of BHC dust, 95 Kg of Copper Sulphate and 25 Kg of Blitox.

Four hundred poultry birds were distributed during the year and 13,312 vaccinations were given against Raniset and 800 against Fowl Cholera.

Thirty-two tubewells were sunk during 1962-63 bringing the total number of tubewells installed since the inception of the Block to 53.

Fifteen masonry Bridges and five miles of kutchra road were constructed under the kutchra roads scheme and an amount of Rs 21,832.34 was made available as grant to the beneficiaries for the purpose.

Ten Social Education Centres for men and five for women are now functioning.

Three Training-cum-Production Centres were sanctioned during the year and 14 trainees received training in handloom weaving, 12 in carpentry and 13 (women) in tailoring. One Industrial Co-operative Society was formed with the ex-trainees of the Tailoring Centre for women. Eleven Service Co-operative Societies were organised during the year.

Secondary, Pre University or equivalent examination provided that relaxation may be made in favour of the candidates passing I.Sc., Higher Secondary, or equivalent examinations in the 2nd Division if adequate number of 1st Division candidates are not available. Government of India scholars and the nominees of other States having passed the I.Sc. or equivalent examinations in the 2nd Division may also be admitted. So far as the admission to the Bankura Sammilani Medical College is concerned, the minimum qualification for admission will be passing the I.Sc. Examination, or Pre-Medical University Examination of the Calcutta University, or similar examination of any other University or Examining Boards recognised as equivalent. The candidates with higher qualifications may also be considered for admission. The candidates must secure at least 45 per cent marks in the aggregate with Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

A Selection Committee to be appointed by the State Government will interview for a general test the candidates for admission in the seats allocated in all the medical colleges as stated above, and make selection on the basis of merit according to the rules specified by the Government.

Contributions To National Defence Fund

APRIL 27

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received at his residence on Saturday, April 27, 1963, a sum of Rs 12,876.58 for the National Defence Fund.

Amongst the donors were: Members of United Commercial Bank Employees' Association—Rs 1,245, Birbhum District Chest Committee—Rs 9,750.57, and contribution from the managerial, superior and subordinate staff of Dheknapara Tea Estate—Rs 1,380.01.

MAY 23 TO 28

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received Rs 3,234.37 as contributions to the National Defence Fund. The collection includes a sum of Rs. 2,295.37 received through the India Defence Aid Committee, West Bengal.

JUNE 4

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, received a sum of Rs 23,443.60 for the National Defence Fund.

The bulk of the sum was paid by the people of Baranagar who sent Rs 23,035.00 collected by them through the Chairman, Baranagar Municipality.

JUNE 5

A SUM of Rs 1,673 was received by the Chief Minister for the National Defence Fund.

Of this amount, Rs 1,572 has been donated by six Barristers of the Calcutta High Court.

PRIMARY TEACHER'S DONATION

Sri Gadadhar Ghosh, a teacher of the Jot Rameshwar-pur Primary School, Hooghly, donated his entire pay of one month, Rs 71.25 nP, to the National Defence Fund.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

THE Government of West Bengal have allotted Rs 1,20,000 for payment of hostel charges to Scheduled Caste students reading in Secondary Schools and residing in hostels at the rate of Rs 20 and Rs 25 per month per student in rural and urban areas respectively.

Another sum of Rs 10,000 has also been sanctioned for goat keeping which has been taken up as a subsidiary means of livelihood by the tribals in this State.

DARJEELING CHEST CLINIC

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a non-recurring grant of Rs 10,000 towards the maintenance of the Deshbandhu Chest Clinic, Darjeeling, for the year 1962-63.

DR B. C. ROY SISHU SADAN

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned Rs 10,000 to the Dr B. C. Roy Sishu Sadan, Ariadah, 24-Parganas, being 50 per cent of the current year's grant towards the cost of its maintenance.

ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs 15,000 to the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, Calcutta, in part payment of the grant for the current financial year towards the cost of running three travelling eye dispensaries in West Bengal.

MATRI MANGAL PRATISTHAN

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a sum of Rs 10,000 being 50 per cent of the annual maintenance grant to Shri Ramkrishna Matri Mangal Pratisthan, Ariadah, 24-Parganas, for the current financial year.



Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Minister, Local Self-Government, addressing a meeting recently organised by the Siliguri Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society on the occasion of Red Cross Centenary. Photo: Sinha Studio, Siliguri



BURDWAN

VVF TRAINING CAMP

THE importance of the Village Volunteer Force in mobilising rural manpower and resources was stressed by Dr P. K. Guha, Minister of State for Health and Labour, while inaugurating a 7-day training camp at Sehra Bazar C.K. Institution recently. The camp was organised by Raina I Development Block. About 130 Chairmen of Ad-hoc Committees and leaders of the Village Volunteer Force Units within the Block participated.

In course of his inaugural address, Dr Guha explained the role of the Village Volunteer Force in increasing agricultural production and strengthening the defence of the country.

Sri Naryan Choudhury, President, Burdwan District School Board, also addressed the campers.

Training was given at the camp on Mass Education Programme, and Agricultural Programme in the context of the Package Programme introduced in the district of Burdwan. Practical demonstrations in first-aid and home-nursing, fire-fighting and rescue work were given at the camp.

EDUCATION AMONGST BACKWARD CLASSES

Sri K. P. A. Menon, District Magistrate of Burdwan, presiding over the annual meet of the District Adibasi and Tapshili Samaj Seva Sangha, a convention of the people of backward communities as well as Adibasi people, at Bharuidanga stressed the need for the spread of education amongst the backward classes for the improvement of their standards.

Sri Menon dwelt on the special problems confronting the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and said that education was the first pre-requisite for their all-round development.

Traditional Santhali dance and music by the tribal people as well as "Baul Songs" sung by the local Scheduled Caste musicians were the features of the function.

BIRBHUM

HEALTH CENTRE AT PAIKAR

A PRIMARY Health Centre is being started at Paikar in Murarai II Stage I Community Development Block at an estimated cost of Rs 2,16,300. Twenty bighas of land have been donated by the villagers for the purpose and the construction of the main building has already been completed.

Several other village development schemes were implemented in the Block during the last year. The total expenditure of these schemes comes to about

Rs 3 lakh, of which nearly 50 per cent has been contributed by the villagers either in cash or in kind.

Amongst the schemes completed are construction of buildings of Kashminnagore-Kasbapur Primary School (Rs 6,500), Panchahar Wimangal Samity (Rs 3,000), and Panchahar M. Samity and the digging of Astana Khal at Bhoga Para at an estimated cost of Rs 6,000. They have also constructed a masonry bridge on Paikar-Bardhmanpara Road and the building of the Information Centre at Paikar. The villagers have also constructed a metalled road at a cost of Rs 51,700.

DARJEELING

THE Chief Minister of West Bengal, Sri P. C. Sen, met the members of Darjeeling District Committee for the Welfare of the families of Serving Jawans on May 27 at Raj Bhavan. The Governor of West Bengal was also present.

Questions of allotment of lands, helping their children in matters of education, training in nursing for the daughters, medical facilities, cash grant to dependents of those killed in action, missing, wounded, prisoners of war and also of serving Jawans depending on the merits of the cases, provision of built-in-house to the families of the Jawans killed in action, monetary allowance for gallantry awards like Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, stipends for their sons admitted in Sainik Schools at Purulia (Panchet Hill) and Kalimpong when established were discussed. The need for opening a Holiday Home at a suitable place for the Jawans was also discussed in the meeting.

Among those present were Sm Maya Devi Chettri, MP, Sri D. P. Rai, MLA, Sri K. N. Dasgupta, Minister, PWD, Sri S. D. Banerjee, Finance Minister, Sri T. K. Ghose, Minister of Commerce and Industries, and Sm Ava Maity, Minister of Refugee Rehabilitation. The Deputy Commissioners of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar were also present.

HOOGHLY

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS CONTRIBUTE TO NDF

THE teachers of Belmuri Union Institution, Belmuri Balika Vidyalaya and Belmuri Junior Basic School and the students of the institutions have contributed Rs 1,000 to the National Defence Fund through Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen.

The Headmaster of the Belmuri Union Institution has decided to contribute from his pay Rs 25 per month to the NDF as long as emergency lasts.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK

Twenty-two compost pits were prepared by leaders of Village Volunteer Force Units attending a seven-day training camp held at the Janai Training High School. The camp was inaugurated by Sri B. C. Sharma, Sub-divisional Officer, Serampore.

The trainees also participated in Sramdan in the shape of construction of roads, clearing of tanks and similar other village development work.

Seventy-six Dalapatis and Chairmen from 40 mouzas joined the training camp and participated in the programme, both theoretical and practical.

IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION TRAINING OF HOUSEWIVES TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

HOUSEWIVES should learn the scientific methods of preservation of fruits and vegetables, said Sri Smarajit Banerji, Minister of State for Agriculture, in Calcutta while presiding over a ceremony held in connection with distribution of certificates of the Fruit Preservation Training Centre, Calcutta by the Marketing Section of the Agricultural Directorate of the West Bengal Government, at the Calcutta Information Centre on May 2 last. Sm Radharani Mahatab, Deputy Minister, gave away the Certificates to successful trainees.

Sri Banerji in his speech also explained the importance of fruit and vegetable preservation, particularly during the present national emergency. Besides, learning this art would enable the housewives to get an additional income for the families, he added.

About 300 housewives, Gram Sevikas and girl students have so far received training at the Centre. Two other peripatetic Centres have already been sanctioned by the State Government for educating housewives in rural areas on the preservation of fruits and vegetables. The centres are likely to be started shortly.

The training given at the Calcutta Centre is in scientific processing and preservation of fruits and vegetables for preparation of jam, jelly, squashes, cordial, beverage, pickle, morabba, sauce, etc.

An exhibition on Fruit Preservation held in this connection at the CIC was open till May 26, 1963.



Sri Smarajit Banerjee, Minister of State, and Sm Radharani Mahatab, Deputy Minister, at the Fruits Preservation exhibition held at CIC from May 21 to May 26 last

UNION MINISTER IN WEST DINAJPUR

SRI S. K. DE, Union Minister for Community Development and Co-operation, explained at a number of meetings in West Dinajpur district the role of Panchayati Raj in making democracy in the remotest corner of rural India a success.

Accompanied by Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, West Bengal Minister for Local Self-Government and Community Development, Sri De visited a number of villages covered by the Community Development programme in the district. They inspected the work done by the Community Development Organisation and discussed with the members of the Village Volunteer Force the role of Community Development in the background of the new scheme for Village Volunteer Force and Village Defence Bank.

Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee informed the people that the whole of rural West Bengal would be covered by the Panchayats by the next Bengali New Year.

THEY LEARN HERE TO WORK FOR VILLAGES

(Continued from page 180)

Yes, people from all parts of the country, from all classes and castes come to Gandhigram and become a compact, a casteless, classless society. Gandhigram

YOUR MITE IS NATION'S MIGHT

has trained hundreds of young men and women for the country's work. All institutions require money, and rapidly growing Gandhigram is supported by Central and State assistance and voluntary assistance. But more than money an institution needs the devotion of able people. Gandhigram has been fortunate in having a dynamic husband-and-wife team in Mr G. Ramchandran and Mrs Soundaram Ramchandran (now Union Deputy Minister of Education) to guide it.

(Courtesy: Yojana)

From Other States

MAHARASHTRA

GRAPE CULTIVATION IN MAHARASHTRA

SRI D. S. DESAI, Minister for Agriculture, paid tributes to the progressive agriculturist, Sri Jayaram K. Gackwad, of village Ozar, Nasik district, for producing 18,000 kilograms of grapes in one acre. The Minister said that the agriculturist would secure Rs 5 per kilogram which means round about Rs 90,000 per acre. This is the highest income for a single agriculturist. He said that Government of Maharashtra had decided to pay a loan of Rs 2,000 per acre to the grape cultivators whereas they had been paid Rs 300 in the past. He added that 2,500 acres of land cultivation and Rs 10 lakh had been provided for loans to be given to agriculturists for fruit cultivation during the financial year.

SHRAMDAN BY ADIVASIS

It was stated by the Minister for Agriculture, Sri D. S. Desai, at a press conference in Bombay that village Payegaon, near Khiwandi, had done excellent work in the Shramdan Week to the tune of Rs 10,000. In spite of backwardness and poverty, the Adivasis came forward in large number.

PUNJAB

GRANT OF STATE AWARDS TO TEACHERS

The Punjab Government has decided to introduce a scheme for grant of awards to teachers at State level on the pattern of the National Awards Scheme of the Government of India.

To start with, the State Government will grant two awards for Primary School Teachers and three for Secondary School Teachers during the current year. Only those teachers are eligible for this award whose teaching experience in Government or in a recognised educational institution is not less than 20 years.

The main factors to be taken into consideration for selection will be teacher's reputation, his academic efficiency and desire for its improvement, his genuine interest in, and love for, children, and his share in social life of the community.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL SERVICE CAMPS

About 3,000 social service camps of one week's duration were organised in the various schools during the ensuing summer vacation. This was done in pursuance of the decision of the State Citizens' Council. About 50 students and two teachers participated in each camp. Separate camps were held for boys and girls.

The main objectives of these camps were (a) self-discipline through PT, drill and community life, (b) emergency service through first aid, home nursing, fire-fighting, etc, (c) citizenship responsibilities through study classes, (d) mass enlightenment through 'Prabhat Pheries', group singing of national songs, etc, and (e) constructive service through Basti improvement, school playgrounds, repairs to schools approach roads,

WORKING OF ESI SCHEME

THE work of disbursement of cash benefits and of providing medical benefits to the insured persons under the Employees State Insurance Scheme continued to function satisfactorily during the month of April, 1963.

During the month 2,620 accident reports were received while 2,477 temporary disablement payments involving Rs 64,282.96 were made to the insured persons. Seventy-three insured persons were admitted to Permanent Disablement Benefit. The total number of payments for permanent disablement benefit was 837, amounting to Rs 1,19,006.91. One hundred and seventy-two payments, amounting to Rs 8,539.13, were made to the dependants of the deceased insured persons who met with fatal accidents.

A large number of insured persons availed themselves of sickness benefit during the month. There were 29,057 sickness benefit payments in West Bengal and an amount of Rs 4,70,120.53 was laid under this head.

The number of payments disbursed among the insured persons suffering from TB, Leprosy, Mental and Malignant diseases was 398, involving a total amount of Rs 12,612.41 as extended sickness benefit in addition to ordinary sickness benefit. Maternity benefit figures were comparatively low, the number of payments being 46 and the amount being Rs 4,356.72.

Besides the above benefits, the insured persons were also provided with cash benefit as conveyance charges, loss of wages, etc, wherever due. An amount of Rs 1,791.12 was paid on this account during the month.

For recovery of arrears of contributions under the Scheme legal proceedings were initiated in 52 cases against the defaulting employers.

HALDIA EVACUEES

A SUM of Rs 5,21,664 has been disbursed as compensation money to the evacuees of Haldia Port area at Satahata in Midnapore district by Sri A. K. Chatterjee, Special Land Acquisition Collector.

The parties getting the benefit numbered 107.

laying of kitchen gardens, craft classes and other welfare activities.

ONE MORE TRAINING CENTRE FOR BLIND

The Punjab Government proposes to set up one more training centre for the adult blind at Panipat during the current year.

At this centre, the blind will be provided with vocational and professional training in music, arts and crafts such as weaving, cane-work, spinning of wool, niwar-making, candle-making and other gainful occupations. Steps will also be taken to expand the existing activities at the Government Institute for the Blind, Panipat.

In all, a sum of Rs 2.15 lakh has been earmarked for the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the blind during the current year. The total number of blind persons in Punjab is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 50,000.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

President Dr. Radhakrishnan arrived at the White House, Washington, on a nine-day State visit on June 3 and was greeted by President Kennedy.

In a joint communique issued after the second meeting between President Kennedy and Dr. Radhakrishnan, Indian and American mutual defensive concern to thwart China's aggressive designs against the Indian subcontinent and reassurances of America's warm sympathy and effective assistance for India's development and defence were re-emphasized.

The communique reaffirmed that relations between the world's two largest democracies were based on a large measure of agreement on basic values and objectives. It added that the two Presidents considered "that their highly satisfactory talks have contributed to closer understanding between their two countries and peoples".

The Presidents reaffirmed the dedication of their peoples to the cause of peace and freedom in the world and expressed confidence that the two countries would continue to co-operate in the future as in the past in the attainment of common objectives.

After referring to the determination of the Indian people and the Government to maintain India's territorial integrity and efforts to improve living standards, and to assurances of US support, the communique said: "They agreed that their two countries share a mutual defensive concern to thwart the designs of the Chinese aggression against the sub continent. Both the Presidents recognized the vital importance of safeguarding the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of India for peace and stability not only in Asia but in the world".

Speaking at the Press Club luncheon in Washington Dr. Radhakrishnan said that it was possible at any time for the Chinese to invade India through the Himalayas. "That is why we are anxious to increase our military strength". "Much against our will we are obliged to raise funds, to increase our budget and to divert our resources for this purpose".

He said that US assistance in this matter had been of considerable help. The USA realized that Indian stability was one of the greatest factors responsible for stability in the whole of Asia.

If India was able to maintain her democratic institutions and make social and economic progress, it might help other nations by its example which was bound to be infectious.

He said that India was prepared to put forward a "no-war" pact with Pakistan and to register it in the UN.

"I want to say here and now on behalf of my Government that in the last round of talks (with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue) we said that we were prepared to pledge ourselves not to use force to settle the Kashmir dispute or any other dispute."

The President said India was marching towards the goal of eradicating poverty and illiteracy. The Indian

VINOBAJI AT GANGA SAGAR

ACHARYA VINOBA BHAVE arrived at Gangasagar on Monday, May 27 last. He delivered his after-prayer address in front of the local Kapilmuni Mandir where about 3,000 people were present. In the afternoon he passed some time in meditation on the sea beach. Six villages were donated to Vinobaji on the occasion of his arrival at Sagardwip. Sm Maya Banerjee, Deputy Minister, Education Department, West Bengal, welcomed Vinobaji when the latter reached Gangasagar.

Earlier, Acharya Bhave said at Rudranagar that he would go to Ganga Sagar which was a great Tirtha (place of pilgrimage) even if he did not receive any "Gramdan".

Sm Banerjee accompanied Vinobaji during his "Padayatra" in the Kakdwip area and looked after all the arrangements for Vinobaji's stay, prayer meetings, etc. In view of the difficult accessibility of the area, the Wireless Organisation of the West Bengal Police had been constantly in touch with the movements of Vinobaji and party and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Traffic) had been personally supervising the communication arrangements in the course of Vinobaji's "Padayatra" in the Kakdwip area.

Government had made "some improvements in both directions", but there was still much to be done.

He said it was notable that India had been held together not by coercion or dictatorship but by a democratic outlook, while many smaller nations had been torn by internal discords.

Dr Radhakrishnan told reporters before leaving the White House after his last meeting with President Kennedy that he hoped the US President and Mrs Kennedy would be able to visit India "as soon as convenient".

Mr Kennedy told reporters: "I expressed the hope we could go some time when events...". He did not finish the sentence but indicated with a wave of his hand that this was dependent upon events.

The Soekarno-Tengku meeting in Tokyo ended with a general affirmation of goodwill.

The spotlight has now shifted to the Foreign Ministers' meeting to be held in Manila and the planned summit conference between Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines.

At the end of the "little summit" in Tokyo the two leaders reached an agreement to stop making "acrimonious attacks and disparaging references to each other" over the projected Federation of Malaisia.

In a joint communique the President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their faith in the treaty of friendship between their two countries concluded in 1959 and "agreed that any outstanding differences on matters directly and exclusively affecting them" should be settled in a spirit of neighbourliness and goodwill.

The Week in India

There has been a further exchange of messages between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon regarding the Sino-Indian conflict, but like earlier exchanges it has done little to improve the chances of formal or informal negotiations between India and China.

The Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, **Sri B. K. Kapoor**, brought a verbal message from **Mrs Bandaranaike**, dealing inter alia with the Sino-Indian problem, when he came to New Delhi to attend the conference of Indian envoys in South-East Asia. He carried in return a written message from **Sri Nehru** for **Mrs Bandaranaike**.

The contents of the messages have not been officially disclosed.

For some time now the Colombo Powers are known to have been in touch with each other in a renewed effort to bring India and China to the negotiating table. The basis of their new move has not been conveyed to India formally. But informal suggestions have emerged that pending the start of formal negotiations at an appropriately high level, India and China should authorize their officials at lower levels to make an informal start.

The expectation in the capitals of some of the Colombo Powers is believed to be that China is willing to withdraw her reservations and hold informal talks as a prelude to formal negotiations on the basis of the Colombo proposals. The reservations, which run counter to the proposals, are that India should not set up any civil posts in the demilitarized corridor in Ladakh, where China has already established some at notified places, and that Indians should not enter, whether in civilian or military form, certain areas in NEFA specified by China.

The expectation, however, is not corroborated by any evidence available to India from any source. The Indian contention is believed to be twofold. In the first place, it is pointed out here, informal contacts can be made if there is a desire to do so and even a formal one already exists between India and China through the diplomatic missions which each country still maintains in the other. If the Chinese have any desire now to begin negotiations on the basis of the Colombo proposals, they can avail themselves of these contacts for making it known to India. There is yet no sign of any attempt on their part to do so.

Secondly, all indirect evidence, such as the volume and vehemence of Chinese attacks on India, still points to the other way. As for direct evidence, China continues to harp on the theme in her Notes that because of domestic and external circumstances India is not willing to negotiate. She also rejects the only other method available for a settlement, that is either adjudication or arbitration.

The Indian stand, as reiterated by an official spokesman on June 5 therefore continues to be that negotiations can only take place on the basis of the full acceptance of the Colombo proposals by China.

In a brief interview at the airport **Sri Nehru** said on his return from his three-day holiday in Dehra Dun

On The Economic Front

Additional Yen credit for India: An understanding was reached on May 23 last to the effect that 5.4 billion yen credit (Rs 7.14 crore) would be made available for the first two years of India's Third Five-Year Plan by Japan in addition to the second yen credit of 28.8 billion yen by the Export-Import Bank of Japan together with private Japanese banks to assist in the financing of India's purchases from Japan.

The credit will be used for the Durgapur special steel and alloy projects as well as for purchases from Japan agreed upon between the two Governments.

Cables production goes up: Hindustan Cables Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, engaged in the production of communication cables, made significant progress in its manufactures during the year 1962-63.

The factory produced 2,561 km of dry core cables during the year exceeding the target for the year by 321 km. Production in the previous year was 1,733 km. Further, it produced 776 km of coaxial cables (target for the year 720 km) as against the production of 92 km in the previous year.

Wholesale Price Index: The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) rose further by 0.3 per cent to 131.18 during the week ended May 11, 1963 as compared with 131.4 for the earlier week. The index was higher by 1.9 and 4.4 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago.

Higher prices of gur (+4 per cent), masur, groundnut oil and black pepper (+2 per cent each) and rice, barley, mung, urad, milk and meat (+1 per cent each) raised the index 'Food, Articles' by 0.4 per cent to 131.3 although prices of potatoes and chillies (-6 per cent each), jowar at Nagpur (-5 per cent), onions (-4 per cent), arhar (-2 per cent) and wheat, maize, bananas, coconut oil, fish, eggs, coffee and betelnuts (-1 per cent each), showed declines.

Progress of Consumer Co-operatives: Steady progress has been made in all States in the growth of primary consumer co-operative stores. Their numbers increased from 6,435 in 1957-58 to 7,281 in 1961-62. Maharashtra with 1,145 stores had the largest number of societies followed by Madras with 932 stores.

According to the latest figures available in New Delhi, membership of these stores totals about 10.9 lakh. The membership was more than 1 lakh each in at least five States, namely, Assam, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. Madras alone had a membership of more than 3 lakh.

Share capital of the societies increased during this period from Rs 2.13 crore to Rs 2.65 crore. Maharashtra with Rs 53.41 lakh accounted for more than one-fifth of the total share capital.

that he was in correspondence with **Mrs Bandaranaike** "about various matters". But he declined to disclose the contents of the latest exchange or to confirm that it related to the Sino-Indian problem.

NOTIFICATIONS

SITUATION VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens, men and women, for panels of Senior Lecturers in Physics, and Chemistry in Government Sponsored Colleges in West Bengal. Scales of pay: Rs 250—10—420—15—450 with the benefit of U.G.C. scale of Rs 300—25—600 to permanent employees. A consolidated dearness allowance of Rs 35 per month will be admissible in addition to the grade pay. Age of superannuation is 60 years. Balance of Contributory Provident Fund will be allowed on a scale of Rs 250—20—420—15—450 at the rate of 6.25 per cent after confirmation. The selected candidates, when appointed, will be employees of the Governing Body concerned, and their conditions of service will be governed by the rules framed for Sponsored Colleges. They will be on probation for one year from the date of substantive appointment. They will also be required to produce before the appointing authority a certificate of general physical fitness from a Government Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon at the time of confirmation. Applicants should be able to read, write and speak Bengali fluently, and should be prepared to serve anywhere in West Bengal. Qualifications: Essential—(i) A good Master's Degree of an Indian University or its equivalent, preferably with an Honours' Degree in the required subject, (ii) Teaching experience in a college for at least five years in the required subject (relaxable in case of candidates with brilliant academic qualifications). Desirable—Capacity to participate in the corporate life of a college. Applications in the prescribed form together with a Treasury Chalan of Rs 5 under the head "XXII—Education—Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous Receipts", or a Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs 5, payable to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, at Calcutta Post Office, must reach the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by June 29, 1963. Forms can be had personally from the above office between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by sending a self-addressed envelope with postage stamp of 15 nP. to the above address. Persons who had applied previously for any of the panels mentioned above, but have not yet got any substantive appointment in a Government Sponsored College in West Bengal, should apply again in the manner mentioned above, if they are still interested in such appointment.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens (men only) for the post of Associate Professor of Indian Philosophy in the West Bengal Senior Educational Series (Men's Branch) for the post-graduate department in Sanskrit College, Calcutta. The appointment will be on contract basis or tenure basis in the case of a Government servant for a period not exceeding five years. Age normally should be below 45 (relaxable in cases of candidates of exceptional merit). Scale of pay: Rs 500—50—1,500 plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Contributory Provident Fund at 61 per cent admissible to those who are not already in Government service. A higher initial pay may be considered by Government on the basis of exceptional high qualifications and age of the candidates concerned. Qualifications: (i) Outstanding scholastic and intellectual attainment; (ii) Published research work in the special field of studies recognised as standard and original contribution to Sanskrit learning; (iii) wide and intimate acquaintance with Sanskrit texts in original, particularly relating to the special field of research. Candidates whose mother tongue is not Bengali will have to pass the Departmental Examination in Bengali. Applications in the prescribed form (available in the office of the Education Department, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta) should reach the Deputy Secretary, Education Department, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by June 22, 1963, together with a fee of Rs 5 in Crossed Postal Order made payable to the above Officer. Candidates called for interview will have to bear their own travelling expenses.

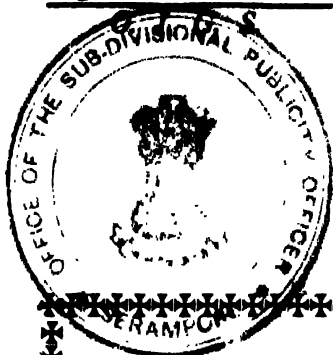
APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates (male and female) to form panels for recruitment to the posts of Principal and Lecturer in Government Junior Basic Training Colleges situated in different districts of West Bengal. Qualifications: for Principal: (Essential)—Bachelor's Degree with a first Class Post-Graduate Diploma in Basic Training recognised by Government (candidates with Honours Degrees or with Masters Degree will be preferred); (Additional)—(i) Evidence of special proficiency in Art and Craft or Music or Agriculture, (ii) Organising ability, (iii) some teaching experience. Scale of pay: (i) Rs 225—10—350—15—475 (for candidates possessing Masters Degree or Honours Degree);

(ii) Rs 175—7—245—8—325 (for other Graduates) plus a special pay of Rs 50 per month in either case; for Lecturers: (Essential)—Bachelor's Degree, preferably with Honours with a Post-Graduate Diploma in Basic Training recognised by Government; (Additional)—(i) some teaching experience, (ii) special proficiency in Craft or Agricultural work. Scale of pay: (i) Rs 225—10—350—15—475 (for candidates possessing Master's Degree or Honours Degree); (ii) Rs 175—7—245—8—325 (for other Graduates). Age ordinarily below 25 years on May 20, 1963 (relaxable up to 30 years in favour of candidates with minimum two years' teaching experience). Age limit is relaxable up to 45 years for bona fide displaced persons from Pakistan. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribe/Caste shall be entitled to the relaxation of age-limit by five years. Displaced persons must furnish with their applications attested copy of Refugee Registration Card or Certificate from a Gazetted Officer/MLA/MLC to prove that they are displaced persons. The Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate must furnish a Certificate from a Gazetted Officer/MLA/MLC belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe in support of their candidature in a form, details of which may be ascertained from the Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal. Applications will only be considered if made with required particulars and documents in the prescribed form available from the Education Directorate, Block No. 1, Second Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, with prescribed fees of Rs 2 by Crossed Postal Orders payable to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, or Treasury Chalan under the head "XXVI—Education Miscellaneous Receipts" and submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, by June 27, 1963. Departmental Officers possessing requisite qualifications may also apply through proper channel. Those who have been officiating in the posts of Principal or Lecturer as a purely temporary measure should also apply through proper channel, if they want to be considered.

EDUCATION

APPLICATIONS in prescribed form are invited for admission into the following courses of studies in the College of Textile Technology, P.O. Berhampore, Murshidabad: (1) B.Sc. (Tech.) Degree Course in Textile Technology of Calcutta University. Minimum qualification: I.Sc. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics of Calcutta University or its equivalent. Tuition fee is Rs 10 per mensem. Age should not exceed 21 years on July 1, 1963. (2) Artisan Certificate Course: Candidate must have read up to the Junior High School standard of the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal or its equivalent. Age should not exceed 21 years on July 1, 1963. (3) Short Course: This course is meant for persons actually engaged in the Textile Industry and Trade. Applications should reach the Principal of the college within June 30, 1963 or 10 days of publication of I.Sc. result of Calcutta University. Prospectus and application forms may be had from the College office on sending a self-addressed 10 nP. stamped envelope of 9" x 4" size. Candidates who have appeared at the I.Sc. Examination this year may also apply. But they should send the attested copy of mark-sheets immediately after the publication of the result for considering their candidatures.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Presidency College, Calcutta, for admission to the First Year Degree Classes (Three-Year Course), Arts and Science, from students who have passed in the first division of the Pre-University Examination or the Higher Secondary Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, or any other equivalent examination. Conditions regarding the eligibility of second division students to apply in certain subjects may be ascertained from the college office. Applications, which must be submitted with copies of marksheet attested by Headmaster/Principal or any gazetted officer under their office seals, to the Principal within eight days from the date of announcement of the results, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., must be made on prescribed forms [to be had from the College Office between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on working days (excepting Saturdays)]. Students reading for a Pass degree are not admitted. For admission to Honours classes in English, Bengali, History, Philosophy, Economics, and Political Science, written tests of fitness will be held shortly after the College reopens on July 1, 1963, after the summer vacation. The dates of such tests will be announced on the College Notice Board, and will not be communicated to applicants individually. The names of candidates selected for admission and the dates of payment of fees (which will closely follow the date of selection) will be announced on the College Notice Board only.



Unite to Defend The Freedom and Integrity of India Contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund

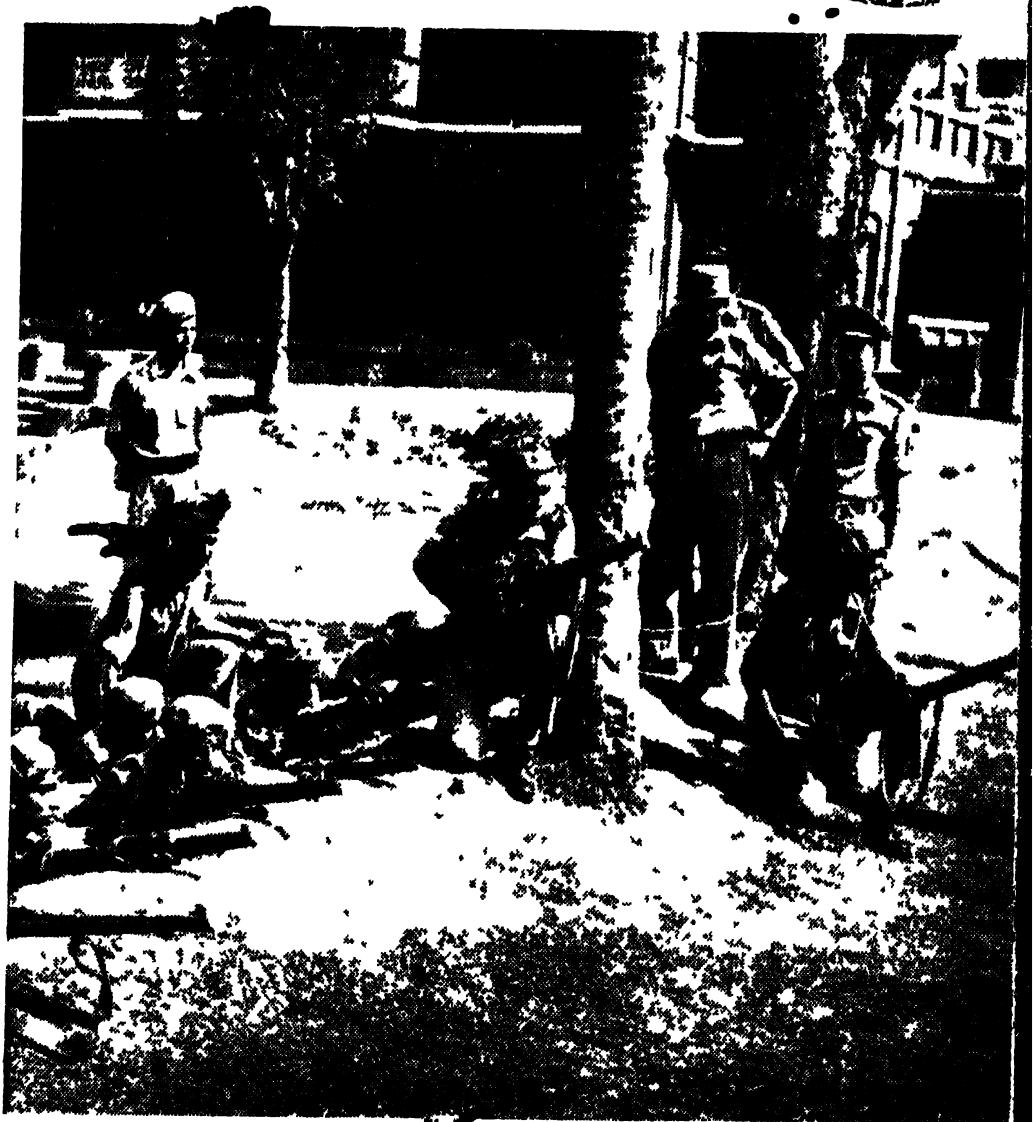
Communist China has launched a brutal attack on India. It is an act of treachery in utter disregard to the long-standing friendship between the two great Asian countries. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our national integrity—in short all that is so dear to us—is at stake. We must accept this challenge with all its consequences and stand united as a Nation to resist the aggressors.

Every citizen today is a soldier—he has to work hard to increase production in fields and factories. He has to carry on a campaign against profiteers. The Nation shall continue the struggle till the final victory is reached.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN
Chief Minister, West Bengal

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VOL. XI
THURSDAY JUNE 20 1963

Sixteen Pages Twelve Naye Paisa

No. 12
JYAISTHA 30 1885 SAKA

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week shows NCC boys in fire-arms training at their Dum Dum-Motijhil Camp which was held recently.

Like every year, the 12 Bengal Battalion NCC held its annual Training Camp at Dum Dum-Motijhil College and K.K. Hindu Academy for 10 days for the Junior Division NCC and for 14 days for the Senior Division NCC. The strength of both the Camps was over 900 officers, regular Army staff and cadets from both schools and colleges. Fourteen schools and five colleges participated in the Camp which was entirely officered by NCC personnel of the Battalion under the command of Capt S. N. Pal (NCC).

As usual, arrangements were made for imparting physical training, training in the use of weapons and for inculcating a sense of discipline and dignity among the cadets. Hearty and willing co-operation was extended by the enthusiastic local people and the college and school authorities.

News in Brief

: Serious riots in Iran killed as many as 86 lives. In addition, 193 people were injured.

: Twelve NEFA officials were killed by Dar tribesmen in a raid on an administrative centre in Kameng division. The tribesmen, who traditionally practise slavery, are supposed to have made the raid in opposition to the administration's efforts at abolishing it.

: About 150,000 tons of rice would be made available by the USA to India to meet her immediate requirements.

: The Union Steel and Heavy Industries Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam, laid the foundation stone of the Rs 67-crore alloy steel project, the biggest of its kind in India, of the Hindustan Steel Ltd at Durgapur on June 8.

: In a television interview in Washington, President Dr Radhakrishnan said in reply to a question that President Kennedy would do his best to aid India in military preparations.

: The Finance Minister, Sri Morarji Desai, said in Madras that compulsory life insurance would be introduced in the country if the Compulsory Deposit Scheme proved to be a success.

: Chinese internees at Deoli Camp have told the Union Home Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, that they were receiving good food and treatment from the Government and they had no complaints to make.

: The Chinese are stated to have nearly 60,000 well-trained troops on Tibet-Sikkim border and another 30,000 to 40,000 troops on Bhutan border.

: Pakistan's Finance Minister, Mr Shoaib, admitted that in a total receipt of Rs 581 crore—revenue as well as capital of 1963-64, the foreign aid element worked out to Rs 281 crore—about 48 per cent.

: The US Government delivered to India the C-119 heavy transport aircraft at Palam airport. This is the first of 24 planes to be supplied to India as part of the US military assistance to meet the Chinese aggression.

CHINESE MILITARISM IS DEEP. ROOTED IN HISTORY

By K M PANIKKAR

THERE is an idea widely prevalent in the West that the Chinese as a race, unlike the Japanese, are non-militarist in their outlook and are, broadly speaking, wedded to pursuits of peace.

This idea was based on many facile arguments. The first and most popular view was that as the Chinese civilisation was based on the ethical teachings of Confucius, it was held together by principles of morality and the Five Doctrines of Obedience. It was further alleged that in the Confucian society it is the scholar and the mandarin who enjoyed power and directed policy and not, as in other civilisations, men who were at the head of armies or whose claim to national respect was based on victories against enemies. It was further claimed that soldiering as a profession was always held in contempt in ancient China.

All these together were held to show conclusively that civil society as the Chinese had evolved was one in which military activity was not held in high honour.

MAJOR ACTIVITY WAS WAR

This is the picture of China which was projected into Europe by the Jesuit fathers in the 16th and 17th centuries and was the origin of what was known as "Reve Chinois", or, the Chinese Dream, under the effects of which scholars from Voltaire downwards held forth on the virtues of Chinese social and political system as a model of Europe.

While it is, no doubt, true that the Chinese as a people were not, in the early days, wedded to the idea that warfare was the most honoured of professions and the Confucian doctrine held up the scholar official as the ideal, State policy at all times in China was based on a ruthless militarism.

Ever since the first unification of China by the Chin emperor, Chinese history has varied between periods of civil war, foreign conquests and settled imperial administrations. During all these periods one major activity was war.

During the period of civil war, clearly the whole country was ravaged by generals and war-lords and the Confucian scholar retreated to contemplate in monasteries or himself took to arms for the sake of the re-establishment of peace.

During the time of foreign conquests, the imperialism of the dynasties carried Chinese militarism far into every corner of Eastern Asia and only the then impenetrable Himalayan wall and the Japanese seas stood in the way of Chinese military expansion. But it would be a mistake to think that because the Mongols and the Manchus were the more recent exponents of Chinese imperialist expansion through military power, indigenous Chinese empires were free from it.

ACTIVE MILITARIST POLICY

The greatest empire carried its victorious arms on to the Caspian and conquered the upper regions of the



Sri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, and Sri Sallo Kumar Mukherjee, Local Self-Government Minister, inside the Salkia Chest Clinic, Howrah, which Sri Sen opened on June 9

Pamirs. All the neighbouring States of China, again outside India and Japan, came to feel the strength of Chinese militarism during the Ming Period. The last great indigenous dynasty of the Chinese, the Mings, not only pursued an actively militarist policy, but even sent out navies as far as the coast of Africa.

It will thus be seen that the idea originally put forward by the Jesuit priests of the 16th and the 17th centuries and sedulously propagated by the Mandarins in the days of their weakness that the Chinese were a nation who never believed in militarism, is altogether untrue, and is a false image of a nation whose central policy was always one of expansion against her neighbouring States.

Nor is it merely an accident of history that during the times of their settled governments the Chinese should have followed a policy of militarism. Though there was never in China any class wedded to the profession of arms, as the Samurais in Japan or the feudal nobility in Europe, there was always in China a military theory which preached the ruthless pursuit of objectives by military action.

Sun Chuan in the 3rd century B.C. enunciated theories of warfare which have retained their popularity even today and which is refurbished by Mao Tse-tung, provide the basis for the new Communist militarism. There was always in China a theory of military action which, even in Europe, developed only with Clausewitz.

THREE COURSES OF DEVELOPMENT

It may, however, be accepted that till quite recent times it is only the State Policy that was militarist and not the nation. But during the last fifty years, that is from 1912, the national character has undergone a change by which not only the State Policy but the people of China themselves have become militarists. This has been the result of three separate courses of development.

First, after the rebellion against the Manchus, the whole country came under the leadership of war-lords so that every province went through a period of militarisation and the army became the major career for large numbers. The war-lords regime in China from 1916 has had an influence which most people have been led to underestimate, but no one who studies carefully this period of Chinese history will deny that it led to a gradual transformation of Chinese character as every part of the country became a recruiting ground for the maintenance of soldiers. Also, in the absence of what may be called countervailing factors, the war-lords from such dominant figures as Chan Tso Lin and Wu-fei Pu to the local bandits, who assumed the title of General, became a major feature in Chinese history.

The second movement which led to the transformation of the Chinese people into a military-minded nation was the Kuomintang itself. Though the Kuomintang started as a democratic national party, it achieved power only through military action which became possible only after its leadership had undergone training at the Whampao Academy whose military director was General Chiang Kai-shek. It is significant also to remember that the political advisor to the Academy was Mr Chou En-lai who thus became associated early in life with the growth of military movement in China.

A WAR-LORD REGIME

It is the Whampao Cadets that formed the spearhead of Chiang Kai-shek's army and brought China under the Kuomintang Government. But after a short period of civil administration, it should be remembered that the Kuomintang itself became a war-lord regime with practically everyone of the governors of the provinces, except T. V. Soong, a regular general in the Army. Also it should be forgotten even during the period of Kuomintang Government, which was recognised as the National Government, large areas continued to be under old time war-lords.

As time went on, the central administration of the Kuomintang itself became militarised with the Generalissimo as Premier, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander of the Army. The Kuomintang tradition in effect became a military tradition might overriding whatever civil and political origins it might have had under Sun Yat-sen.

A NEW MILITARISM BORN

The third and the most important is the tradition of the Communists themselves. It should be remembered though the Communists started as a political party, their tradition, at least from the time that Mao Tse-tung took refuge in the mountainous areas of Chekiang and made his alliance with the two bandits who were honoured by the title of General, the Chinese Communist Party had taken on a military aspect.

When Mao Tse-tung was joined by Chu Teh, with a rebellious army group which came to be known as the People's Liberation Army, a new militarism was born, which in 20 years' time, was to take over the whole of China. It should also be remembered that even in these days, it was by military action against Kuomintang forces that Mao Tse-tung tried to establish himself.

It was when he found that owing to the superior strategy of the German General in charge of the Kuomintang forces the area which he had brought under control could no longer be held, that he organised the Great March which, through devious routes across mountains, rivers, deserts and grassy lands, reached the safety of Yen-an. Again, it is significant that it is an army group which reached Yen-an, and this army group might have remained but a minor factor in Chinese politics but for the opportunity for military training that it received through the Japanese invasions.

UTTERLY FALLACIOUS

The period from 1936 to 1948 was one of incessant warfare with militarism entering the every marrow of Chinese politics. Every communist leader at that time was a general and it was through the association with People's Liberation Army that communist leadership grew to maturity.

The idea that the Chinese are a non-militarist people wedded to the arts of peace is thus utterly fallacious. They have always been militarist as a matter of State Policy. They have been militarised as a people by the last 50 years of continuous warfare, and it is no wonder that whatever peaceful traditions existed in ancient China, have been overridden not merely by the expansionist policy inherited from the past, but by the militarist tradition of last half a century.

(Courtesy: *The March of India*)

FORTY-TWO YEARS OF FAMILY PLANNING MOVEMENT

By SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE

THE first evangelist in India of limited families was the late Professor R. D. Karve. When he began working for this cause in Bombay in 1921, it was still called birth control. It was the very year Marie Stopes started her clinic in London. Medical people themselves were doing little for it. Karve wrote a booklet in English, and as no publisher would accept it, he published it himself and ran out of his savings in the process. He followed it up with a Marathi book "Santatiniyaman" which is now in its twelfth edition.

In 1923 Karve gave a lecture on birth control in the celebrated Summer Lecture Series in Poona to a crowded audience of all ages. It was the first lecture on the subject. Dadasaheb Khadilkar, an old friend of Lokmanya Tilak, congratulated Karve, to the great surprise of all, for expounding this important subject in perfectly unobjectionable language. But the Chairman rose to say that if people adopted Karve's views, the population of India would soon be reduced to zero, and then walked out from the meeting. It is interesting, that the Chairman was a well-known doctor. (Even more interesting, his son had years later to resign from a Poona hospital because of strong advocacy of birth control!)

R. D. Karve was a mathematics teacher and a rationalist. A thing he had in common with his father, Maharshi Karve, was the courage to champion unpopular causes, come what may. He believed in controlling the population and even supplied applian-

ces for the purpose. This work was regarded by his official superiors as unholy, although it in no way interfered with his college duties. Faced with an 'either-or' situation he resigned his post. In doing so he told the authorities that they would find plenty of people to teach mathematics, but there was no one to carry on the work of birth control. From then on, earning enough for his needs was a life-long struggle. With the consent of his wife, he underwent sterilisation as he could not bear to bring up his children in poverty.

Husband and wife worked for popularising birth control with a missionary zeal. They gave advice and even the appliances to those who asked for them. There were books and models and their clinic was a free clinic. Many doctors went there for training although nowadays doctors frown on non-professional people running such clinics.

Karve had few friends among traditionalists because of his views on sex, eugenics and religion. Because he was a proclaimed atheist, even the most progressive periodicals refused to publish his articles. He therefore started a journal of his own, "Samaj-swasthya." He ran it at great financial loss. Though it had very few regular subscribers, it was read by thousands surreptitiously. It celebrated its silver jubilee a few months before Karve's death and its last number was published after Karve was no more. Three times, however, it attracted the attention of the



A reception was held by Sri Bahadur Singh, Indian Police Officer, at the Residency at Gangtok, in honour of Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen when he visited Sikkim on May 30, 1963. Picture shows from left to right: Sri Sankardas Banerjee, Finance Minister of West Bengal, Sri Bahadur Singh, Sri Atulya Ghosh, MP, President, West Bengal Congress Committee, the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Maharajkumarni, Chief Minister Sri Sen and the Maharajkumar (partly seen). Photo: Asit Pal

Government and Karve was tied up before a Court. Once he had to pay a fine.

In 1923 a Birth Control League was formed in Bombay by Prof N. S. Phadke, the famous Marathi novelist, and Karve gave it 100 copies of his English booklet. Prof Phadke himself has written a book on the subject since. The League ceased to exist when Prof Phadke went to Kolhapur. A Birth Control League was founded in Poona about the same time through the efforts of Mr G. D. Kulkarni. He brought out a small handbook with an introduction by the well-known medical practitioner, Dr Bhadkamkar, and went from house to house distributing it. Whenever resolutions came before the Bombay Municipal Corporation for establishing birth control clinics, he would approach every corporator personally. But Congress members then had a whip to vote against birth control. In 1947, however, they were allowed to vote as they pleased, and a resolution to set up these clinics was passed with a bare majority of one vote. Municipal clinics have been working in Bombay since then.

Early in 1933 when I returned to Poona from abroad, Karve, who was a cousin of mine, suggested my taking up the work of birth control as it needed a woman to carry the message amongst the fair sex. I agreed and he gave me the necessary training. In March 1938, I started a clinic with family planning appliances. I wrote a few articles on the subject in the popular and progressive Marathi paper "Dnyanprakash", which after 100 years' existence is now defunct. A few women came to my clinic, particularly from outside Poona and I wondered why the Poona women kept away. I inadvertently overheard a woman once mentioning to a friend that she was afraid to visit my clinic as my hours of consultation were from 3 to 5 p.m. and that her going there would be observed and commented on by others. I changed the hours to the evening. Although a few magazines asked for articles on the subject, it was unthinkable to arrange any meetings as people were afraid of being seen at them.

From the start I had realised that it was necessary to enlighten the rural community about the benefits of birth control. I began moving amongst them, and I soon found out that though they were illiterate, they had a lot of horse sense and that if you could talk their language and mix with them as one of them, they soon agreed with your opinions. To cite an instance, during the days of rationing, one village woman referred to a planned family as a "rationed family". I must admit I learned a very great deal from working in the villages. I published a booklet in Marathi laying special stress on how to approach the masses.

I also began to train other women interested in social work to start clinics on their own responsibility and conduct birth control propaganda as well. To date I have trained more than 200 women, and even medical women have come to me for training and still do. A great many of them have been successful in carrying the message to the rural and industrial areas.

When the Poona Municipal Corporation came into existence, I wrote to the Municipal Commissioner to start a few family planning centres and Dr Irawati Karve strongly recommended the suggestion. The first municipal clinic was started at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona, in November 1950 where

I have been working from the beginning. I am convinced that the problem is so huge that contraception alone is not likely to be an adequate solution. The deplorable living conditions of our people makes contraception impracticable. Sterilisation, both male and female, seems to me to be the most effective solution of the problem for another 20 years, unless a simple oral contraceptive is found.

When I began stating this view, there was a great deal of opposition. However I kept on stating it in the Central and State Family Planning Councils and at public meetings. I sent several notes on the subject to various people from the Prime Minister downwards, and with the aid of surgeons, conducted vasectomy camps in different districts. I also engaged the services of post-sterilisation men and women who themselves came from amongst the masses for propaganda purposes. The

WORK HARD YOUR COUNTRY LOOKS TO YOU FOR STRENGTH

idea caught the imagination of the people and thanks to the enthusiasm and drive of the former Health Minister of Maharashtra—Mr Homi Talyarkhan, the State has broken all records in this field.

The Family Planning Association of India often figures in the press. It started work in Family Planning (this new name had by then come into fashion) as a committee of some social workers in Bombay in 1945. The following year it formed itself into an association with Lady Rama Rau as President. Its first spectacular programme was an all-India conference in Bombay in 1951. At this conference, Karve read a memorable paper about birth control work in India with reference to corresponding work in America and Britain. And one of his early associates, Dr Pillay, was the honorary medical director. The association has been instrumental in holding many more conferences and seminars; these propaganda methods, however, attract only the upper strata of society.

Even when the Association was still a committee, it did pioneering work in securing an import licence for contraceptives in its own name when Government regulations had caused a stoppage of their import. It was also, I believe, the first institution to realise that sterility and sub-sterility formed a part of planned parenthood problem and opened a clinic which is now doing excellent work under the direction of Dr Phadke. It is a big organisation with 18 branches in different parts of the country, but the results achieved, as seen from their reports, do not appear to be commensurate with its extent and expenditure. Foreign methods of keeping records and statistics are often too cumbersome in Indian conditions.

(Courtesy: Yojana)

TWO NEW JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL METHODS

FARMING methods in Japan have undergone great changes during the past 10 years in parallel with the progress of agricultural techniques and the elevation of the farmer's standard of living.

Among the innovations in farming methods developed during the past several years are the vinyl house and gravel culture. The former is the use of vinyl sheets to cover green houses. The latter is a form of hydroponic culture which does not require the use of soil.

These two methods are gaining popularity among farmers in Japan because vegetables can be grown with greater ease than by conventional means. Moreover, they enable the farmer to produce vegetables practically throughout the year.

Summer products such as cucumbers, eggplants and tomatoes are now available even in the winter and in quantity. Farmers have also increased their income by engaging in these new types of cultivation.

Green houses covered with vinyl sheets are widely used in producing out-of-season vegetables in the Shikoku area. Vinyl is much cheaper than glass, the conventional material used for green houses, and also simpler to handle. Vinyl-covered green houses also permit better ventilation.

The farmers in and near Toichi City in Kochi Prefecture on Shikoku Island have been extremely successful in this type of vegetable cultivation.

Vegetable growing by gravel culture, on the other hand, is being undertaken on a large scale near Fuji City on the southern foothills of Mt. Fuji.

The following is a detailed account of how the new methods are being applied by the farmers in these two districts.

VEGETABLE CULTIVATION IN VINYL HOUSES

The plain facing the Pacific Ocean in Kochi Prefecture is favoured with a temperate climate and plenty of sunshine. Vinyl house cultivation is carried out widely in this district, centering on Toichi and its vicinity. Thousands of white-coloured vinyl houses have mushroomed in this district. Some of them are small 40 square-meter houses while others are giant structures ranging up to 30 acres.

Summer produce such as cucumbers and tomatoes as well as flowers such as carnations, tulips and chrysanthemums are grown the year round in the vinyl houses.

Steam produced by petroleum burners is carried through pipes laid underneath the houses to provide warmth during the winter months. The temperature in the houses can be adjusted to fit the vegetables, fruits or flowers.

A network of vinyl pipes perform the job of watering the plants by a simple turn of the cock on the main water pipe.

The annual income of farmers engaged in green house cultivation in this district is said to be more than ¥100,000 (\$2,778). Practically all farming



Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen inspecting some machinery parts manufactured at the Howrah Home's Industrial Training Institute which Sri Sen visited on June 9 accompanied by Sri Sailo Kumar Mukherjee, Minister, Local Self-Government

households possess television sets and electric refrigerators and other household electrical appliances.

EFFICIENT SALES NETWORK

Approximately 24,000 farming households in Kochi Prefecture are engaged in horticulture. They produced a total of 61,000 tons of vegetables alone last year of which 90 per cent, valued at ¥4300 million, was shipped outside the prefecture.

The farmers have established produce-co-operatives throughout the region and have set up a central agency called the Kochi Prefectural Horticulturists Federation.

The produce is sold according to instructions issued by the Federation. Information on the demand and supply situation in consumer centres such as Tokyo, Osaka and other large cities throughout the country is relayed daily by telephone to the Federation by Kochi Prefectural offices located in these major consumer centres.

This combination of an efficient and well-informed sales network and a successful application of vinyl-covered green house technique is bringing a new prosperity to the farmers of Kochi Prefecture.

GRAVEL CULTURE IN FUJI CITY

Fuji City, located on the southern foothills of framed Mt. Fuji, and also facing the Pacific Ocean, is another region favoured with a warm climate and sunny skies.

About 20 farming families in the suburbs of this city have recently started raising vegetables by the gravel culture method, without using any soil, in large glass-covered green houses.

Numerous ditches measuring 27 feet in length, 80 centimeters in width and 25 inches deep are dug within the green house. Wooden or concrete frames are fitted into the ditches so that water will not leak or seep into the ground. A fine gravel, the size of beans, is then spread on the bottom of the ditches, providing a bed on which to cultivate the plants.

Seedlings to be transplanted to the bed are first cultivated in green houses covered with vinyl sheets. First, one seed is placed in a pot containing small pebbles and sand. Water containing dissolved fertilizer is then added to the pot. The seedling which has been thus cultivated is then later transplanted to the bed of the ditches in the green house.

Meanwhile, in the green house, the pumps are adjusted to operate automatically at certain fixed intervals to send the liquid fertilizer from tanks into the ditches. The only concern of the farmer is to keep the temperature in the green house from falling below 10 degrees Centigrade during the night.

Since the fertilizer is prevented from seeping into the ground, the cost of fertilizer is cut by one-half.

Compared with the conventional methods of growing vegetables in soil, the gravel culture method produces larger quantities of vegetables and in a shorter period without being influenced by seasonal factors.

Japanese farming and management techniques have undergone great progress in recent years. Scientific methods are being adopted on a greater scale than ever before and an increasing number of farmers are diversifying their operations and engaging in dairying, flower culture and fruit growing. Together with this

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

THE West Bengal Cabinet decided the following among other subjects on June 10, 1963:

West Bengal State Council Sports: On the advice of the Government of India the State Government have decided to constitute the West Bengal State Council of Sports with Sri Atul Ghosh MP, as the Chairman and twenty-two other members for the present. The Council will be the main advisory body to advise the State Government in all matters relating to sports and games. Government will give the Council financial assistance.

Grant for Asansol Rabindra Hall: The Government of West Bengal have given a grant-in-aid of Rs 20,000 to the State Industries Fair, 1960, held at Asansol. The Exhibition Committee, which had earlier anticipated a deficit, in fact earned a surplus of Rs 29,244. In view of the good work done by the Exhibition Committee, Government have instead of asking for a refund of this grant, permitted the Committee to contribute the amount of Rs 20,000 towards the cost of building a Rabindra Memorial Hall in Asansol.

Compensation to Bargadars for lands acquired: The Government of West Bengal have decided to amend

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT FOR MASSIVE DEFENCE

sub-section (i) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, to entitle bargadars to compensation for loss of their earnings if their land is acquired by Government. It has been further decided that such compensation should be limited to three times the net average annual income from the "barga" land for the three years immediately preceding the date of acquisition.

House Building Grants: The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs 5 lakh, during 1963-64, for distribution of house building and house repairing grants to families affected by natural calamities, in addition to the existing budget provision of Rs 2 lakh.

Dole to Goldsmiths: The Government of West Bengal have decided to continue for a further period of six months the system of issuing doles to indigent goldsmiths thrown out of employment as a result of the promulgation of the Gold Control Rules, 1963.

Special repairs to roads: Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs 24,20,750 for effecting special repairs to the Saptagram-Tribeni-Kalna-Katwa Road, the Burdwan-Kalna Road, and the Nutanhat-Muratpur Road.

development has come the expansion and modernization of delivery and transportation lines and services.

The success of the farmers in Kochi Prefecture and Fuji City in raising vegetables in vinyl green houses and by gravel culture is expected to stimulate even greater interest among farmers throughout the nation in the future.



BURDWAN

V.V.F. TRAINING CAMP

MEMBERS of the Village Volunteer Force, who had assembled at Kandra Jnanadas Memorial High School, district Burdwan, for a 7-day Training Camp during the last week of May, 1963, have prepared a site for the proposed Health Centre at Kandra, filling up ditches and levelling the ground by voluntary labour.

SEVEN-DAY TRAINING CAMP

A seven-day training camp for leaders of Village Volunteer Force Units was recently organised by the Mongolkot Block at Jogeswardihi under Katwa sub-division. A large number of leaders of the Village Volunteer Force Units and Adhyakshas of Gram Panchayats joined the orientation training camp.

During the period of the camp, classes were taken in civil defence measures and methods for improvement of agriculture in their own areas. Special emphasis was laid on the package programme for intensive cultivation introduced in the district, mass education and service co-operatives.

On the closing day, the trainees completed the construction of a kutchra village road and also dug a model compost pit.

NADIA

CHECKING RISE IN PRICES

A MEETING of the whole-sale foodgrain dealers of Krishnagar was recently held at the Chamber of the Subdivisional Officer, Krishnagar, Sadar (South), to discuss the problem created by increased price of rice and other essential commodities.



VVF trainees at Kandra, Burdwan, preparing a site for a Health Centre

The Training Camp was held under the auspices of Ketugram I Block and was attended by 95 members of the Village Volunteer Force. During the camp period, they undertook training in improved methods of agriculture, poultry, dairy, spread of literacy and mass education in rural areas, maintenance of law and order in villages and took part in parade, physical training, first aid, prevention of fire and rescue work, etc.

The members of the Training Camp also organised a function to celebrate the birthday centenary of Swami Vivekananda. Sri P. C. Banerjee, Sub-divisional Officer, Katwa, and other district officials of various departments, addressed the campers on different subjects on different dates.

The meeting discussed the ways and means for resisting the unreasonable rise in prices of these commodities.

POWERLOOM FACTORY IN VILLAGE

A Power Loom Factory of the Natungram Industrial Co-operative Society was recently inaugurated by Sri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister for Cottage and Small Scale Industries and Co-operation, at Rathtala near Ranaghat. The factory, one of 16 such units now in operation in Nadia district in the co-operative sector, employs 51 persons including four women. Government assistance for this factory in grant and loan amounts to Rs. 52,000.

Sri Smarajit Banerjee, Minister of State for Agriculture, spoke at the function held in this connection over which Sri Narendra Nath Sarkar, MLA, presided.

VANASPATI PRICE LIMIT

THE Government of India have lifted the statutory control over the price of Vanaspati having been assured by the Vanaspati Industry that of its own accord the Industry would maintain prices, both ex-factory as well as at the wholesale and retail stages at levels mutually agreed upon between the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association and the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India. The price limits agreed upon in respect of Zone 'D' comprising West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Manipur, Tripura, North Eastern Frontier Agency and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are as follows: (a) When sold in large packs, i.e., in producer's original sealed containers containing 16.5 kilogrammes net or more, the maximum price per kilogramme net of vegetable oil products will be Rs 2.68 in the case of sale by the producer or the producer's distributing agent and Rs 2.78 in the case of sale by any other person. The maximum price per kilogramme net of these products will be Rs 2.88 when sold loose in small quantities by persons other than the producer or his distributing agent. (b) When these products are sold in small packs, the maximum wholesale and retail prices per pack will be as follows:

Packs containing.	Wholesale.		Retail.	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
8 kilogrammes	23	44	24	00
4 kilogrammes	12	12	12	40
2 kilogrammes	6	36	6	50
1 kilogramme	3	28	3	35
500 grammes	1	67	1	71
250 grammes	0	85	0	87

The price limits indicated above are net of cost of freight, but exclusive of sales tax.

CHANDRAKETUGARH TO BE PROTECTED

THE Directorate of Archaeology, West Bengal, is now contemplating to bring under protection one of the ancient mounds of Chandraketugarh in 24-Parganas district and for this purpose a survey team has already started working at the area.

The preliminary explorations to discover an archaeologically rich spot have effected recovery of a set of terracotta findings appertaining to Sunga-Kushana times. Apart from a fragment of a terracotta vase delicately moulded with seated Lakshmi on a lotus flanked by a warrior holding a shield and an axe seemingly in sequence of the Puranic legend of the Churning of Ocean, there are other interesting figures and a pottery example bearing a short stamped inscription in Kharoshthi which has been read as "Sivasa" i.e., "belonging to Siva".

The Directorate of Archaeology is interested in ascertaining how far the Proto historic culture of Ajay valley could once contribute to the development of Chandraketugarh.

GOVERNMENT GRANT

RAMRIK DAS HARALALKA HOSPITAL

GOVERNMENT have made a non-recurring grant of Rs 15,000 only, during the current financial year, to the Ramrikdas Haralalka Hospital towards the cost of maintenance of the institution.

POULTRY MEAT AND EGGS

THE Directorate of Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry, West Bengal, sell Poultry Meat and Eggs from additional eight centres. The centres are located in the Milk Depots: (1) T/437 (College Street Market), (2) T/373 (Park Circus), (3) Suravi-4 (Rafi Ahmed Sidwai Road), (4) Suravi-2 (New Market), (5) T/551 (New Alipore), (6) T/193 (Belvedere), (7) T/593 (Bhowanipur), (8) T/509 (Jodhpur Park).

The hours of sale are between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Sale is open on Sundays at all the centres, on Thursdays from the centres at (1) to (4) and on Fridays from the remaining centres. The prices of the products are: Dressed Poultry Meat Rs 5.25 nP. per kg, Eggs 16/20/25 nP. each depending on the size.

SELF-HELP AND PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE

THIS is a story of small village—a story of self-help and people's participation in the development programme.

Mouja Uttar-Dhupjhora under Matial police-station in Jalpaiguri district was like other villages of Bengal before independence—backward and lifeless. But it has undergone a basic change since then.

This is what has been done in the village mainly through the initiative of the local people, the Government coming in with financial assistance and technical guidance.

The villagers themselves constructed a 1-mile irrigation channel for the improvement of agriculture. The result is that 200 bighas of fallow land has been brought under cultivation for two major crops in a year, transplanted paddy and jute, and some quantities of Rabi crops.

Two villagers, Bidya Mohan Roy and Sri Jogeswar Roy donated two bighas of land for starting a primary school with a grant of Rs 1,000 from the Government. The villagers constructed a beautiful school building. It has now 85 students—both boys and girls.

People of Uttar and Dakshin Dhupjhora organised themselves into an Agricultural Development Co-operative Society started in 1960 with only 15 members, it has at present as many as 135 members on its roll. The Society has taken up the task of purchasing seeds, fertilizers and cattle for the improvement of agriculture in the area. A Co-operative Grain Gola, known as "Dharma Gola", has also been started for the tribal people who constitute three-fourth of the population of the village. The land for this co-operative godown has also been donated by a non-tribal villager.

The two villages—Uttar and Dakshin Dhupjhora—have 50 ring-wells for the supply of drinking water. Various Departments of the State Government have contributed towards these ring-wells.

The villagers themselves, through "Sramadan", constructed a one and a half mile road. The only financial help they got was from the local Union Board—a sum of Rs 300.

From Other States

MAHARASHTRA

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES

A MEETING of the State Co-ordination Committee for Consumers' Stores was held at Sachivalaya which reviewed the progress of the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the organization of consumers' wholesale and retail stores in the State.

As many as 17 wholesale societies, with 189 primary branch stores, have been organized in Maharashtra under the scheme.

In order to encourage the co-operatives, allotment of fair price shops to the consumers' stores was considered at the meeting. The difficulties faced by the consumers' stores in the matter of procurement and supply of cloth, allotment of suitable accommodation, particularly in cities like Bombay and Poona were also discussed.

PUNJAB

PRIORITY OF ELECTRIFICATION TO VILLAGES

PUNJAB Government has in concurrence with the Punjab State Electricity Board, decided to accord, wherever technically feasible, priority in the matter of electrification to the villages raising funds and advancing loans to the Board to meet the capital cost.

It has also been decided to associate representatives of the Panchayats with meter reading. Panchayats are being asked to nominate their representatives who would accompany the meter reader going round the village for meter reading. This has been done to inspire confidence amongst the consumers about the correctness of the meter readings done in the rural areas.

RAJASTHAN

"MOTEL" AT BHARATPUR

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH, Union Minister for Railways, said at Bharatpur that with the rapid advancement of communications and transport services, development of other facilities like hotels, etc., for the tourists had also become essential. He was inaugurating the first 'motel' hotel for motoring tourists in India at the world famous Ghana Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur.

Earlier, Sri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Shipping and Tourism, said that tourism had the sixth place among the foreign exchange earning industries in India. "Foreign currency worth Rs 20 crore comes through this industry every year."

Rajasthan Government has introduced a deluxe air-conditioned bus service on Jaipur-Agra-Delhi

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES in West Bengal registered 36,484 persons seeking job in April 1963, 1,010 persons more than those registered during the previous month.

During the month under review, the number of vacancies notified fell by 330 as compared with the previous month's total of 8,180. The total number of vacancies filled during April 1963 was 3,494.

During April 1963, the number of candidates whose names were submitted against vacancies occurring both in the public and the private sectors was 29,386. The total number of employers seeking the services of the Employment Exchanges was 823, of whom 366 represented the public and 457 the private sector as against 386 and 505, respectively, in the preceding month.

At the close of the month under review, 4,78,011 candidates stood on the Live Register for employment assistance as against 4,51,588 in the previous month, registering an increase of 26,423.

PRIME MINISTER'S DONATION FOR COOCH BEHAR

PRIME MINISTER Sri Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a further amount of Rs 50,000 to the Chief Minister of West Bengal from his National Relief Fund for providing relief to the people affected by the recent cyclone in Cooch Behar district.

The Prime Minister had earlier sent a sum of Rs 25,000 for the relief of the tornado victims of Cooch Behar district immediately after the reports of the havoc had been known.

An amount of Rs 6 has been received from the TB patients of J.D. Hospital, Cooch Behar, by the Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, for the relief of the victims of the cyclone in the district.

triangular route for tourist traffic. The Ghana Bird Sanctuary is situated on the new Jaipur-Agra Highway.

UTTAR PRADESH

LIQUOR SHOPS TO BE WOUND UP

A UNANIMOUS recommendation to the State Government for winding up the liquor shops in the predominantly industrial areas in different towns, particularly Kanpur, has been made by the State's Labour Welfare Advisory Board.

The reappearance of liquor shops in these areas following the withdrawal of prohibition is telling not only upon the financial position of workers but is also contributing to the growth of absenteeism among them.

A scheme for the selection of an "ideal labourer" in every unit has been drawn up and sent to the Employers Association for acceptance. The scheme aims at creating a consciousness among the workmen about their social and moral responsibility through prize-incentive. Two workers, adjudged best in every factory for discipline, attendance, interest in labour welfare activities and cleanliness, would be awarded cash prizes ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 200 in accordance with the size of mills.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

Dr Radhakrishnan landed at Gatwick Airport from the USA shortly after 11 o'clock on June 12 and an hour and a quarter later arrived by special train at Victoria Station to be greeted by the Queen and **Prince Phillip** at the start of his 11-day official visit to Britain.

The President and the Queen are no strangers to each other, having last met in Delhi two years ago. Befitting a Commonwealth family occasion, the friendliness and warmth of their greetings took some of the starch out of the rigid protocol inseparable from State arrivals.

The President, himself no stickler for empty ceremony, struck the right informal note by riding bare-headed alongside the Queen in the reading carriage. His dark shawl and black trousers contrasted conspicuously with the Queen's brilliant blue outfit, and with the beaming smile and tireless raising of his hand with which he acknowledged the crowd's salute as they drove to the Palace.

Mr Macmillan arrived at Victoria Station from Admiralty House where a Cabinet meeting was being held, with the Commonwealth Secretary, **Mr Duncan Sandys**.

Afterwards the President drove to Westminster Abbey to place a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior and thence to Clarence House for tea with **Queen Elizabeth**, the Queen Mother.

All the trappings of a Royal and pre-eminent state occasion were laid on for **Dr Radhakrishnan's** arrival on a "Commonwealth visit".

So densely packed with engagements is the President's visit to Britain that the staying powers of a much younger man than him might be severely taxed.

Fortunately for him, it will not be entirely all work and no play. Sandwiched in between official engagements and bedtime are two nights at the theatre—a gala performance of *Julius Caesar*, at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, and Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma* at the Hay-market Theatre on his penultimate night in London.

Earlier, **Dr Radhakrishnan**, before leaving for London, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Law at New York University.

In Washington, **Dr Radhakrishnan** said he was hopeful that democracy and Communism would eventually see eye to eye on world peace, that ideologically East and West would meet. He had no doubt, he added, of the durability of democracy over Communism as man's best hope of economic progress.

The President, replying to searching questions during a TV interview defended India's policy of non-alignment. This meant, he explained, that India was firmly aligned to democracy, to freedom and to the seeking of peaceful solutions.

He also said that, from his talks with **Mr Kennedy**, he had gathered that the US President was anxious to do his best to aid India.

At Los Angeles, California, **Dr Radhakrishnan** called for the establishment of a world society and world

PROTO-HISTORIC MOUNDS DISCOVERY

AS a result of an intensive exploration in different river valleys of Birbhum district of West Bengal, several proto-historic mounds have been discovered in the area of a deserted village named Mandira overlooking the river Ajay, about half a mile away from Joydeb-Kenduli, by the Directorate of Archaeology, West Bengal.

The rolling and eroded mounds of Mandira stretch on the northern banks of the Ajay and they have yielded the typical assemblage of a chalcolithic civilisation of about 3000 years age in the examples of painted Black-and-Red ware and painted Red ware apart from specimens of channel-spouted bowls, perforated vessel and microliths of semi-precious stone. The antiquities from Mandira, which may easily be correlated with the excavated finds of Pandu Rajar Dhibi in the same river valley as also with those from various proto-historic sites of Rajasthan and Central India, reveal that the river Ajay once stimulated a proto-historic civilisation in Eastern India in the second millennium BC.

The archaeologists of the State Government have also discovered in course of explorations an early stone-age site in the vicinity of Suri town not far away from the river Mayurakshi. Another stone-age site has been successfully traced on a terrace of the river Dwaraka northwards from the Mayurakshi. The "crested medial ridge technique" of some of the miniature stone implements as recovered from here will also enigmatically appertain to some of the lost traditions of a copper-age civilisation.

community "that will value humanity above all nations". He was addressing 6,889 guests at a dinner by the World Affairs Council.

Britain, Russia and the USA have agreed to hold high-level talks "looking toward early agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty."

The announcement which has been made in Washington, Moscow and London, says that special representatives of **Mr Kennedy** and **Mr Macmillan** will meet Soviet representatives in Moscow in mid-July.

A British Government statement said in London: "As a result of recent correspondence between **Mr Khrushchev** and President **Kennedy** and the Prime Minister. It has been agreed that special representatives of the President and the Prime Minister will go to Moscow in mid-July, to discuss further the question of a nuclear test ban treaty."

After five days of formal and informal discussions in Manila the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines succeeded on June 11 in producing a communique dripping with cordiality and a newly found "brotherly spirit".

The Foreign Ministers not only gave their blessings to a three-nation "summit" conference in Manila—before the end of July—but also proclaimed their acceptance in principle of the Malaysian confederation idea and on how to resolve problems arising out of Malaysia including the Philippines' claim to North Borneo.

The Week in India

Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Economic and Defence Coordination, is understood to have told the Congress Parliamentary Party in New Delhi that he found "Sympathy for India and eagerness to help us out of our difficulties" during his recent tour of the USA, Britain, Canada and Australia.

While it was true that the UK and the USA were interested in the settlement of the Kashmir issue, **Sri Krishnamachari** said that he could categorically say that both countries did not link up the Kashmir issue with arms aid.

He described his talks with **President Kennedy** as "very satisfactory" and noted that the President had knowledgeable advisers who correctly assessed India's problems. In his view, protests from Pakistan would not affect any arms aid from the USA. There was a growing feeling there that these protests were not tangible.

Sri Krishnamachari told the members that during his talks with the leaders and officials of these countries he explained to them the non-alignment policy pursued by India, the political implications of the Chinese aggression and India's arms requirements to face the challenge posed by the Chinese. He said there was no need at all "to imagine that the USA would refuse anything we need badly."

Sri Krishnamachari was confident that the Pakistan lobby in the UK would not affect the aid that India would get. He also told the members that there would not be any difficulty in getting technical help from the UK for the ordnance factories to be set up in India.

Reminding the members that ultimately India had got to work to increase its defence production, he said there was no doubt that the USA was the country from which some considerable help had to come. In this connexion he was happy to note that the President's tour was bound to strengthen the cause of India.

Referring to Australia, he said sympathy for India in that country was almost "spontaneous."

Regarding Canada, he said, the Government was doing its best to help India.

The Union Minister for International Trade, **Sri Manubhai Shah**, during his recent tour in various European countries, has not only signed a five-year trade agreement with the Soviet Union but also has done some ground work for substantially increasing India's trade with two other East European countries, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The Ministers of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia and Hungary will visit India soon. It is agreed that trade between India and Hungary will increase each way to Rs 18 crore in 1966 as against the present volume of Rs 9 crore and that between India and Czechoslovakia to Rs 24 crore in 1966 as against the

FURTHER RELIEF FOR TORNADO VICTIMS

GOVERNMENT of West Bengal have arranged for distribution of monthly cash grants to the distressed families in the cyclone affected areas of Cooch Behar. These grants will be distributed to such families whose adult or main earning members lost their lives during this calamity for their maintenance for a period of 6 months.

This is in addition to the relief measures taken by the Government immediately after the devastating tornado.

RENEWAL OF TEXTILE LICENCE

IN connection with the renewal of textile licences, the licensees concerned in respect of Calcutta area are required to produce their respective Income tax/Sales tax/Municipal tax clearance certificates (whichever is applicable) at the Office of the Director of Textiles at Stephen House, 4th floor, 4 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1, and those in respect of districts, at the office of the Subdivisional Controller of Food and Supplies of the area concerned, within three months from date, failing which their licences may be liable to cancellation, says a Press Note.

REMITTANCES TO DEPENDENTS IN PAKISTAN

THE Government of India have been considering the question of simplification of the present procedure for residents in India of Pakistani domicile and persons domiciled in India who have dependents in Pakistan for making remittances for their support in Pakistan. According to the procedure laid down earlier, it was necessary to make the applications to Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.

With effect from April 1, 1963, it is not necessary to route the applications through the Collector/Deputy Commissioner concerned. Such applications can be made direct to an authorised dealer in foreign exchange for remittances up to Rs 50 per month. Where the applicants desire to remit money in excess of this limit the applications should be made to the nearest branch of the Reserve Bank of India, who will consider the applications on merit, says a Press-Note.

present volume of Rs 12 crore. The volume of trade between India and the Soviet Union will rise to Rs 100 to Rs 185 crore each way against the present volume of Rs 50 crore.

Sri Shah also had discussion with the authorities of France and West Germany and the officials of the Italian Government for bilateral trade agreements between India and these ECM countries. In fact, a broad framework for a five-year agreement between India and France has been prepared following his talks there.

The Minister told newsmen that he had emphasised abroad that India was in favour of a comprehensive trade agreement between India and other developing countries and the ECM countries.

On The Economic Front

Co-operatives In Tribal Areas: Multipurpose societies are to be organised shortly in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. Each "Hat" is to be covered by a multipurpose society which will undertake the functions of supplying credit, consumer goods and grain to farmers. They will also purchase agricultural and forest produce from farmers and market them. The village or primary societies that are functioning in the tribal areas now are to be amalgamated with the multipurpose societies.

Forest Labour Co-operatives are being organised to undertake forest contracts. These societies are to have a consumer section for the supply of consumer articles to the members as well as non-members. Credit will also be advanced to members by these societies.

Primary marketing societies will be established covering a sizeable area which may probably be more than that of a Block. Multipurpose societies will act as agents for the primary marketing societies. Forest labour societies will also be affiliated to the primary marketing societies. The agricultural and forest produce collected through the multipurpose and forest labour societies will be sold through the marketing societies.

In order to control and co-ordinate the activities of all these societies, a State Tribal Co-operative Development Society has been registered at Bhopal. This Society has been given Rs 6 lakh as grant-in-aid towards share capital.

Under the Centrally-sponsored scheme for the welfare of scheduled tribes in the Madhya Pradesh region, some 10 special multipurpose tribal blocks, 3 joint farming societies, 5 better farming societies, 76 multipurpose societies, 7 forest co-operatives, 7 marketing societies, one large-sized society and 6 industrial co-operatives were organised during the Second Plan period. During the first two years of Third Plan, that is 1961-62 and 1962-63, some 70 forest labour co-operatives, 90 multipurpose co-operative societies and 5 service societies were organised in tribal areas. Each society was given a financial assistance of Rs 10,000 towards the reserve fund and Rs 7,500 for construction of godown. Free services of a Government Manager were also provided to these societies.

THE Calcutta Port handled in May, 1963, 803,610 tonnes of dry cargo. This is an all time record for this port. The previous highest figure of dry cargo handling was in the month of April 1952 when it was 785,653 tonnes.

Inclusive of wet cargo, i.e., petroleum products, the total traffic handled in May, was 1,011,140 tonnes which was about 1.45 lakh tonnes higher than April 1952.

OFFICIAL POSTINGS

Sri B. Ghosh, IAS, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Subdivisional Officer, Barrackpore, to be Under Secretary, Home Department.

Sri N. Krishnamurthi, IAS, Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Collector, Burdwan, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Collector in the Jalpaiguri district and to have charge of the Alipur Duar subdivision.

Sri Satyendra Nath Mondal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), and Deputy Controller of Civil Defence, Alipur Duar, Jalpaiguri, to be Officer-in-charge Warden's Service, Civil Defence Organisation, at Asansol in the Burdwan district.

Sri Sudhir Chandra Chakraborty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Nadia district at the headquarters station.

Sri Swayambhu Prasad Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Subdivisional Officer, Alipur Duar, Jalpaiguri, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district and to have charge of the Barrackpore subdivision.

The services of Sri Ganesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia Sadar, is placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board, for appointment as Executive Officer of that Board.

The services of Sri Bibhas Chandra Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed as Block Development Officer, Tamluk II, Midnapore, is placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Community Development), for appointment as Instructor in Rural Economics and Cottage Industries at the Orientation and Study Centre, Ranchi (Bihar).

Sri M. A. H. Maswood, I.P., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Burdwan Range as reconstituted.

Sri B. C. Roy, IPS, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Presidency Range as reconstituted.

Sri Dharendra Mohan Barari, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Subdivisional Police Officer, Raiganj, to be Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, 1st Battalion (West Bengal Battalion), Salua.

Sri Kamal Krishna Guha, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cooch Behar, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur, in charge of the Police work of the Raiganj subdivision of that district.

Sri Sucharu Bhusan Mitra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Enforcement Branch, Howrah, and in addition, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Howrah, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Howrah.

WORKING OF LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES

MORE than 127,000 persons attended the West Bengal Government's 38 Labour Welfare Centres during the month of May, 1963. Over 6,600 workers and their family members received medical assistance at the dispensaries attached to the Centres.

All the Labour Welfare Centres are provided with small libraries where selected books and magazines in Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Nepali and English are kept. Daily newspapers are also kept at the reading rooms. For the entertainment of the workers, the Centres organised cultural programmes including film shows and sports—both outdoor and indoor. An Inter Labour Welfare Centres knockout tournament has been started this year.

The Women's Sections of the Welfare Centres at Nawabganj, Sodepore, Naihati, Sundia, Belur, Dum Dum, Birlapur, Goomtee, Pokhribong, Soureni, Mungpoo, Ging, Bagdogra and Sonada worked satisfactorily during the month of May. Knitting and sewing classes were held regularly under the supervision of trained lady instructors. Daily attendance in those classes was 29 in industrial areas and 27 in plantation areas on an average.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL

No. 26

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian citizens for the following posts:

(a) One Professor, Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research attached to the David Hare Training College, Calcutta in the West Bengal Senior Educational Service. Post temporary for the present but likely to be made permanent. Pay Rs 500—50—1,500 per annum plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) Either (a) A second class Master's degree with a Master's degree in Education; Or, (b) A Doctorate degree in Psychology with a degree in Teaching or a diploma in Education; Or, (c) A Doctorate degree in Education with a degree or diploma in Psychology; (ii) Evidence of having conducted significant research work in the field of Education or Psychology; (iii) Five years' experience in an educational or research institute either as a teacher or as a research worker or as a Director. **Desirable—**(i) Evidence of organising and administrative ability; (ii) Experience of Statistical computation. Age not more than 45 years on July 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of a candidate possessing exceptionally high qualifications. The age limit is not applicable to persons holding substantive appointments in the Education Department, West Bengal. The age limit is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the age limit. The concession granted will be equal to exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Closing date—July 16, 1963.

(b) Two Officers on Special Duty (Education of the Handicapped) in the West Bengal Educational Service. One of the posts is for the Education of the Blind and the other for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Posts temporary for the present. Women and Handicapped persons (Blind and deaf-mute) are unsuitable. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. The question of granting higher initial pay may be considered on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A second class Master's degree of a recognised University or equivalent qualifications; (ii) Diploma or Certificate of training in a recognised Institution for the Handicapped (Blind/Deaf-mute); (iii) Training and/or administrative experience in an Institution for the education of the blind/deaf. Relaxation of general educational qualifications may be made in cases of candidates exceptionally qualified in other respects. Age not more than 45 years on July 1, 1963, relaxable in cases of persons possessing exceptionally high qualifications. The age limit is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. A candidate, who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the age limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Closing date—July 9, 1963.

(c) Four Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors in the West Bengal Junior Civil Service. Posts permanent and reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates only. Pay Rs 275—15—350—20—650 (E.B. after 8th and 16th stages) per month plus other allowances admissible as per normal rules.

Qualifications: A degree of a recognised University. Age between 21 and 34 years on January 1, 1963, the upper age limit being relaxable up to 50 years for displaced persons from Pakistan. A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating

moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the upper age limit. The concession granted will be equal to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Closing date—July 9, 1963.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a Crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 p.p. and the name of the post superscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally should do so between 10-15 a.m. and 3 p.m. on full working days and between 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

EDUCATION

APPLICATIONS are invited for admission in the following five courses in the next session commencing from August, 1963:

Course A: 4-year Integrated B.Sc. (Tech.) Courses in Leather Technology. Total strength: 10 seats. Minimum qualifications: Either Higher Secondary course in A Group —(1) Science group and (ii) Technical group with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Applied Mathematics or B (1) Pre-University Course of Calcutta University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or its equivalents. Tuition fee: Rs 8 per month. Caution money: Rs 20 each. Athletic admission fee Re 1 and Annual fee: Rs 3. The candidates must submit their mark sheets of the Higher Secondary or Pre-University Examinations within a week after publication of results. Two merit stipend for each year will be allowed to the student who will stand 1st and 2 places in the merit Test Examination at Rs 25 each per month. Application for the course in the prescribed form accompanied by necessary certificates must reach the Principal, College of Leather Technology, Canal South Road, Calcutta-15, by June 28, 1963.

Course B: 2-year Departmental Certificate Course in Boot, Shoe and Leather Goods Making. Total strength: 8 seats. Minimum qualification: School Final Certificate or its equivalent. Non-Matric connected with Boot, Shoe and Leather Industries may also apply. Tuition fee: Rs 6 per month. Caution money deposit: Rs 20. Athletic admission fee: Re 1 and Annual fee: Rs 3.

Course C: (a) One year's Artisan Course in Tanning. Total strength: 6 seats. Minimum qualification: Good school education preferably School Final standard with sound health and strong physique (preference will be given to Scheduled Caste and Backward classes boys). No tuition fee is required. Caution money deposit: Rs 10. Athletic admission fee: Re 1 and Annual fee: Re 1.

Course C: (b) One year's Artisan Course in Boot, Shoe and Leather Goods Making. Total strength: 6 seats. Minimum qualification: Good school education preferably School Final standard with sound Physique (preference will be given to Scheduled Caste and Backward classes boys). Tuition fee not required. Caution money deposit: Rs 10. Athletic admission fee: Re 1 and Annual fee: Re 1.

Course C: (c) One year's Artisan Course for girls only, in Taxidermy and Artistic Leather goods. Total strength: 12 seats. Minimum qualification: Good school education with sound health. Tuition fee not required. Caution money deposit: Rs 10. Caution money in all cases are refundable after deduction of dues for breakages, etc., if any. A medical certificate of fitness to undergo the necessary training shall have to be submitted at the time of admission for all courses. Accommodation in Hostel will be available to the selected male students on payment of proper seat rent. Application forms and other particulars are available from the college office on all week days between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except Saturdays). The applications for B, C(a), C(b) and C(c) Course in the prescribed form with copies of certificates will be accepted at the office of the Principal up to June 28, 1963.

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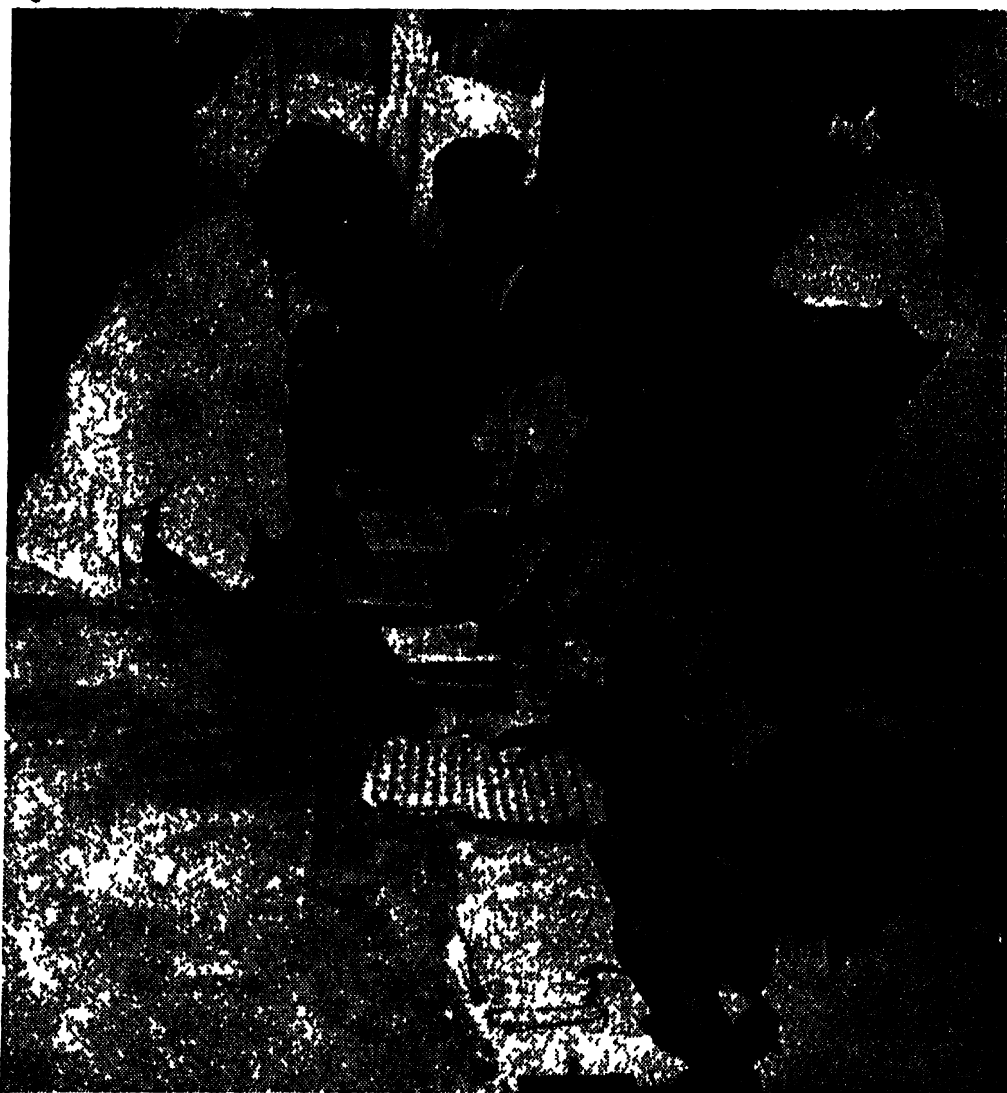
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THE
weekly
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Bengal**



VOL. XI
THURSDAY JUNE 27 1963

Sixteen Pages Twelve Naye Pages

No. 13
ASADHA 6 1963 SAKA

OUR COVER PICTURE

OUR COVER PICTURE this week shows Labour Minister Sri Bijoy Singh Nahar talking to some children, learning to read and write, at the Soundia Model Labour Welfare Centre, Jagaddal, in 24-Parganas district, which he visited on June 10, 1963.

Speaking at the Centre the Minister gave an outline of the labour welfare measures that the State Government proposed to undertake, including the setting up of Holiday Homes for industrial workers.

Addressing the workers, Sri Nahar stressed the importance of raising the socio-economic standard of the working people so that they might become willing and enthusiastic partners in the building up of a new India based on democratic planning. He reminded the social workers of their responsibilities in this regard and said that a contented working class was an asset to the nation. He also urged workers to play their role at this hour of national emergency and participate in the twin task of national development and defence.

The State Government have five labour Welfare Centres in the districts of 24-Parganas and Howrah. Fifty workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj of Central Calcutta recently collected various statistics regarding the life and living conditions of the working class in these areas and the amenities of welfare available to them. Camping at Somdia, Ichapur, Sodepur, Dum Dum and Belur in groups of ten each, the Bharat Sevak Samaj workers rendered social service in the form of cleaning of roads and bustees. Cultural programmes were also organised. The BSS workers had earlier received a 7-day theoretical training under the guidance of the Labour Directorate of the West Bengal Government.

The closing function of this training programme was held at Raja Subodh Mullick Square, Calcutta, on June 15, 1963.

News in Brief

: Prime Minister Nehru said at his press Conference in New Delhi that Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim and Sri K. D. Malaviya would leave the Central Cabinet soon after the President's return from abroad.

: The Government of India proposes to reduce the present 2 per cent annual increase in the population to 1 per cent by 1976 and more than a million voluntary workers will be recruited within the next three years to help implement the family planning programme.

: Central Educational Advisory Board's standing committee on primary education has decided that by the end of the Third Plan at least 70 per cent of the children belonging to the 6-12 age group should be in schools.

: The Union Minister of Rehabilitation has agreed to issue sanction for provision of 1091 non-TB beds for indoor treatment in hospital as part of the residuary problem of displaced persons in West Bengal.

: Mr Ramizuddin Ahmed, an East Pakistani member of the National Assembly, ruled out any possibility of war between India and Pakistan and said that this was a cry which had been sustained despite definite knowledge of the impossibility of such an eventuality.

: A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry is reported to have categorically stated that there is no change in Government of India's policy regarding recognition of China, which is the People's Republic of China.

: Mr John Strachey, Labour MP who recently visited India and Pakistan, in a letter to the Editor of London Observer said that Pakistan should not be given a Veto over military aid to India.

: Dr B. R. Sen, Director General of FAO, said in Washington that the time might not be far off when there would be world tax as a means of providing aid to underdeveloped countries..

THE HOUSEFLY—ITS BIOLOGY AND CONTROL

By Dr B L WATTAL

Entomologist, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi

"And there came a grievous swarm of flies into the house of Pharaoh, and into his servants' houses, and into all the land of Egypt, and the land was corrupted by this kind of flies".—*Exodus*, 8:24 (Douay version).

MAN appears to have been concerned with the houseflies from very early times. The above quotation and numerous other sources point to this fact. As early as 1577, it was suggested that the flies might be transmitting human diseases by constantly visiting the filth containing disease-producing organisms and food for human consumption. Subsequent work, however, demonstrated that the common housefly definitely helps in spread of a number of human diseases.

The common housefly, *MUSCA domestica*, *Musca vicina*, is probably the most widely distributed insect associated with man. It has followed him into practically every part of the world. It is found all over India.

The housefly is a medium-sized, mouse-grey insect, usually 6 to 7 mm in length. The thorax is marked with four narrow black stripes. As in other insects,

the body is divided into a head, a thorax bearing a pair of clear, transparent wings, which at rest are directed posteriorly so as to give the fly a triangular appearance when viewed from above, and three pairs of legs and the abdomen consisting of five visible segments.

LIFE HISTORY (FIG 1) •

The housefly's life history is marked by four different stages—egg, larva (maggot), pupa and adult.

After copulation, which lasts from a few seconds to several minutes, a female fly takes 12 to four days or more before it begins to lay eggs. The eggs are pearl white in colour and measure one mm in length. The eggs are laid close to each other, their somewhat broader posterior ends, in crevices and cracks in moist manure heaps or any decaying animal or vegetable matter. Any moist organic matter that can provide food for the young larva (maggots) is selected by the fly for depositing eggs. Human and animal excreta offer particularly suitable breeding places.

A female fly may lay 300 to 900 or more eggs in three to ten or more batches during her lifetime. It



The second meeting of the Digha Development Advisory Committee being held at Digha on June 16, 1963. Sri Atulya Ghosh, MP, presided over the meeting, which Chief Minister Sri P. C. Sen attended with some other Ministers

may take a day for the fly to lay one batch of eggs. These eggs may be laid at one spot or several spots depending on the nature of the breeding site and the disturbances that the female may encounter. In summer, the eggs hatch after eight to twelve hours whereas in winter it may take two to three days.

There are three larval stages or instars in the life of a fly. The small larva (maggot) that hatches out of the egg is two mm in length, white in colour and has no eyes or legs. However, it is very active. The first instar larva immediately burrows into the breeding medium and feeds vigorously.

After 20 hours to four days, depending on temperature and available food, the larva sheds off its skin (moults) and becomes the second instar larva. This stage requires 24 hours to several days to complete development.

After second moult there appears a creamy white maggot which is 12 mm or more in length. The third larval stage lasts from three to nine days. It moves from deep mud, burrows in the breeding medium to the dry top layer and contracts to form a cylindrical dark brown pupa 5.3 mm in length.

During the pupal stage, the larval tissues are transformed into the adult tissues and the reproductive organs, absent in the maggot, make their appearance. The pupa neither feeds nor grows. Within three to nine days after transformation is complete, the adult fly emerges out of the pupal case through a circular slit at the anterior end.

Under favourable conditions of temperature, moisture and food supply, the whole life cycle from egg to adult may be completed in seven days but usually it takes seven to twenty-two days.

An adult fly may live for two to three weeks in summer and more than a month in winter.

REMARKABLE REPRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Perhaps the most arresting thing about the housefly is its remarkable capacity to reproduce. An ounce of manure taken from a few inches below the surface of the soil has been found to contain 868 pupa. Here in India, 4,042 flies were hatched from 1/6th of a cubic foot of soil taken from a trench used to bury night soil. It is estimated that an average of ten days' developmental period for each generation, one female which laid 120 eggs could be responsible for the emergence of 5,598,720,000,000 adult flies by the end of five months in summer. However, nature never allows this to happen and a number of eggs and larvae and pupa are lost through desiccation, starvation, parasites and predators and adverse climatic conditions.

A high percentage of flies remain near the breeding place, but some migrate up to 13 miles from breeding sites, depending on the prevailing winds and availability of food.

The housefly is almost omnivorous and a voracious feeder. Perhaps it is partial to sputum, faecal matter, discharges from wounds and open sores. However, it is easily attracted to sugars, milk and other articles of food meant for human consumption. The only limitation regarding the type of material on which the fly may feed is that it must be soft or at least capable of being rendered so. The semi-solid surfaces, such as sweets, are softened by extrusion of a drop of vomit on it, which is later again sucked up. However, the fly is not very thorough in cleaning up after this procedure with the result that a portion of

the vomitus almost always remains to form a vomit speck on the surface explored.

A well-fed fly defecates every five minutes particularly while feeding.

By visiting filth, the fly takes in a large number of disease-producing organisms, some of which may even multiply and increase in number within the fly. In addition, such organisms stick to its hairy legs and body and to the special sticky hairs of its feet. Immediately after visiting a dirty place, the fly may rest on any foodstuff or drink intended for human consumption or an exposed part of the wound, mouth, eyes, etc. and deposit the disease-producing organisms.

Because of its feeding habits the adult fly can transmit infectious organisms in at least four separate ways: (i) by the hair of its body, (ii) by the sticky hairs of its feet (which also permit the fly to cling to vertical surfaces), (iii) by regurgitation of its vomitus, and (iv) by defecation.

CONTROL MEASURES

Measures for fly control fall into two groups: (1) against fly larvae and (2) against adult flies.

MEASURES AGAINST LARVAE

Larvae breed in warm, moist, organic material like human faeces, manure, garbage, decaying animal and vegetable matter, etc.

The breeding can be controlled or eliminated altogether in any locality by the practice of a few simple methods.

- (1) Garbage, kitchen waste and similar refuse should be placed in garbage receptacles and not left lying about uncovered or thrown on the ground. Such garbage should either be disposed of at a central place maintained by the local body or buried in pits under the ground (in villages).
- (2) Latrines should be kept clean with good scavenging service and adequately screened. Defecation in open places, open latrines and unenclosed privy seats should be avoided. In case defecation is made in open fields, it should be made sure that the faecal matter is covered with a liberal quantity of soil.
- (3) Unless protected from flies, animal excreta (manure) should not be allowed to gather near human dwellings. Its removal should be done everyday.

In rural areas the best and most effective disposal of animal manure consists of daily spreading on agricultural land. By this method, the manure is permitted to dry out quickly in which condition it cannot support larval development. This, however, may not be possible during moist weather.

Tight packing of the manure generates a great amount of heat within the pile due to fermentation. As fly larvae are killed at temperatures of 48° C and above, a good control of the breeding can be achieved.

MEASURES AGAINST ADULT FLIES

Screening: Screening as a general protection against adult houseflies should be practised wherever possible. Special screening is desirable for foods that are likely

(Continued on page 214)

POTATO PRODUCTION THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES

MENTION of the potato cannot be expected to strike a chord in the urbanite. And if he sees an article titled "Operation Potato" or "Epic of the Potato", he is more likely to stifle a yawn and turn to something else.

But he may begin to take some interest if someone were to tell him that potato cultivation is the main means of livelihood for the bulk of the peasantry of Himachal Pradesh, a region which the urbanite would probably know only through its holiday resorts, the merry rhythm of whose life masks the continuous struggle for existence in the interior of the hills.

Today, after many adversities, the potato-growers of this small Himalayan State have been helped to find their way to the road to prosperity, mainly by co-operatives.

In the hilly interior only 20 per cent of cultivated land is suitable for production of cereals. Orchards can be developed on the rest of the land, but they require huge investments and therefore are beyond the means of the small peasant. Therefore, the potato has become his favourite.

MONOPOLY OF A FEW

Prior to 1948 the trade was the monopoly of a few people at Simla which is the only railhead for the potatoes grown in the interior, especially the Mahasu district, which produces 9 lakh maunds out of the Himachal Pradesh total of about 12 lakh, growing them at heights ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 feet. Due to the difficulty of transporting the potato to the rail-head the growers in the interior had to sell their crop to the local agents of the traders. The growers got as low a remuneration as Rs 3 to Rs 6 per maund

while the traders were able to exploit the consumers as well by selling at Rs 12 to Rs 16 per maund.

The practice of mixing inferior varieties with the superior ones became so widespread that Himachal Pradesh potato got a very bad reputation in the consumer States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi and Bihar. These States struck back by threatening to import Burma seed potatoes. It was during this crisis, around 1949, that co-operatives came into existence to take up the challenge.

CO-OPERATIVES FORMED

The Kailash District Co-operative Federation and the Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Marketing and Development Federation have fought a bitter battle with vested interests, but they were able to come out with colours flying. During 1960-62, the co-operatives marketed potato worth about Rs 22 lakh. An all-out effort during 1962-63 scored the incredible success of doubling the figure to Rs 44 lakh. This is nearly one-third of the total export of Rs 1.5 crore. This means that one-third of the trade has been captured by the co-operatives. They are not going to stop there either.

The story of the success of the co-operatives is also a story of co-operation on an even wider front. With the close of one potato season, preparations for the next begin, with the thoroughness and interlocking precision of a military operation. The Agricultural Officers have paved the way by helping in the distribution of fertilizers and improved agricultural implements and seeds. Crop loans are advanced to the primary agricultural credit societies. It provides cheap credit to the farmers as an alternative to the



Acharya Vinoba Bhave looking at some books at the National Library, Calcutta, which he visited on his way to Kidderpore on June 14 last

loans from moneylenders on exorbitant terms, links credit with marketing, and facilitates the work of the societies in the realisation of the loans. The total crop loan to the cultivators stood at Rs 3.6 lakh in 1962-63. The co-operatives are financed here by the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank to the tune of Rs 10 lakh.

PUBLICITY

Empty bags in sufficient quantities are indented by the Co-operative Marketing Federation, as also gram and other foodgrains for the consumption of the members of the societies as well as the muleteers who are employed in large numbers during the potato season. The next stage is the organisation of meetings, in the interior, of the growers where difficulties of the past season are discussed and better plans are drawn up for the next season. Literature on the best methods of cultivation and advantages of marketing through co-operatives is widely distributed. Batteries of men are given training for supervising the grading work at various collection centres. Officers posted at Gujarat, Delhi and elsewhere daily notify market intelligence to the Marketing Federation. The All India Radio, Simla, helps with broadcasts of day-to-day rates from sixteen important potato markets of India. Officers of the Federation also visit the various consumer States.

MARKETING

Once the crop is harvested, its distribution is made as quickly as possible with the co-operatives and various agencies. Last year, the Himachal Pradesh Transport Department gave priority to the goods of the co-operatives and made available to them forty-two trucks daily. The Public Works Department took special measures to keep the roads, especially in the interior, open for traffic and employed special mobile road gangs. The Northern Railway allotted 808 wagons for the marketing season and gave priority to the Co-operative Federation for the transportation of seed potatoes to various parts of the country.

The success of the co-operatives in this field has benefited both the grower and the consumer. They had come to stay and this staying power enabled them to ignore the poor rates offered by the commission agents. As for the consumers, they are guaranteed disease-free, graded seed potato. In 1962-63, for the first time, a system of marking quality potatoes with 'Agmark' was introduced. The graded potatoes marketed by the Federation enjoy a premium in the market to the extent of Re 1 to Rs 2 per maund. The premium earned by the growers was about Rs 50,000 in 1960-61. It shot up to Rs 1.75 lakh in 1962-63.

It may not be sensational, but this story of the growth of the co-operatives is really an epic, for it has rescued the toiling peasants of this State from the clutches of exploiters. It also marks a small but significant beginning in inter-State co-operative trade, for a notable feature of 1962-63 was that the maximum quantity was sold to co-operative institutions in the various consumer States.

THE HOUSEFLY—ITS BIOLOGY AND CONTROL

(Continued from page 212)

to attract flies. Hung meat, sweets and other eatables in Halwai Shops, fresh fruits, cut fruits and vegetables need to be protected by screens.

Swatting: Flies can be eliminated, when present in small numbers, by hand swatting.

FLYPAPERS AND TANGLE FOOT

Flypapers and tangle foot are useful as supplementary control devices, particularly about kitchens and dining halls where complete exclusion of flies is difficult to achieve. Flypapers are available in two forms, ribbons and flat sheets. Such papers can be easily made by mixing two pounds of resin and one pint of castor oil, to be heated together until the mixture resembles molasses. This should then be smeared on the paper while hot, by means of an ordinary paint brush.

While the papers after use have to be destroyed, iron wire 1/8" diameter cut into three-foot pieces and

IN SAVINGS LIES SECURITY YOURS AND THE COUNTRY'S

smeared with the striking solution can be used repeatedly by burning the oil plaster and replastering with the mixture.

FLY BAITS

Poison baits are effective in reducing the number of flies and should be used to meet emergency conditions. The cheapest and the best preparation can be made by mixing three teaspoons of commercial formalin with one pint of water or milk to which is added a little brown sugar. An ordinary glass is then partially filled with the mixture and placed to attract and kill flies.

A solution of sodium salicylate and sugar in water has also been found useful.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

In order to treat manure, etc., in which the flies are breeding or likely to breed, various insecticides like DDT and gamma BHC have been made use of. These insecticides and also others like diazinon, malathion, etc., have been used as residual sprays in houses for the control of adult houseflies. But the use of such compounds results in the quick selection of insecticide-resistant insects. In fact, insecticide-resistant strains of flies have appeared almost all over the world, including India. Sanitarians have, therefore, realised the importance of prevention of fly-breeding by reversion to methods of proper disposal of garbage, refuse and animal and human excreta and other fly-breeding media as discussed above.

Any householder, however, can make use of commonly available sprays (space sprays) to ensure control of flies and other insect pests. Such formulations may be obtained commercially or else 0.1 per cent solution of pyrethrins can be prepared in kerosene from pyrethrum extract. Similar results can be obtained by using aerosol bombs which are available commercially.

(Courtesy: Swasthi Hind.)

FOREIGNER IN CHINA

By MEENA VOHRA

THE foreigner, unless he is considered helpful to China's development programmes or her political ambitions, has no place in Communist China.

Even the foreigner who is helpful and, therefore, acceptable is never allowed the freedom to establish personal relationships with the local Chinese. He is never allowed to develop the feeling that he is wholly acceptable and that he belongs.

This is New China's attitude not only towards foreigners coming from non-socialist States but also towards the many thousands who have come from Russia, East Germany and other communist countries to help reconstruct China.

And yet, this could be considered a generous and a loving attitude in comparison with the attitude shown to the foreigners who had settled in China before 'liberation' and made it their home. These unfortunate people have suffered such hurt and harassment that they have been forced to leave the country.

PLIGHT OF SETTLERS

Those who knew China before it was 'liberated' find it impossible to believe that Harbin, a town in North China, built mostly by White Russians who had escaped from the Russian Revolution, is now practically cleared of this—as Peking puts it—"useless element of society, which had lived by exploiting the Chinese."

During my stay in China, I met one of the last White Russian families to leave Harbin for Hong Kong, and from there for an unknown destination—any country, that would receive them. This family—an old couple, well past their prime—had, forty years earlier, seen much suffering and privation in their hurried escape from Leningrad. Once again, in their lives, they had to leave their home and go forth to make a new beginning, only this time they were old and without the faith that had strengthened this youth.

The old lady told me that, before leaving Harbin, she had gone to the graveyard to say a last prayer at her mother's grave. When she arrived there she found the graves removed, or ploughed under, to make place for a vegetable garden. She dared not even enquire as to where the graves had been transferred.

SQUEEZING OUT FOREIGNERS

In the same way, the large international community in Shanghai, Ching-tao, Daricn, Tienstin and other cities of China has largely disappeared—squeezed out by a type of social pressure only the Chinese are capable of. One is not talking of the owners of large business houses, and the capitalists, but of petty traders and very small businessmen. Chinese attack on big business may be understandable. But under the cover of this attack they threw out thousands of foreigners belonging to the middle class families who were no better off than the many thousands of overseas Chinese domiciled in South-East Asia.

The Indian community in Harbin, has dwindled to a mere handful and is now less than a hundred in number.

The foreigner in China today is either an "expert" as the technicians from Russia, East Germany and other countries are called, a scholar in a University, a patient in one of the Sanitoria meant to foster international goodwill, or a member of the staff of an Embassy. Also, in Peking, there are a few foreign nuns who run a school and are allowed to stay on so that the children from the Embassies of non-socialist countries can get their education there.

Talking of nuns, a story comes to mind of a Sunday in 1958, when the congregation gathered in a church in Peking for Mass and waited patiently for the priest who never showed up. Later, it was learnt that he had been taken away for questioning by the police but, of course, there was no one to explain all this to the congregation and there was no other priest to substitute for him.

FOREIGN TECHNICIANS SEGREGATED

The foreign technicians, whose number runs into thousands, are treated royally. Each technician is



An irrigation channel being dug by members of VVF at Gopalpur under Chanditala I Block in Hooghly district

given a car with a chauffeur a well appointed flat and a handsome salary. He is also provided with an interpreter. His food is subsidised, and altogether, he should be a very happy man, but, he is not. The Chinese seal him off in his hostel, where he spends most of his time after office-hours. Ironically, this hostel in Peking, is called Friendship Hotel. It is a self-contained unit, with a cinema hall, dance hall, club, beauty saloon, tailors and other shops where the technician can buy many things not otherwise available in the city shops.

The gates of this so called Friendship Hotel are guarded by armed policemen who will not allow any unauthorized person to enter, and everybody, apart from the expert himself and his family and countrymen, is an unauthorized person.

I was once invited to dinner by a technician living in this Hotel, but when I reached the place, I was stopped at the gate and after much argument learnt that no Asian was allowed within the premises. This rule is applied so strictly that a Chinese teacher, who during his study in Moscow, had married a Russian girl, found that his wife could go to Friendship Hotel to see a film or for a dance on a Saturday evening, but, he, the husband, could not.

Even if the language barrier and other factors can keep the foreign technician segregated from life around him, it would be difficult to imagine how the Chinese-knowing foreign student, who lives in a residential University alongwith with the Chinese students, can be thus segregated. But, this is exactly how it is. Foreign students live in separate hostel and eat in separate dining halls, and, since their standard of living is higher than that of the Chinese students, the authorities find it embarrassing to mix them on the same campus.

For those who cannot comprehend how it is possible to segregate a couple of hundred foreign students from thousands of Chinese students, who live on the same campus, the following story should be revealing.

An Indian student got friendly with a Chinese student and they got on very well together till one day the Indian found that the Chinese student was trying to avoid him. On enquiry it was learnt that the Chinese student had been ordered not to mix so much with a student from a capitalist country. The Indian student was indignant to hear this and mentioned the matter to the Dean of the Foreign Students' Department. The result was that the Chinese student was now ordered to visit him every day.

DIPLOMATS TREATED NO BETTER

The diplomat in China leads an equally isolated life and if, unfortunately, he represents a country with which China is in any way "angry" then he also risks being insulted or harassed. In 1958, when China declared Yugoslavia to be a revisionist country, even the common man in the street became insultingly rude to the Yugoslavs. Yugoslav students in Peking found that their stay had become so difficult that they left without their studies.

A diplomat who had been in China for a long time summed up the situation very fitly. He said "The foreigner is an outcaste, at best he is tolerated and at worst to be insulted and thrown out".

(Courtesy: All India Radio).

RELIEF MEASURES IN PURULIA

THE Deputy Minister of Relief and the Commissioner of Relief recently made an extensive tour in Purulia district. It appears from their reports that there was actually failure of crop due to drought last year in the police-stations of Hura, Puncha and Manbazar. Yield of crop was also not satisfactory in other areas. As a result, there has been distress in many places. But the conditions have not so deteriorated that people are dying of starvation. As a matter of fact GR is being distributed in almost all deserving cases and almost all the persons alleged to have died of starvation received gratuitous relief regularly. Enquiry revealed that none of the patients treated in Manbazar and Puncha dispensaries over the last several months suffered from any disease resulting from starvation. The police-stations concerned have not registered any cases of theft of paddy or rice, not to speak of theft of cooked food. There has, of course, been the usual exodus of labourers from Purulia to neighbouring areas, during the harvesting season. This is no unusual phenomenon. It is apparent that conditions have not assumed so serious proportions as alleged in the Press.

Nevertheless Government are fully alive to the situation and have taken adequate relief measures. During the current financial year, Government have so

INVESTMENT IN SAFETY DEFENCE BONDS

far sanctioned of Rs 30,200 in cash and 8,800 quintals of foodgrains of the value of Rs 3,87,200 for distribution of gratuitous relief. Currently, 36,151 units are being given relief in the nature of doles.

To provide employment to the unemployed rural labourers through various relief work schemes, Government have sanctioned Rs 2,50,000 in cash and 29,000 quintals of foodgrains of the value of Rs 12,76,000. As many as 35,668 units are being given relief through these relief work schemes. This has ensured maintenance of at least 142,672 persons. Besides, several thousand workers are finding employment in works under PWD, Tank Improvement, Small Irrigation, etc. In different Tank Improvement Schemes alone more than 6,000 people were being employed in Manbazar. There are, however, some pockets where there is scarcity of opportunities of employment. Instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to start relief works in such places according to necessity. Rains have, however, set in and agricultural operations have already started. These will open up opportunities for further employment.

Government have sanctioned Rs 3 lakh for distribution as agricultural loans. A sum of Rs 8,000 has been sanctioned for distribution as doles to distressed goldsmiths. Another sum of Rs 26,000 has been sanctioned for Relief contingencies. Besides, 200 pieces of dhuties, 200 pieces of sarees and 200 pieces of childrens' garments were despatched for distribution amongst the needy.

On the whole, relief operations are going on satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to increase the tempo of relief operations according to necessity.



BURDWAN

TRAINING CAMP IN KALNA VILLAGE

A SEVEN-DAY Orientation Training Camp of Village Volunteer Force within Kalna-II NES Block was inaugurated by Sri P. K. Rakshit, Subdivisional Officer, Kalna, at Akalpoush Senior Basic School on May 15 last. More than 80 Dalapatis of different villages joined the Camp. During the camping the campers repaired a village road and removed water hyacinth from a tank by voluntary labour.

The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar, the District Agricultural Officer, the District Planning Officer, the District Social Education Officer, etc., addressed the campers on different dates on such subjects as the role of Village volunteer force, package programme, Panchayat system, minor irrigation and small savings scheme.

VVF TRAINING CAMP

Organised by Raina-II Development Block, a 7-day Training Camp for the Village Volunteer Force, consisting of more than 151 Dalapatis and Presidents of Union Boards, was held recently at Painta. The Campers had to undergo training in rifle shooting, prevention of fire and rescue work, parade, PT, and other physical feats under Sri S. C. Ghosh, Physical Instructor, Kaiti High School, Sri Bimal Chakravarty, Head Master, Painta High School, acted as the Commandant of the Camp. During the camping period, the trainees repaired a two-mile long village road and set themselves to the task of repairing some other village roads also.

A number of officers belonging to the Agriculture, Health, Co-operative and Live Stock Departments of the Government, addressed the campers on different days on such subjects as improved methods of agriculture, minor irrigation, preparation of compost, etc. Sri A. G. Choudhury, Subdivisional Officer, Sadar, spoke to the campers on the programme of setting up Defence Labour Banks in villages.

BANKURA

MORE VEGETABLES THROUGH IRRIGATION

THERE was an additional output of about 186,500 Kg of vegetables like cabbages, potatoes, onion, brinjal, tomato, etc., as a result of the implementation of Minor Irrigation Schemes executed in Ranibundh Block during the year 1962-63. Fifteen Rabi-cum-Boro Kutcha jorebundhs were executed during the year benefiting nearly 100 acres of land. Besides the vegetables, satisfactory results were achieved by Boro cultivation in these areas.

Under the agricultural schemes, 38,400 seedlings of cabbage, cauliflower and other vegetables were raised in the Thana Krishi Farm under the Block. These

seedlings were distributed free of charge to the progressive farmers in the area. Besides, four lakh transplanted big onion seedlings were also distributed free to cultivators of the Block.

During the year a sum of Rs 7,000 was advanced as land reclamation loan to cultivators, with which 47 acres of uncultivable land were reclaimed. About 14,000 Kg of paddy was raised in this reclaimed land. Another sum of Rs 62,000 was advanced to 62 farmers for the construction of improved cattle sheds and pucca manure pits. The annual yield of compost manure will be about 186 tons.

The Village Volunteer Force personnel of the Block have already re-excavated one bundh, dug up a canal 300 yards in length and made 100 compost pits through voluntary labour.

COOCH BEHAR

QUALITY TOBACCO AT DINHATA

THE Minister for Community Development, Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, speaking in 6th session at Dinhata said that the researches conducted at the Tobacco Research Institute of Dinhata and places beyond all doubts that the soil, climate and other conditions in the area were favourable for successful cultivation of quality tobacco. He appealed to the cultivators to follow the advice of the Research Institute for increasing the yield of tobacco in their own areas so that it could thrive as a successful industry.

Sri Mahendra Nath Dakuá, Deputy Minister for Commerce, Sri Umesh Mondal, Sri Kamal Guha, M.L.A., Sri S. S. Varma, Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, and others also addressed the meeting.

WEST BENGAL

MINISTERS AT ISLAMPUR

SRI S. K. DEY, Central Minister for Community Development Co-operation and Panchayats, and Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Community Development, Local Self-Government and Panchayats Departments, West Bengal, visited the Islampur Development Block on May 22. They had meetings with the Block Development Officer, members of the Village Volunteer Force, local MLA's and officers, and heard from them reports of the activities of the Islampur Development Block. The Ministers also addressed a largely attended public meeting where they explained the aims and objects of the National Extension Blocks, the Village Volunteer Force and Panchayats.

Sri Dey said that on or before the 1st of Baisak, 1375, Panchayat Raj will be established in the country.

TAGORE'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

The message of Poet Rabindranath in the context of the changing situation in India today was explained by various speakers at a function held at the District Information Centre, Balurghat, in celebrating Tagore's birth-day anniversary.

The meeting was presided over by Sri Dharendra Nath Banerjee and Sri Satindra Nath Bose was the Chief Guest. A programme of recitation and Tagore's songs was organised on the occasion by local artistes.

An exhibition on the life and work of Rabindranath was also organised at the Information Centre which attracted a large number of people.

From Other States

PUNJAB

GIFTS FOR THE JAWANS

THE people of Punjab have contributed various articles worth Rs 41 lakh in the shape of gifts for the Jawans under the auspices of the Fighting Forces Amenities Committee of the State Citizen Council. This is about five times more than the entire collection made in this direction in the rest of the country. One lakh and thirty-five thousand books in Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi and English have been also collected in the State for the troops. The last consignment of books was despatched on June 12 from Patiala to the Army authorities.

SUBSIDY TO FARMERS

A sum of Rs 5.5 lakh will be given by way of subsidy to deserving farmers in Punjab for the purchase of agricultural land during the current year. A subsidy of Rs 2,000 is given to a Harijan anxious to purchase agricultural land under the scheme. He is required to contribute Rs 2,500 either from his own pocket or by raising loan from a bank. Land of not less than 5 acres is purchased by each beneficiary. A further subsidy of Rs 450 is also given to each beneficiary to meet the additional charges on account of enhanced rate of stamp duty. Two hundred and nineteen families will be benefited under the scheme during the current year.

A sum of Rs 7.74 lakh has been disbursed under the scheme benefiting 321 families during the year 1961-62. Another sum of Rs 10.26 lakh is estimated to have been spent during the year 1962-63 benefiting 363 families.

RAJASTHAN

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPERTS AT JODHPUR

A TEAM of Australian Wool Experts under the Chairmanship of Mr M. Rayan reached Jodhpur to train 150 Stock Assistants and Sheep and Wool Extension Officers of the State Animal Husbandry Department.

Sponsored under the Colombo Plan by the United Nations Special Fund, the team will stay at Jodhpur for about 3 months. Training will be imparted at the Sheep and Wool Training School, Jodhpur, which has also been expanded.

Trainees from other States are also expected to join the school.

UTTAR PRADESH

ANOTHER DAM ACROSS KARAMNASHA

A DAM over a mile and six furlongs long and 100 feet high is being constructed across the Karamnasha river in the Chakia tehsil of Varanasi district, about 16 miles downstream from Naugah, under a Rs 2.7 crore project known as the Musakhed Dam Project.

By intercepting a catchment of 265 square miles, the dam will create a reservoir of a gross capacity of 4,000 million cubic feet, submerging 3,200 acres of land, of which only 300 acres are cultivated, the remaining 2,900 acres being forest land.

SECOND MEETING OF DIGHA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

THE Second meeting of the Digha Development Board was held at Digha on June 16, 1963, under the presidentship of Sri Atulya Ghosh, MP. The Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, along with his Cabinet colleagues attended the meeting. Sri S. K. Banerji, Development Commissioner, and Sri Arun Chatterjee, Administrative Officer, Digha, were present. Three prominent industrialists of Calcutta, Sri D. N. Bhattacharya, Sri P. N. Talukdar and Sri K. N. Mukherjee, attended the meeting by special invitation. The Board reviewed the progress of work in respect of development of Digha and decided that special emphasis will be laid on the following items:

- (1) One thousand acres of extra land will be acquired, of which 120 acres will be developed as residential area and will be divided into 126 plots of 10 cottahs each, 185 plots of 7½ cottahs each and 53 non-standard plots. Internal roads in the Digha township will be widened up to 60 and 40 ft.
- (2) In order to cut down the distance from Calcutta, a new route will be opened, via Mechada by constructing two bridges, one at Narghat over river Haldi and the other at Kalinagar over river Rasulpur. This new route when opened will bring Digha within 100 miles from Calcutta.
- (3) In addition to this a straight road will be constructed from Egra to Digha which will cut short the present distance from Kharagpur by 18 miles.
- (4) Canopies with facilities of tea shops, toilets, resting places, etc., will be constructed along the route from Kharagpur to Digha.
- (5) Four extra buses along with 6 taxis will be run by the Digha Administration from Kharagpur to Digha. Passengers will be able to book seats in these vehicles at Calcutta, Kharagpur and Digha.
- (6) Kiosks will be built along the beach for facilities of sea-bathers to change clothes.
- (7) Tourist lodges to accommodate 40 foreign tourists and suitable accommodation for middle and lower income group people will be constructed.
- (8) All applications for purchase of land which were received by the Digha Co-operative Society will be considered by the new board 'de novo'.
- (9) Industrialists have been requested to consider whether it will be possible for them to construct some cottages, rest homes, etc., for their employees at Digha. They will also consider whether some type of cottage industries can also be established there.
- (10) At present electricity is supplied for 6 hours daily from 6 p.m. to 12 midnight. The board has advised the electricity authorities for 24 hours supply of electric power.
- (11) The present health centre is to be expanded to a fullfledged hospital.
- (12) At a distance of 4½ miles from Digha, there is a temple of Chandaneswar which is situated within the boundaries of Orissa. It has been decided after consultation with the Government of Orissa that a good road will be built from Digha to Chandaneswar for facilities of the pilgrims.

As far as practicable these extra facilities for the tourists will be completed before the next Puja holidays.

Irrigation facilities to 55,000 acres of culturable land in Varanasi and Ghazipur districts, which the reservoir will provide through a network of channels, are expected to increase the production of foodgrains by about 11,000 tons annually.

March of Time

INTERNATIONAL

A 26-year-old unmarried Russian, **Valentina Tereshkova**, became the world's first woman cosmonaut on June 16 and kept the first space date in a joint flight programme with **Lt.-Col. Valery Bykovsky**, who had been in space since June 14.

Miss Valentina Tereshkova and **Lt.-Col. Valery Bykovsky** came down to earth on June 19 after keeping history's first "space date".

They touched down with three hours of each other in a pre-selected landing area in Central Asia a few hundred miles from their cosmodrome, it was officially stated.

A jubilant **Mr Khrushchev** announced the successful end of the space flights at a meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

He said he had just spoken by telephone to **Valentina**, the 26-year-old former textile worker, and had told her: "Your voice sounds as if you had just come from a party".

Lt.-Col. Bykovsky, 28-year-old married man, was launched into space in Vostok V at 12.00 GMT (1730 hours IST) on June 14. He landed at 11.06 GMT (16.36 hours IST) on his 82nd orbit, having travelled 3,300,000 kilometers (about 2,060,000 miles) in four days 23 hours 54 minutes—easily the longest space flight so far.

Miss Tereshkova, launched in Vostok VI at 09.30 GMT (15.00 hrs IST) on June 16 had come down almost three hours earlier—at 08.20 GMT (13.50 hrs IST)—on her 49th orbit. She was in space for two days 22 hours and 50 minutes and covered nearly two million kilometers (1,250,000 miles).

Bykovsky was in space for 25 hours and 32 minutes longer than the previous record holder, **Andrian Nikolayev**. **Miss Tereshkova** failed by only seven minutes to equal the flight time of **Pavel Popovich**.

The longest American space flight to date is **Gordon Cooper's** 22 orbits in one day 10 hours and 20 minutes.

Mr Macmillan's personal honour and integrity were vindicated in the Commons debate of June 17 on the **Profumo** scandal when he was given a 321-252 vote of confidence, but it was obvious that the crisis of confidence in the Conservative Party leadership had been heightened, rather than resolved.

Almost 30 Tory MPs registered their lack of confidence in **Mr Macmillan's** leadership by defying whip. It indicates that in the opinion of a growing number of his party his position is not tenable for much longer.

That the Prime Minister won the vote shows that he was able to satisfy the House that neither he nor any member of his Government was party to **Mr Profumo's** deception. So far as the Prime Minister was concerned this indeed had never been in serious doubt.

Earlier, **Mr Macmillan** said that security chiefs had failed to pass on to him two reports that model **Christine Keeler** had been asked to extract secret information from her lover, the former War Minister, **Mr Profumo**. **Mr Macmillan** described the failure to pass the reports on to him as "very unfortunate". The

head of the **seamen** service had not rated them as of great importance, he declared.

The Labour Opposition Leader, **Mr Wilson**, had launched a fierce attack on the Prime Minister, charging him with "tambling with national security" in his attitude to **Mr Profumo's** affair with **Miss Keeler**, who at the same time was the mistress of a Soviet diplomat.

Queen Elizabeth and **Prince Phillip** accompanied **Dr Radhakrishnan**, when he went to open the fifth biennial exhibition of Canadian paintings at the Commonwealth Institute on June 13. It was the second day of the President's 12-day visit to Britain.

Queen Elizabeth spoke of "the intimate friendship and affection" between Britain and India during the past 300 years.

The Queen said the relationship between the two countries is "the despair of a few who like all events to have simple and unadorned explanations and it confounds all those who would make sweeping generalizations." But it was an inspiration to the two nations.

"The fact is that our relationship is full of inconsistencies, contradictions and surprises, but running through it from the beginning is a bright thread of genuine friendship and affection".

The Queen said there have developed between the two countries "a mutual trust and understanding which have profoundly influenced the destiny of both our countries and have made their impact on the course of world history".

The President said, in declaring the exhibition open: "The **traveller** in India was one of the greatest acts of civilisation in human history."

Describing the close links between India and Britain **Dr Radhakrishnan** said the way of British life had entered "into the bloodstream of Indian history." He hoped the countries of the Commonwealth, as well as other nations, would continue to strive for the freedom, justice and welfare of humanity.

Later, **Dr Radhakrishnan** received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Edinburgh University on June 14.

The President, who arrived at Edinburgh on a two-day visit to Scotland, was honoured as "scholar, philosopher and interpreter to the West of the philosophy and religion of the East."

Sir Edward Appleton, Vice-Chancellor of the University said the links between Edinburgh University and India's academic institutions had always been close and fertile.

President Kennedy urged Congress to outlaw racial segregation in hotels, restaurants, places of amusement and retail establishments.

The wide-sweeping proposal was one of several which the President incorporated in a special message to Congress, calling for the strengthening of civil rights for negroes.

Another proposal was that Congress should give the Attorney-General authority to take action in federal district courts against public school boards or public institutions of higher learning which remained segregated.

The President said the Federal Government had the power and the obligation to eliminate discriminatory practices in public facilities.

Sta The Week in India

Sri Nehru rejected proposals for the division or internationalization of Kashmir as a solution to the dispute. He said that he had made this stand clear during the last series of Indo-Pakistani talks to Pakistan as well as to the West.

Addressing a National Conference workers' rally at Srinagar, Kashmir, he said: "We cannot agree to internationalization of Kashmir. There will be no peace then in Kashmir."

The proposals made by Pakistan under threats and were such that no agreement on Kashmir.

India was still in favour of holding talks with Pakistan for an amicable solution of the Kashmir problem. "But events during the past few months seemed to have whetted the appetite of Pakistan". Pakistan felt that India, under Chinese pressure, would give in.

"I do not know what trials we will have to face in future, but India will in no case submit to coercion or be bullied by China and Pakistan." **Sri Nehru** added.

Sri Nehru said that the Chinese invasion of India gave rise to hopes in Pakistan that India would agree to their proposals. Instead of respecting that her neighbour, with whom she had been in friendly and culture till recently, had been without reason attacked. Pakistan began supporting China's aggressive designs.

In fact subsequent events, such as the withdrawal of Chinese troops and the failure of Indo-Pakistan talks, must have been regarded by Pakistan as a loss of opportunity to attack India during those crucial days. It was different, the Prime Minister said, that Pakistan's attack would have been resisted. Their failure to avail themselves of such an opportunity must still be causing bitterness in Pakistan.

All this had happened in Pakistan, because her very foundation was based on "hatred of India". This hatred was so deep-rooted that they could not come out of it.

Sri Nehru added: Pakistan had been given large quantities of arms by the USA for the specific purpose of fighting Communism. India had been assured that these supplies to Pakistan would not be used against her (India). But when India was attacked by China, Pakistan started wooing China and thus gave one of "the worst examples of blackmail".

India had sought the signing of a no-war declaration between the two countries and even offered to register it with the UN. This was all done to seek Pakistan's friendship. But all this had been rejected by Pakistan.

India has once again categorically rejected Chinese allegations of ill-treatment of Chinese internees in the country.

Five Notes, all relating to the treatment of Chinese internees, sent by India to China between May 16

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES DESIGN EXHIBITION

THE Government of West Bengal are making an effort to ascertain customers' taste in changing times in order to help producers of cottage industries and handloom to manufacture goods according to the changed demands of the people.

With this object in view, a Design in Cottage Industries Exhibition was organised by the Industries Directorate of the Government of West Bengal at the Calcutta Information Centre from June 8, 1963. Through this exhibition the Directorate sought to study the change of taste of the people of all walks of life to make the manufacturers of cottage industries products, including handloom, feel that there was adequate scope for improvement of production to suit the changing taste of the consuming public. Considering the vast area of available designs, selection was made by the Directorate for display at the exhibition mainly to emphasise commercial application of the new designs covering respective varieties of handloom, handicrafts and silk.

It also sought to acquaint the prospective buyers with some of the latest designs, ascertain customers' reaction and make a study of the market for gainful use of such experiences in the field of application of designs of production.

and June 10, were released on June 18 by the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Indian Note of June 10 exposed the Chinese design of making extensive military preparations in Tibet behind the facade of Sino-Indian friendship to mount a massive aggression against India.

The Note also said that side by side with the military preparations, the Chinese authorities were surreptitiously building up in India a vast espionage network by utilizing the services of persons of Chinese origin in this country.

It was the avowed objective of the Chinese Government to overthrow by war and violence the lawfully constituted Governments of the independent peoples of Asia and Africa.

"War is as surely its gospel as peace is its bugbear," the Note said.

In its latest Note to China, released on June 17 the Indian Government has refuted a Chinese claim that the Spangur Lake area "had always been" China's territory and that even India had admitted that it was "on the Chinese side" of the so-called line of actual control.

The Note, which was sent on June 11, is a reply to Peking's Note of June 2, urging the Chinese Government to discontinue the strategy of aggression and intimidation, realize the error of their ways and return to the path of peace.

In another Note to China sent on June 7 India has protested against the intrusion on June 3 by a Chinese force of 200 men, with 80 or more horses, at Rezangla in Ladakh to the south of Spangur Lake. Releasing the Note, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that the Chinese were armed.

On The Economic Front

Trade Delegation from Jordan: A Trade Delegation from Jordan, which arrived at New Delhi on June 12, will explore the possibility of enlarging the trade between the two countries.

A contract for the import of raw phosphate was signed between the State Trading Corporation of India and Messrs Jordan Phosphate Company on June 1, 1963, which provides for further development of trade between the two countries. The volume of trade (both ways) between India and Jordan has increased from Rs 22.38 lakh in 1959 to Rs 146.75 lakh in 1962. The export of tea from India increased from Rs 10.45 lakh in 1960 to Rs 41.12 lakh in 1962.

India's major exports to Jordan are tea, jute goods and certain engineering items; and rock phosphate is the main item of import from that country.

Industrial Co-operatives in MP: Some 2,425 industrial co-operatives are now functioning in Madhya Pradesh. Of these, 389 are weavers' societies. These societies have a total membership of about 77,000 and their share capital comes to over Rs 34 lakh. Goods worth over Rs 26 crore produced by these societies annually are sold in the market.

Some 310 industrial societies are proposed to be organised during 1963-64. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs 1.02 crore will be provided to these societies.

The State Government offers assistance to weavers' societies in several ways. To encourage membership, members of the primary societies are given a loan of Rs 18.75 so as to hold a share of Rs 25 in the society. During 1961-62, some 670 weavers benefited by this scheme. In 1962-63, 845 weavers were given similar assistance. In addition, during these two years, loans amounting to Rs 68,000 were given to the primary weavers' societies for strengthening their share capital structure.

The apex weavers' society was given a subsidy of about Rs 16,000 during 1961-62. The Reserve Bank of India provided in 1961-62 nearly Rs 8 lakh for the apex weavers' society and the Central Co-operative banks for financing 34 primary weavers' societies. During 1962-63, nearly Rs 12 lakh were disbursed for financing 66 primary weavers' societies. The Central Co-operative Banks had advanced Rs 73,000 and Rs 2.58 lakh to the weavers' societies out of their own funds in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Karanpura Coal Seams: After an extended study of the technical problems involved, a project agreement was signed between India and France for exploitation of thick coal seams of the Karanpura field in Bihar State by methods widely used in France but never before brought to use in this country. They aim at recovering a greater percentage of the coal present in the mines, using, in particular, the roof caving method and working the mine from top to

UNITED EFFORTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

THE Chief Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, stressed in a message on June 15, 1963, the importance of united efforts of the Government and non-official agencies for the success of the country's development programme.

In a message sent by him and read out at the concluding function of the training course for 50 workers of the Central Calcutta Unit of the Bharat Sevak Samaj held at the School of Physical Culture, the Chief Minister said: "Free India has undertaken a comprehensive programme for the country's all-round development. This work can be accelerated only through the joint efforts of official and non-official agencies". He wanted the Bharat Sevak Samaj to air up young people and create an enthusiasm amongst them for nation building activities.

The workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj received theoretical training in 6 days at the supervision of the Labour Minister, West Bengal Government. Later, they were divided into groups of 10 each for seven days of social work in the area, conducted under the guidance of the Welfare Centres of the State Government. The life and conditions of the industrial workers were studied there.

The trainees were awarded certificates on June 15, 1963, by Sri K. Das Gupta, Minister for Public Works. In a short speech he urged upon the people to actively participate in the development programme so that a new India, free of social and economic exploitation, could emerge. The prosperity of the country depends on the people. The prosperity of the people depends on the men and women, who should be encouraged to do everything so that a new and better social order can be established, he said.

Sri Bejoy Singh Naha, Labour Minister and Chairman of the Central Calcutta Unit of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, congratulated those who had completed the training camps. These youngmen, he said, were today better equipped to serve their motherland. He wanted that several such groups of people should be formed and pledged to do everything possible to come forward, building a happy and prosperous India.

bottom, without substantially increasing the capital cost.

Wholesale Price Index: The official price index (with the year ended March 1955 as base) worked out to 132.8 during the week ended June 1, 1963, as against 132.7 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was higher by 1.0 and 4.9 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago.

The index for 'Food Articles' advanced by 0.2 per cent to 132.7 due to a rise in the prices of rice at Chiplan (+14 per cent), and at Gaya (+10 per cent), jowar at Ujjain (+6 per cent), gur at (+4 per cent), bajra, barley and gingelly oil (+2 per cent each) and ragi and chillies (+1 per cent each) although the prices of salt (-7 per cent), jowar at Hubli and at Bombay (-6 per cent each), fish (-5 per cent), mung and onions (-2 per cent each) and masur, urad, potatoes, bananas, cashewnuts and black pepper (-1 per cent each) showed declines.

POSTINGS

Gupta, IAS (Retired), is reappointed to act as Joint Director of Civil Defence, West Bengal, for a period of six months.

Sri Ramendra Sundar Dutt (now Assistant Secretary, Home Department), is appointed substantively, as Registrar, Home Department.

Sri Sasanka Bhusan Maitra, officiating Registrar, Home (Publicity) Department, is appointed substantively, as Registrar, Home Department, with effect from the 17th April 1963.

Sri Amar Acharyya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), 24-Parganas Sadar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation) in the Balurghat district in the Alipurduar subdivision.

Sri Kalyan Kumar Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district, in the Diamond Harbour subdivision.

Sri Anwar Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah Sadar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Darjeeling district.

The proposals for the Darjeeling district and were such that the Government of India was still in the process of consideration.

India was still in the process of consideration, in view of the fact that the Government of India was still in the process of consideration, in view of the fact that the Government of India was still in the process of consideration.

But events did not turn out as expected. Sri Lal Brahmachari, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda Sadar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district, in the Barasat subdivision.

Sri Atul Kumar Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling Sadar, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district, in the Barasat subdivision.

Sri Mrinal Kanti Kanjilal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (on probation), Murshidabad, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district, in the Barasat subdivision.

Sri Dilip Kumar Gupta, Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district, in the Barasat subdivision.

Sri Saroj Prasanna Gupta, retired Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, in the Calcutta Collectorate, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Parganas district, in the Barasat subdivision.

Sri Sourendra Nath Assistant Commandant, Industrial Police, on leave, 2nd Battalion, West Bengal, Barrackpore.

Sri Prabir Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hooghly Battalion (West Bengal Battalion), Salua.

Sri Anand Sharma, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2nd Armed Police Battalion, Barrackpore, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2nd Battalion (West Bengal Battalion), Salua.

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C RECONSTITUTED

The Calcutta State Transport Corporation has been reconstituted with effect from June 15, 1963, with R. Gupta, IAS, as Chairman and Sri K. K. Roy, Prapat Chandra Chandra, MLA, Sri K. N. Chatterjee, Additional Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Finance Department (ex-officio), Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department (ex-officio) and Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta State Transport Corporation (ex-officio) as members, says a Press-Note.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs 10,000 to the Social Welfare Rural Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The grant is to be spent for meeting the liabilities incurred by the committee in connection with the construction of buildings for its Maternity Centre at Kharberia in the district of 24-Parganas.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned, during the current financial year, a further non-recurring grant of Rs 90,000 to the Institute of Child Health, Calcutta.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

The possibility of developing some places of historical importance in Pandua and Balagarh areas of Hooghly district for attracting tourists is being considered by the local authorities.

Sri V. S. C. Bonarjee, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, recently visited the 125 feet high Pandua Minar, which has structural similarity with Kutab Minar of Delhi and the remnants of the dilapidated structure, which was once the court room of descendants of Hindu King Pandu Sakhya. He also visited the 500-year old Radhaballav Temple at Guptipara and Rashmani Mandir at Sripur.

SUGAR QUOTA FOR CARD-HOLDERS DOUBLED

With effect from Monday, June 10, 1963, Family Identity Card-holders in Calcutta Industrial Area are able to draw 500 grams of sugar per unit per week instead of 250 grams.

In addition to Fair Price Shops, regular allotments of sugar are being made to about 600 grocers of different market places all over Calcutta Initial Area. For the convenience of consumers, lists containing names and addresses of these grocers are displayed at the Rationing Office and Fair Price Shops of the area concerned.

A consumer is able to draw 1 Kg of sugar per transaction from these grocers against Cash Memos, where the name and address of the consumer will be noted.

Rationing Officers have been instructed to issue special permits of sugar not exceeding one bag for marriage, Sradh and other religious festivals. Intending applicants are requested to approach the respective Rationing Offices for this purpose. Applicants needing more than this have to apply to the Deputy Controller of Rationing concerned for the same with details.

In the case of any difficulty, the matter may be reported to the Rationing Officer concerned. These facilities will also be available from over 300 other grocers whose lists will be shortly published by the Brokers' Association and will be available in the abovenoted places, a Press Note says.

N O T

PUBLIC APPOINTMENT

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WEST BENGAL.

No. 27

APPLICATIONS are invited from following posts:

(a) One Assistant Professor of Applied Art, College of Art and Craft, Calcutta, in the West Bengal Public Service (Men's Branch). Post temporary. Pay Rs 325—30—475—35—1,000 per month plus house rent allowance as admissible under the rules. Initial pay up to Rs 475 may be allowed on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Essential—(i) A diploma or a certificate from a recognised School of Art; (ii) Three years' experience as practising artist having distinction in the field of Commercial Art and Industrial Art; (iii) Ability to express in Bengali. Desirable—Experience of teaching in the field of Commercial Art. Age not more than 35 years on July 1, 1963, relaxable in the case of candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(b) One Junior Bengali Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, in the West Bengal General Service (Education). Post temporary. Men unsuitable. Pay Rs 225—10—325—15—475 per month (for trained graduates with Honours or Master's degree); Rs 175—7—245—8—325 per month (for trained graduates). Free partly furnished quarters will be provided; occupier's share of Municipal Tax and the cost of electric current consumed being payable by the incumbent.

Qualifications: (i) A degree of a recognised University with Bengali as a subject, preferably with Honours in Bengali; (ii) A degree in Teaching or Education of a recognised University; (iii) Two years' teaching experience in a recognised Secondary School, preferably in an English medium one. Age not more than 30 years on July 1, 1963, relaxable in case of candidates possessing exceptionally high qualifications and for persons holding substantive appointment in the Education Department, West Bengal.

(c) One Research Assistant (Microbiology)—(Non-Gazetted) in the Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I (Research) for Sisal and Remie Development Scheme, under the Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal. Post temporary. Pay Rs 250—15—550 per month plus allowance as admissible under the existing rules.

Qualifications: M.Sc. preferably with Post-Graduate training, in Microbiology, Or, A degree in Agriculture preferably with Post-Graduate experience in Microbiology, Or, Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Microbiology. Age not more than 25 years on July 1, 1963, relaxable for candidates specially well qualified and experienced.

Age concession—The age-limit for all the posts is relaxable by five years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and up to 45 years for displaced persons from Pakistan.

A candidate who before August 15, 1947, was detained, imprisoned, interned or externed on account of his/her activities in connection with the country's struggle for independence, not being convicted of an offence indicating moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a concession in respect of the age-limit. The concession granted will be equal, to the exact period of detention, imprisonment, internment or externment suffered up to a maximum of four years.

Apply to Secretary with a Treasury chalan of Rs 5 under head "XXI—Miscellaneous—Receipts of Public Service Commission, West Bengal", or a Crossed Postal Order of Rs 5 payable to "Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal". Overseas candidates may deposit their application fees with the High Commission of India or the Indian Embassy, as the case may be. Particulars and prescribed application forms obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House (ground floor), Alipore, Calcutta-27, personally or on sending a self-addressed large envelope with postage stamp of 35 nP. and the name of the post subscribed on the envelope. Those who intend to take application forms and/or submit the applications personally

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SEALED tenders in triplicate superscribed "Tenders for power supply to industrial 'A' stations" are invited from bona fide manufacturers by the Managing Director, The Durgapur Projects Ltd., 10 Middleton Row, Calcutta-16, for supply and installation of 4 Nos. of 132/11 KV., 20 MVA. outdoor type, starstar, step down power transformer group reference Yyc with on-load tap changer for variation of the high voltage by plus or minus 15 per cent in equal steps. Copies of the tender specification, general conditions of contract, schedule may be obtained from the office of the Managing Director under the above address on payment of Rs 50 (non-refundable). The amount may be paid in crossed cheque drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer, The Durgapur Projects Ltd., 10 Middleton Row, Calcutta-16. The last date of receipt of tender is July 10, 1963 (up to 12 noon). Each tender shall be completed with descriptive literature, pamphlets, leaflets, drawings, etc. An early delivery for the transformers is very essential.

W.B.(P)Adv.1/63,

